

दानशील-साहित्यरसिक-संस्कृतिप्रिय
स्व. श्रीबाबू बहादुरसिंहजी सिंघी



अजीमगंज-कलकत्ता

जन्म ता. २८-६-१८८५]

[मृत्यु ता. ७-७-१९४४

स्वर्गवासी साधुचरित श्रीमान् डालचन्दजी सिंघी



बाबू श्रीबहादुर सिंहजी सिंघीके पुण्यश्लोक पिता

जन्म-वि. सं. १९२१, मार्ग. वदि ६ 卐 स्वर्गवास-वि. सं. १९८४, पोष सुदि ६

क ल क त्ता नि वा सी
साधुचरित-श्रेष्ठिवर्य श्रीमद् डालचन्दजी सिंघी पुण्यस्मृतिनिमित्त
- प्रतिष्ठापित एवं प्रकाशित

सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

[जैन आगमिक, दार्शनिक, साहित्यिक, ऐतिहासिक, वैज्ञानिक, कथात्मक - इत्यादि विविधविषयगुम्फित;
प्राकृत, संस्कृत, अपभ्रंश, प्राचीनगूर्जर-राजस्थानी आदि नानाभाषानिबद्ध; सार्वजनीन पुरातन
वाङ्मय तथा नूतन संशोधनात्मक साहित्य प्रकाशिनी सर्वश्रेष्ठ जैन ग्रन्थावलि.]

प्रतिष्ठाता

श्रीमद् - डालचन्दजी - सिंघीसत्पुत्र

स्व० दानशील - साहित्यरसिक - संस्कृतिप्रिय

श्रीमद् बहादुर सिंहजी सिंघी



प्रधान सम्पादक तथा संचालक

आचार्य जिनविजय मुनि

ऑनररी मेंबर, जर्मन ओरिएण्टल सोसाइटी

(सम्मान्य नियामक - भारतीय विद्या भवन)

सर्वप्रकार संरक्षक

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी तथा श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी

*

प्रकाशक

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भारतीय विद्या भवन, बंबई

प्रकाशक - जयन्तकृष्ण, ह. दवे, ऑनररी रजिष्ट्रार, भारतीय विद्या भवन, चौपाटी रोड, बंबई. नं. ७

मुद्रक - लक्ष्मीबाई नारायण चौधरी, निर्णयसागर प्रेस, २६-२८ कोलभाट स्ट्रीट, बंबई

सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

*****[ग्रन्थांक ३४]*****

कविराज - स्वयंभूदेव - विरचित

पउमचरिउ

[अपभ्रंशभाषाग्रथित पौराणिक महाकाव्य]



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[अपभ्रंशभाषाग्रथित पौराणिक महाकाव्य]
विविध पाठभेद, विस्तृत प्रस्तावना, विशिष्ट शब्दकोष, परिशिष्टादि समन्वित

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सं पा द क

डॉ. हरिवल्लभ चूनीलाल भायाणी एम्. ए.; पीएच्. डी.
(प्राध्यापक, संस्कृत एवं प्राचीन गुजराती साहित्य, भारतीय विद्याभवन)



प्रथम भाग
(विद्या धर का ण्ड)

प्रकाशक

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बंबई

विक्रमाब्द २००९]

प्रथमावृत्ति, पंचशत प्रति

[ख्रिस्ताब्द १९५३]

ग्रन्थांक ३४]

भारतीय विद्या भवन द्वारा सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित

[मूल्य रु. १२-८-०]

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CRITICALLY EDITED FOR THE FIRST TIME WITH AN ELABORATE
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PUBLISHED BY

Singhi Jain Shastra Shikshapith

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN
BOMBAY

V. E. 2009]

First Edition : Five Hundred Copies

[1953 A. D.

• Vol. 34]

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[Price Rs. 12-8-0

॥ सिंघीजैनग्रन्थमालासंस्थापकप्रशस्तिः ॥

अस्ति बङ्गाभिधे देशे सुप्रसिद्धा मनोरमा । मुर्शिदाबाद इत्याख्या पुरी वैभवशालिनी ॥	१
बहवो निवसन्त्यत्र जैना ऊकेशवंशजाः । धनाढ्या नृपसम्मन्या धर्मकर्मपरायणाः ॥	२
श्रीडालचन्द इत्यासीत् तेष्वेको बहुभाग्यवान् । साधुवत् सच्चरित्रो यः सिंघीकुलप्रभाकरः ॥	३
बाल्य एवागतो यश्च कर्तुं व्यापारविस्तृतिम् । कलिकातामहापुर्यां धृतधर्मार्थनिश्चयः ॥	४
कुशाग्रीयस्वदुल्लैव सद्गुण्या च सुनिष्ठया । उपाज्यं विपुलां लक्ष्मीं कोव्यधिपोऽजनिष्ट सः ॥	५
तस्य मञ्जुकुमारीति सन्नारीकुलमण्डना । अभूत् पतिव्रता पत्नी शीलसौभाग्यभूषणा ॥	६
श्रीबहादुरसिंहाख्यो गुणवाँस्तनयस्तयोः । अभवत् सुकृती दानी धर्मप्रियश्च धीनिधिः ॥	७
प्राप्ता पुण्यवता तेन पत्नी तिलकसुन्दरी । यस्याः सौभाग्यचन्द्रेण भासितं तत्कुलाम्बरम् ॥	८
श्रीमान् राजेन्द्रसिंहोऽस्य ज्येष्ठपुत्रः सुशिक्षितः । यः सर्वकार्यदक्षत्वात् दक्षिणबाहुवत् पितुः ॥	९
नरेन्द्रसिंह इत्याख्यस्तेजस्वी मध्यमः सुतः । सूनूर्वीरेन्द्रसिंहश्च कनिष्ठः सौम्यदर्शनः ॥	१०
सन्ति त्रयोऽपि सत्पुत्रा आसभक्तिपरायणाः । विनीताः सरला भव्याः पितुर्मार्गानुगामिनः ॥	११
अन्येऽपि बहवस्तस्याभवन् स्वस्त्रादिबान्धवाः । धनैर्जनैः समृद्धः सन् स राजेव व्यराजत ॥	१२

अन्यच्च -

सरस्वत्यां सदासक्तो भूत्वा लक्ष्मीप्रियोऽप्ययम् । तत्राप्यासीत् सदाचारी तच्चित्रं विदुषां खलु ॥	१३
नाहंकारो न दुर्भावो न विलासो न दुर्व्ययः । दृष्टः कदापि तद्गोहे सतां तद् विस्मयास्पदम् ॥	१४
भक्तो गुरुजनानां स विनीतः सज्जनान् प्रति । बन्धुजनेऽनुरक्तोऽभूत् प्रीतः पोष्यगणेष्वपि ॥	१५
देश-कालस्थितिज्ञोऽसौ विद्या-विज्ञानपूजकः । इतिहासादि-साहित्य-संस्कृति-सत्कलाप्रियः ॥	१६
समुन्नत्यै समाजस्य धर्मस्योत्कर्षहेतवे । प्रचाराय च शिक्षाया दत्तं तेन धनं धनम् ॥	१७
गत्वा सभा-समित्यादौ भूत्वाऽध्यक्षपदान्वितः । दत्त्वा दानं यथायोग्यं प्रोत्साहिताश्च कर्मठाः ॥	१८
एवं धनेन देहेन ज्ञानेन शुभनिष्ठया । अकरोत् स यथाशक्ति सत्कर्माणि सदाशयः ॥	१९
अथान्यदा प्रसङ्गेन स्वपितुः स्मृतिहेतवे । कर्तुं किञ्चिद् विशिष्टं स कार्यं मनस्यचिन्तयत् ॥	२०
पूज्यः पिता सदैवासीत् सम्यग्-ज्ञानरुचिः स्वयम् । तस्मात् तज्ज्ञानवृद्ध्यर्थं यतनीयं मयाऽप्ययम् ॥	२१
विचार्यैवं स्वयं चित्ते पुनः प्राप्य सुसम्मतिम् । श्रद्धास्पदस्वमित्राणां विदुषां चापि ताडशाम् ॥	२२
जैनज्ञानप्रसारार्थं स्थाने शान्तिं नि के त ने । सिंघीपदाङ्कितं जैनज्ञानपीठं मतीष्टिपत् ॥	२३
श्रीजिनविजयः प्राज्ञो मुनिनाम्ना च विश्रुतः । स्वीकर्तुं प्रार्थितस्तेन तस्याधिष्ठायकं पदम् ॥	२४
तस्य सौजन्य-सौहार्द-स्वैर्यौदार्यादिसद्गुणैः । वशीभूय मुदा येन स्वीकृतं तत्पदं वरम् ॥	२५
कवीन्द्रेण रवीन्द्रेण स्वीयपावनपाणिना । रस-नागाङ्क-चन्द्राब्दे तत्प्रतिष्ठा व्यधीयत ॥	२६
प्रारब्धं मुनिना चापि कार्यं तदुपयोगिकम् । पाठनं ज्ञानलिप्सूनां ग्रन्थानां ग्रथनं तथा ॥	२७
तस्यैव प्रेरणां प्राप्य श्रीसिंघीकुलकेतुना । स्वपितृश्रेयसे चैवा प्रारब्धा ग्रन्थमालिका ॥	२८
उदारचेतसा तेन धर्मशीलेन दानिना । व्ययितं पुष्कलं द्रव्यं तत्तत्कार्यसुसिद्धये ॥	२९
छात्राणां वृत्तिदानेन नैकेषां विदुषां तथा । ज्ञानाभ्यासाय निष्कामसाहाय्यं स प्रदत्तवान् ॥	३०
जलवायवादिकानां तु प्रातिकूल्यादसौ मुनिः । कार्यं त्रिवार्षिकं तत्र समाप्यान्यत्र चास्थितः ॥	३१
तत्रापि सततं सर्वं साहाय्यं तेन यच्छता । ग्रन्थमालाप्रकाशाय महोत्साहः प्रदर्शितः ॥	३२
नन्द-निर्धर्क-चन्द्राब्दे जाता पुनः सुयोजना । ग्रन्थावल्याः स्थिरत्वाय विस्तराय च नूतना ॥	३३
ततः सुहृत्परामर्शात् सिंघीवंशनभस्वता । भा वि द्या भ व ना येथं ग्रन्थमाला समर्पिता ॥	३४
आसीत्तस्य मनोवाञ्छाऽपूर्वग्रन्थप्रकाशने । तदर्थं व्ययितं तेन लक्षावधि हि रूप्यकम् ॥	३५
दुर्विलासाद् विधेर्हन्त ! दौर्भाग्याच्चात्मबन्धूनाम् । स्वल्पेनैवाथ कालेन स्वर्गं स सुकृती ययौ ॥	३६
इन्दु-ख-शून्य-नेत्रेब्दे मासे आषाढसञ्ज्ञके । कलिकाताख्यपुर्यां स प्राप्तवान् परमां गतिम् ॥	३७
पितृभक्तैश्च तत्पुत्रैः प्रेयसे पितुरात्मनः । तथैव प्रपितुः स्मृत्यै प्रकाश्यतेऽधुना पुनः ॥	३८
इयं ग्रन्थावलिः श्रेष्ठा प्रेष्ठा प्रज्ञावतां प्रथा । भूयाद् भूत्यै सतां सिंघीकुलकीर्तिप्रकाशिका ॥	३९
विद्वज्जनकृताह्लादा सच्चिदानन्ददा सदा । चिरं नन्दत्वियं लोके श्रीसैघी ग्रन्थपद्धतिः ॥	४०

॥ सिंधीजैनग्रन्थमालासम्पादकप्रशस्तिः ॥

स्वस्ति श्रीमेदपाटाल्यो देशो भारतविश्रुतः । रूपाहेलीति सन्नानी पुरिका तत्र सुस्थिता ॥	१
सदाचार-विचाराभ्यां प्राचीननृपतेः समः । श्रीमच्चतुरसिंहोऽत्र राठोडान्वयभूमिपः ॥	२
तत्र श्रीवृद्धिसिंहोऽभूद् राजपुत्रः प्रसिद्धिभाक् । क्षात्रधर्मधनो यश्च परमारकुलाग्रणीः ॥	३
मुञ्ज-भोजमुखा भूषा जाता यस्मिन् महाकुले । किं वर्ण्यते कुलीनत्वं तत्कुलजातजन्मनः ॥	४
पत्नी राजकुमारीति तस्याभूद् गुणसंहिता । चातुर्य-रूप-लावण्य-सुवाक्-सौजन्यभूषिता ॥	५
क्षत्रियाणीप्रभापूर्णा शौर्योद्दीप्तमुखाकृतिम् । यां दृष्ट्वैव जनो मेने राजन्यकुलजा त्वियम् ॥	६
पुत्रः किसनसिंहाख्यो जातस्तयोरतिप्रियः । रणमल्ल इति चान्यद् यन्नाम जननीकृतम् ॥	७
श्रीदेवीहंसनामाऽत्र राजपूज्यो यतीश्वरः । ज्योतिर्भैषज्यविद्यानां पारगामी जनप्रियः ॥	८
आगतो मरुदेशाद् यो भ्रमन् जनपदान् बहून् । जातः श्रीवृद्धिसिंहस्य प्रीति-श्रद्धास्पदं परम् ॥	९
तेनाथाप्रतिमप्रेम्णा स तत्सुनुः स्वसन्निधौ । रक्षितः शिक्षितः सम्यक्, कृतो जैनमतानुगः ॥	१०
दौर्भाग्यात् तच्छिरोर्बाल्ये गुरु-तातौ दिवंगतौ । विमूढः स्वगृहात् सोऽथ यदृच्छया विनिर्गतः ॥	११

तथा च—

भ्रान्त्वा नैकेषु देशेषु सेवित्वा च बहून् नरान् । दीक्षितो मुण्डितो भूत्वा जातो जैनमुनिस्ततः ॥	१२
ज्ञातान्यनेकशास्त्राणि नानाधर्ममतानि च । मध्यस्थवृत्तिना तेन तत्त्वातत्त्वगवेषिणा ॥	१३
अधीता विविधा भाषा भारतीया युरोपजाः । अनेका लिपयोप्येवं प्रब्र-नूतनकालिकाः ॥	१४
येन प्रकाशिता नैके ग्रन्था विद्वत्प्रशंसिताः । लिखिता बहवो लेखा ऐतिह्यतथ्यगुम्फिताः ॥	१५
स बहुभिः सुविद्वद्भिस्तन्मण्डलैश्च सत्कृतः । जिनविजयनाम्नाऽसौ ख्यातोऽभवद् मनीषिषु ॥	१६
यस्य तां विश्रुतिं ज्ञात्वा श्रीमद्गान्धीमहात्मना । आहूतः सादरं पुण्यपत्तनात् स्वयमन्यदा ॥	१७
पुरे चाहम्मदाबादे राष्ट्रीयः शिक्षणालयः । विद्यापीठ इति ख्यात्या प्रतिष्ठितो यदाऽभवत् ॥	१८
आचार्यत्वेन तत्रोच्चैर्नियुक्तः स महात्मना । रस-मुनि-निर्धोन्द्दे पुरा तस्मात् ख्यमन्दिरे ॥	१९
वर्षाणामष्टकं यावत् सम्भूष्य तत् पदं ततः । गत्वा जर्मनराष्ट्रे स तत्संस्कृतिमधीतवान् ॥	२०
तत आगत्य सैलुग्री राष्ट्रकार्ये च सक्रियम् । कारावासोऽपि सम्प्राप्तो येन स्वराज्यपर्वणि ॥	२१
क्रमात् ततो विनिर्मुक्तः स्थितः शान्तिनिकेतने । विश्ववन्द्यकवीन्द्रश्रीरवीन्द्रनाथभूषिते ॥	२२
सिंधीपदयुतं जैनज्ञानपीठं तदाश्रितम् । स्थापितं तत्र सिंधीश्रीडालचन्दस्य सुनुना ॥	२३
श्रीबहादुरसिंहेन दानवीरेण धीमता । स्मृत्यर्थं निजजातस्य जैनज्ञानप्रसारकम् ॥	२४
प्रतिष्ठितश्च तस्यासौ पदेऽधिष्ठातृसञ्ज्ञके । अध्यापयन् वरान् शिष्यान् ग्रन्थयन् जैनवाङ्मयम् ॥	२५
तस्यैव प्रेरणां प्राप्य श्रीसिंधीकुलकेतुना । स्वपितृश्रेयसे ह्येषा प्रारब्धा ग्रन्थमालिका ॥	२६
अथैवं विगतं यस्य वर्षाणामष्टकं पुनः । ग्रन्थमालाविकासार्थिप्रवृत्तिषु प्रयस्यतः ॥	२७
बाण-रत्न-नवेन्द्रदे मुंबाईनगरीस्थितः । मुंशीति विरुदख्यातः कन्हैयालालधीसखः ॥	२८
प्रवृत्तो भारतीयानां विद्यानां पीठनिर्मितौ । कर्मनिष्ठस्य तस्याभूत् प्रयत्नः सफलोऽचिरात् ॥	२९
विदुषां श्रीमतां योगात् पीठो जातः प्रतिष्ठितः । भारतीयपदोपेत विद्याभवनसञ्ज्ञया ॥	३०
आहूतः सहकार्यार्थं स मुनिस्तेन सुहृदा । ततः प्रभृति तत्रापि सहयोगं प्रदत्तवान् ॥	३१
तद्भवनेऽन्यदा तस्य सेवाऽधिका ह्यपेक्षिता । स्वीकृता नम्रभावेन साऽप्याचार्यपदाश्रिता ॥	३२
नन्द-निर्धेन्द्र-चन्द्रदेवैकमे विहिता पुनः । एतद्ग्रन्थावलीस्थैर्यकृत् तेन नव्ययोजना ॥	३३
परामर्शात् ततस्तस्य श्रीसिंधीकुलभास्वता । भाविद्याभवनायेयं ग्रन्थमाला समर्पिता ॥	३४
प्रदत्ता दशसाहस्री पुनस्तस्योपदेशतः । स्वपितृस्मृतिमन्दिरकरणाय सुकीर्तिना ॥	३५
दैवादल्पे गते काले सिंधीवर्यो दिवंगतः । यस्तस्य ज्ञानसेवायां साहाय्यमकरोत् महत् ॥	३६
पितृकार्यप्रगत्यर्थं यत्नशीलैस्तदात्मजैः । राजेन्द्रसिंहमुख्यैश्च सत्कृतं तद्वचस्ततः ॥	३७
पुण्यश्लोकपितुर्नाम्ना ग्रन्थागारकृते पुनः । बन्धुज्येष्ठो गुणश्रेष्ठो ह्यर्द्धलक्षं प्रदत्तवान् ॥	३८
ग्रन्थमालाप्रसिद्धार्थं पितृवत् तस्य कांक्षितम् । श्रीसिंधीबन्धुभिः सर्वं तद्गिराऽनुविधीयते ॥	३९
विद्वज्जनकृताह्लादा सच्चिदानन्ददा सदा । चिरं नन्दद्वयं लोके जिनविजयभारती ॥	४०

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| १ खरतरगच्छबृहद्गुर्वावलि. | ९ महामुनिगुणपालविरचित जंबूचरित्र (प्राकृत) |
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| ३ विविधगच्छीयपट्टावलिसंग्रह. | ११ गुणचन्द्रविरचित मंत्रीकर्मचन्द्रवंशप्रबन्ध. |
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आदि अनेक विज्ञप्तिलेख समुच्चय. | १३ महेन्द्रसूरिकृत नर्मदासुन्दरीकथा. (प्रा०) |
| ६ उद्योतनसूरिकृत कुवलयमालाकथा. | १४ सिद्धिचन्द्रकृत काव्यप्रकाशखण्डन. |
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| ८ दामोदरकृत उक्तिव्यक्ति प्रकरण. | १६ गुणप्रभाचार्यकृत विनयसूत्र. |

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- २ Late Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi Memorial volume.
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- ३ Literary Circle of Mahāmātya Vastupāla and its Contribution
to Sanskrit Literature. By Dr. Bhogilal J. Sandesara,
M. A., Ph. D.
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By Prof. P. K. Gode, M. A.

SHRI BAHADUR SINGHJI SINGHI

By

Acharya Jina Vijaya Muni

On 7th of JULY, 1944, Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi left his mortal coils at the comparatively early age of fiftynine. His loss has been widely felt. His aged mother received this rude shock so ill that she did not long outlive him. His worthy sons have lost an affectionate and noble father, the industrialists and businessmen of the country one of their 'pioneers, the large number of his employees a benevolent master, scholarship one of its best patrons and the poor people of his native district a most generous donor. To me his loss has been personal. My contact with him was a turning point in my life. Whatever I have been able, during the past fifteen years, to achieve in the field of scholarship is due directly to him. The financial assistance with which he backed up my activities was the least of his contributions. But for his love of scholarship with which he inspired me, this chapter of my life would have been entirely different. To his sacred memory I am penning these few lines.

Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji was born in Azimganj, Murshidabad, in Vikram Samvat 1941, in the ancient family of the Singhis, who were of old the treasurers of the Mughal emperors. The family had passed through many vicissitudes of fortune and in the 17th century it migrated from Rajaputana to Bengal, but thanks to the energy and enterprise of Singhiji's father, Babu Dalchandji Singhi, the family firm became a very flourishing concern.

At an early age Singhiji joined the family business and by pushing ahead with father's enterprises, succeeded in making the firm the foremost in the mining industry of Bengal and Central India. Besides he also acquired vast zamindaries and had interests in many industrial and banking concerns. This early preoccupation with business affairs prevented his having a college education. But Singhiji was studious and introspective by nature. Unlike many other wealthy men who spend their money and time in such fads as the races, the theatres, and the like, he devoted all his spare time to study and cultural development. He acquired an excellent command over several languages. Art and literature were the subjects of his choice. He was very fond of collecting rare and invaluable specimens of ancient sculpture, paintings, coins, copperplates and inscriptions. His manuscript collection contained a large number of rare works of historical and cultural importance, among which mention must be made of a unique manuscript of the Koran which was handed down from Baber to Aurangzeb and bears the autographs of all of them. It is recorded therein that it was considered by them all as more valuable than the empire.

His numismatic collection, especially of Kushan and Gupta coins, is considered the third best in the world. He also had a good and large collection of works of art and historical importance. Singhji was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London), a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, the Indian Research Institute and a Founder-Member of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. He was also the President of the Jain Shwetambara Conference held in Bombay in 1926. Though he had made no special study of law he was well up in the legal matters. On one occasion when he found that his lawyers were not properly representing his case he himself pleaded out the case successfully, much to the surprise of the bench and the bar who took him for an accomplished advocate.

Though a highly religious and leading figure in the Jain Community he had an outlook which was far from sectarian. More than three-fourths of the six lakhs and over of his donations were for non-Jain causes. More often than not he preferred to give his assistance anonymously and he did not keep a list of his donations even when they were made in his name. To the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Calcutta, he gave Rs. 10,000/-, when Mahatmaji had been to his place for the collection of funds; to the Hindu Accademy, Daultapur, Rs. 15,000/-, to the Taraqi-Urdu Bangala 5000/-, the Hindi Sahitya Parishad 12,500/-, to the Vishuddhanand Sarasvati Marwari Hospital 10,000/-, several maternity homes 2,500/-, to the Benares Hindu University 2,500/-, to the Jiaganj High School 5000/-, to the Jiaganj London Mission Hospital 600/-, to the Jain Temples at Calcutta and Murshidabad 11,000/-, to the Jain Dharma Pracharak Sabha, Manbhum 5,000/-, to the Jain Bhavan, Calcutta, 15,000/-, to the Jain Pustak Prachar Mandal, Agra, 7,500/-, to the Agra Jain Temple 3,500/-, to the Ambala Jain High School, 2,100/-, for the Prakrit Kosh 2,500/-, and the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 10,000/-. At the Singhi Park Mela held at his Ballyganj residence in which Viscount Wavell, then Commander-in-Chief, and Lord John Herbert, Governor of Bengal and Lady Herbert participated, he donated Rs. 41,000/-, for the Red Cross Fund.

The people of the district of Murshidabad, his native place, will ever remain grateful to him for having distributed several thousand maunds of rice at the low price of Rs. 8/- when rice was selling at Rs. 24/- in those terrible years of 1942-44, himself thereby suffering a loss of over three lakhs. In May-June 1944 he again spent Rs. 59,000/- for the distribution of cloth, rice and coins for the people of that place.

My close association with Singhji began in 1931, when he invited me to occupy the Chair for Jain Studies which he was starting at the Vishvabharati. Due to unfavourable climatic conditions of Shantiniketan I could not continue to work there for more than four years, but during those years was founded the Singhi Jain Series. During the period of ten years of my principalship of Gujarat Puratattva Mandir, Ahmedabad, and even before that I had been collecting materials of historical and philological importance and folk-lore etc. which had been lying hidden in the great Jain Bhandars of Patan, Ahmedabad, Baroda etc. I persuaded Singhji to start

a series which would publish works dealing with the vast materials in my possession, and also other important Jain texts and studies prepared on the most modern scientific lines. On the works of the Series he spent through me more than Rs 75,000/-. During this long period of over a dozen years he not even once asked me as to how and for what works the amount was spent. Whenever the account was submitted he did not ask for even the least information, but sanctioned it casting merely a formal glance on the accounts sheets. But he showed the most discriminating interest in the matter that was being published and on the material and manner in which they were being brought out. His only desire was to see the publication of as many works as possible during his lifetime. In May 1943 at my instance he gave over the Series to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. In September 1943 I had been to Calcutta to negotiate the purchase, for the Bhavan, of a well-equipped library of a retired professor. Singhji casually asked me what arrangements had been made for meeting the cost. I promptly replied that there was no cause for worry as long as donors like himself were there. He smiled; he had decided. Eventually he persuaded me to go in for the Nahar Collection which was a still more valuable one. He did not live long enough to present this literary treasure to the Bhavan; but his eldest son and my beloved friend, Babu Shri Rajendra Singh has fulfilled his father's wish though he was totally ignorant of it and has got this unique collection for the Bhavan and spent Rs. 50,000/- for the purpose.

By the end of 1943 his health began to decline. In the first week of January, 1944, when I went to him at Calcutta in connection with the work of the Bharatiya Itihasa Samiti I found him extremely unwell. Notwithstanding his ill health he talked to me for more than a couple of hours on the day of my arrival there. The first thing he said in the course of this lengthy, though very sweet talk, was to give me a mild reproof for undertaking the long and tedious journeys to Calcutta, Benaras and Cawnpore in spite of my ill health. He discussed with absorbing interest the details of the Samiti's proposed History of India, a subject of great interest to him. Our talks then drifted to the subject of the History of Jainism in which connection also he expressed his opinion about the material to be utilised for such a work. At the termination of our talks, which this time lasted for over three hours, I found him much exhausted and drooping in spirits.

On the 7th January his health took a turn for the worse. On the 11th January I went to take leave of him, which he, full of emotion, gave with a heavy heart, exclaiming, "Who knows whether we shall meet again or not?" I requested him to take heart and remain buoyant. He would be soon restored to normal health. But while I was stepping out of his room, my eyes were full of tears and his last words began to eat into my heart. Ill luck prevented our second meeting. That lofty and generous soul finally left its mortal habitat at mid-day on 7th July, 1944. May his soul rest in peace!

His sons, Babu Rajendra Singh, Babu Narendra Singh and Babu Virendra Singh are treading in the footsteps of their revered father. During

the past year on the Singhi Series alone they have spent over Rs. 20,000/-. I have already mentioned how Babu Rajendra Singh purchased for the Bhavan the valuable Nahar collection. Babu Narendra Singh has also spent Rs. 30,000/- for a foundation of a Jain Bhavan at Calcutta. Babu Rajendra Singh and Babu Narendra Singh have also very generously promised me to continue to meet all the expenses of the Singhi Jain Series and requested me to bring out as many works as possible, at whatever cost so that this unique series founded and cherished by their late lamented father may continue to bring to light the invaluable treasures of Jain literature and culture.

In recognition of his unique assistance the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan has decided to perpetuate Singhji's memory by naming its Indological library after him. Further, one of its main halls will bear his name. The Bhavan's Jain Department will also be known as the **Singhi Jain Shikshapith.**†

July 1, 1945.
BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVANA }
· BOMBAY.

Jina Vijaya Muni

† Reprinted from Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi Memorial Volume of the *Bharatiya Vidya*, [Volume V] 1945.

CONTENTS

	Page
General Editor's Foreword.	iii - vii
Preface.	viii - x
Bibliography.	xi - xiii
Abbreviations.	xiv
Introduction :	1 - 129
1. Introductory.	1
2. Critical Apparatus and Text-Constitution :	1 - 6
Critical Apparatus.	1 - 3
Text-Constitution.	3 - 6
3. Date and Personal Account of Svayambhū :	7 - 15
Svayambhu's Date.	7 - 9
Personal Account of Svayambhūdeva.	9 - 15
4. Svayambhū's Literary Activity :	15 - 41
The Extant Works :	15
The Paūmacariu.	16
The Riṭṭhaṇemicariu	16 - 20
The Svayambhūcchandas :	20 - 27
Its authorship (20-21); its Prakrit Section (21); its Apabhraṃśa Section (21-22); analysis of the contents of SC. IV-VIII (22-23); citations in SC. (23-24); the lost portion of SC. (24-27); The Chandaśśekhara and SC (27):	
The Lost Works :	28 - 29
The Suddhayacariya.	28
The Siri-Pañcamikahā.	28
Other Works.	28 - 29
Svayambhū's Achievements :	29 - 41
Svayambhū and Puṣpadanta	31 - 36
Svayambhū and Dhanapāla	36 - 37
Svayambhū and Hemacandra.	37 - 41
5. The Paūmacariu and its Sources :	41 - 52
The Paūmacariu	41 - 46
Sources of the Paūmacariu.	47 - 52
6. Grammatical Peculiarities of PC. I-XX	52 - 74
I. Orthography :	52 - 56
General remarks (52-53); short <i>e</i> (53-54); short <i>o</i> (54); the Anunāsika or nasalization (54-55); Ya-śruti and Va-śruti (55); initial <i>ṇ-</i> and medial - <i>ṇ-</i> (55); <i>b</i> and <i>bbh</i> (55); nasalized - <i>v-</i> (56); the Vargānunāsika (56).	
II. Sporadic Phonetic changes :	56 - 59
Shortening of vowels (56); lengthening of vowels (56-57); stray vowel changes (57); contraction	

	Page
of vowels (57); preservation of intervocalic stops (57); - <i>ḡ</i> - becoming - <i>l</i> - (57); - <i>m</i> - becoming nasalized - <i>v</i> - (57-58); - <i>v</i> - becoming - <i>m</i> - (58); elision of - <i>v</i> - (58); insertion of <i>va-śruti</i> (58); stray cases (58); simplification of the conjunct (58-59); special treatment of the conjunct (59); gemination of consonants (59); sentence-sandhi (59).	
III. Gender.	59
IV. Affixes.	60 - 61
V. Stem-formation.	61
VI. Inflection :	61 - 71
Substantives (61-66); post-positions (66-67); pronouns (68); verbal flexion (68-71).	
VII. Some Syntactical Remarks.	71 - 73
VIII. Idiomatic Expressions and Usages.	73 - 74
7. Metres of Paümacariu I-XX.	74 - 100
The commencing piece at the head of the Kaḍavaka	74 - 78
Metres employed in the Ghattā :	78 - 92
General observations (78); value of the end-syllable in the Ghattā (78-83); absence of Dvipadī Ghattā (83-85); Antarasamā Catuṣpadīs (85-89); Sarvasamā Catuṣpadīs (89); Ṣaṭpadīs (89-92).	
Metres employed in the main body of the Kaḍavaka :	92 - 99
The Standard metres.	92 - 97
The Variation metres.	97 - 99
Conspectus of the metres of PC. I-XX.	99 - 100
8. Synopsis of the Contents of PC. I - XX	100 - 120
Appendices :	
Appendix I. Introductory, Colophon and Praśasti Stanzas from PC and RC.	121 - 127
Appendix II. Citations in SC. Identified from Svayambhū's Epics.	127 - 129
Appendix III. Parallel Passages of the <i>Paümacariu</i> (I-XX), Raviṣeṇa's <i>Padmacarita</i> and Vimalasūri's <i>Paümacariya</i>	1 - 32
Additions and Corrections	33 - 38
पउमचरिउ १-२०	
(Text of the Vijjāharakaṇḍa, Variants, Gloss)	१-१६८
Index Verborum :	1 - 75
Main Index	1 - 65
Personal Names	66 - 70
Place Names	70 - 72
Botanical Names	72 - 73
Vidyās	73 - 74
Numerals	74 - 75

GENERAL EDITOR'S FOREWORD

Today I am placing in the hands of scholars the first part of Svayambhūdeva's great Apabhraṃśa epic *Paūmacariu* as the Thirty-fourth Volume of the Singhi Jain Series, and it is but natural for me to feel a sense of joy at seeing my long-cherished hope fulfilled at last in this form.

It is commonly known among earnest scholars of Apabhraṃśa that among the very few precious jewels preserved to us from the vast literary treasures of Apabhraṃśa language, the present epic of Svayambhū occupies the foremost place. My attention was drawn to the existence of this poem for the first time in 1919-1920 A.D. when, during my stay at Poona, I got the most pleasant opportunity of examining the rich Bombay Government collection of ancient MSS. which was formerly kept at the Deccan College and was shifted afterwards to the famous Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. At that time late Dr. P. D. Gune, who was among the chief founder-members of the Institute and who eventually became one of my most affectionate friends, was working as a very enthusiastic secretary of the B.O.R.I. He was also a keen student of Indian philology and hence one of the results of our contact was that his interest in the study and investigation of Apabhraṃśa became greatly sharpened. Once he read with me a few Sandhis from the beginning and end of the *Paūmacariu* and also took down some notes with a view to prepare a short article on the subject, for the *Annals* of the B.O.R.I. During those days at Poona my learned Digambar Jain friend Pandit Nathuram Premi also used to visit me now and then and give me the pleasure of his company for several days, during which I received his enthusiastic co-operation in the research and publication of Jain literature. I drew his attention also to the important Apabhraṃśa work of Svayambhū and he wrote a few informative lines on the *Paūmacariu* too in his article '*Mahākavi Puṣpadanta aur un-kā Mahāpurāṇa*' which was published in the *Jain Sāhitya Saṁśodhak* (July, 1923), then freshly started by me from Poona as a quarterly for bringing to light researches on Jain literature.

In my Gujarati Foreword to the *Paumasiricariu* of Dhāhila Kavi, jointly edited by Professors M. C. Modi and H. C. Bhayani and published as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the present series, I have already outlined in short the course of progress achieved so far in the field of Apabhraṃśa studies, and it need not be repeated here. During the course of last forty years hundreds of Apabhraṃśa works, big and small, have been traced and many of them either have been or are being edited and made known to the public by various scholars, Indian as well as foreign.

Among them the compositions of three Jain poets enjoy prominence because of their great extent and their epic form. These three poets are Svayambhū, Puṣpadanta and Haribhadra. Of these, Svayambhū belonged most probably to the Yāpanīya Jain sect (a sect which though existing at present only in name, once enjoyed a status parallel to the Śvetāmbara and Digambara sects) and Puṣpadanta was a Digambara, and their literary activity flourished in the Mahārāṣṭra-Karṇāṭaka region. Haribhadra, on the other hand, was a Śvetāmbara Jain and his literary activity was carried on in the Rājasthāna-Gujarāṭa region. Chronologically Svayambhū comes first, Puṣpadanta next and after him appears Haribhadra. Svayambhū's date is not fixed with definiteness, but as shown in the Introduction by Dr. Bhayani we can reasonably place him between the beginning of the eighth and end of the ninth century. Puṣpadanta's date is fixed as his *Mahāpurāṇa* was composed between 959 and 965 A.D. Similarly Haribhadra's date is supplied to us by his own work which was completed in 1159 A.D. Talking of the compositions of these great poets of Apabhraṃśa letters, Svayambhū's two extensive works are the *Paūmacariu* and the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu*, Puṣpadanta's big work is *Tisatṭhimahāpurisa-guṇālaṃkāra* or *Mahāpurāṇa*, while *Nemiṇāhacariu* is the corresponding epic of Haribhadra. Of these *Mahāpurāṇa* has been already properly edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in three parts in the Maṇikyacandra Digambar Jain Granthamālā. A portion of that poem dealing with the narrative of Harivaṃśa has been also separately published by that eminent German scholar Dr. L. Alsdorf and published by the Hamburg University.

As suggested at the outset, the idea of publishing the works of Svayambhū as also the *Nemiṇāhacariu* of Haribhadra was with me since quite long. When I was working as the Director of Gujarāt Purātattva Mandir (Gujarat Oriental Research Institute) which functioned as the Postgraduate and Research Department of Gujarāt Rāṣṭriya Vidyāpīṭh (Gujarat National University) founded in Ahmedabad with the great efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, I had prepared a scheme for that Institute for publishing ancient Indian literature and in the Series that was consequently started under the name 'Purātattva Granthāvalī' I had intended to include, along with many Sanskrit, Pāli, Prakrit, Apabhraṃśa and Old Gujarati works, the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta and the present work of Svayambhū. With that end in view I had also got them copied from the MSS. But due to lack of favourable circumstances the idea could not be carried out. Afterwards in A.D. 1930, when I undertook to work as the general editor of the Singhi Jain Series, my old temptation of bringing to light those two works revived with fresh force. In the meanwhile, through the admirable efforts of my learned friend

Pandit Nathuram Premi, the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta was, as said above, edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in the *Māṇikyacandra Digambar Jain Granthmālā*. The remaining work, the *Paūmacariu* of Svayambhū has been taken up for editing by my learned pupil Dr. Bhayani and its first part comprising the first Kāṇḍa (the *Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa*) is happily published herewith.

When Prof. Bhayani requested me to allow him to work under my guidance for the Ph.D. degree of the University of Bombay, I advised him to take up some Apabhraṃśa text for that purpose and accepting that advise whole-heartedly, he started in all earnestness to study Apabhraṃśa literature.

Already Prof. (now Dr.) Bhayani had acquired sound knowledge of Sanskrit. He held an M.A. degree of the Bombay University with the first class in that subject. But I found him more attracted towards linguistic studies and therefore I asked him to familiarize himself with Prakrit and especially with Apabhraṃśa literature. Later on at my suggestion he undertook to study several aspects of that unique Apabhraṃśa poem, *Samdeśarāsaka* of Abdala Rahamāna, then being edited by me. This study along with my edition of that poem has been published as the Twenty-second Volume of the **Singhi Jain Series**. After that in collaboration with Prof. M. C. Modi he edited the *Paumasiricariu* of Dhāhila Kavi which has appeared as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the same series.

Finding him now well-equipped I induced him to take up for his Ph.D. thesis the work of editing Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu*, which, as stated above, occupied first place among all the works of Apabhraṃśa literature available to us and hence to bring it out was my persistently cherished desire. In view of the great extent of the work it was decided that in the first instance he should prepare a critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa only of that work and should confine his textual and general studies to that portion. It hardly needs to be told that the present volume is the result of these studies of Prof. Bhayani. In view of its merits, the University of Bombay has accepted this thesis and its editor has been awarded a doctorate. This success of my beloved pupil was naturally a matter of great pleasure to me and I also take this opportunity to offer him my cordial congratulations for that.

Though, in this way, Dr. Bhayani had completed his task so far as his immediate purpose of preparing a doctorate dissertation was concerned, in view of his intense interest in Apabhraṃśa studies, I urged him to edit whole of the *Paūmacariu*. He accepted the task gladly and continued his work on that text. And in this connection I am very glad to note here that the printing of the second and third Kāṇḍa of the *Paūmacariu* is nearing completion

and, along with the first part, I hope to place them in the form of the second part of that work in the hands of the learned readers of the Singhi Jain Series.

The present work of Svayambhū has already attracted attention of several scholars and critics in Hindi and Gujarati. For instance in his Apabhramśa selections called '*Apabhramśa-pāṭhāvalī*' the Gujarati scholar Prof. M. C. Modi has included a few Sandhis from both the epics of Svayambhū. Similarly the famous Buddhist scholar and Hindi author Pandit Rahula Samkṛityayana has given a prominent place to the *Paūmacariu* of Svayambhū and has included several Sandhis from it in the first volume of his anthology of Hindi poetry called *Hindī Kāvya Dhārā*. In 1943 during his halt at Bombay prior to his departure to Russia, Pandit Samkṛityayana stayed with me at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan for about a couple of months and at that time he had an occasion to examine the good collection of Apabhramśa literature that was with me. He was quite impressed with it and took down numerous excerpts, notes, etc., which material he utilized in preparing the first volume of *Hindī Kāvya Dhārā* (Hindi Poetic Anthology) intended to serve as a sort of convenient Apabhramśa reader for the Hindi students. In his introductory remarks to that work my learned friend Rahula Samkṛityayana has made certain observations which are worthy of note for all students of this subject. He says: "हमारे इसी युगमें नहीं हिन्दी कविताके पाँचों युगोंके जितने कवियोंको हमने यहाँ संग्रहीत किया है, उनमें यह निस्संकोच कहा जा सकता है, कि स्वयंभू सब से बड़ा कवि है। वस्तुतः वह भारतके एक दर्जन अमर कवियोंमेंसे एक था। आश्चर्य और क्रोध दोनों होता है कि लोगोंने कैसे ऐसे महान कवि को भुला देना चाहा। (It can be said without hesitation that not only among the poets of this—i.e. the first—period, but among those of all the five periods of Hindi poetry represented in the present anthology, Svayambhū was the greatest. In fact he was one of the dozen immortal poets of India. It is a matter of wonder and indignation that people could forget such a great poet.)

As Mahāsthavira Pandit Rahula Samkṛityayana has prepared his selections with a view to unfold rise and development of Hindi, we can quite understand why he regards Svayambhū as the leading pioneer among Hindi poets. Really speaking Svayambhū was the chief literary ancestor of Apabhramśa poets. Apabhramśa being the source of early as well as modern forms of New Indo-Aryan languages like Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Rajasthani, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Panjabi, etc., Svayambhū's poetry can be looked upon with equal propriety as the forerunner of Hindi poetry as that of the poetry of other vernaculars like Gujarati, Marathi, Rajasthani, Bengali, etc. Accordingly Svayambhū's work would prove very much useful to all students of New Indo-Aryan languages also.

I also earnestly hope to bring out, circumstances favouring, in near future, the remaining two Kāṇḍas also (they are under preparation) as the third part of the *Paiimacariu*, so that a highly valuable and pioneer source for the study of Apabhraṃśa language and literature becomes available in full to scholars, to shed fresh light on the problems under their investigation.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan,
15th July, 1953

JINA VIJAYA MUNI.

PREFACE

When, in about 1942, I was encouraged by Muni Śrī Jinavijayaji to take up study of some Apabhramśa work for my doctorate dissertation, I had little imagined he would suggest to me to select with that purpose such an important work as Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu*, which was known to be the earliest Purāṇic epic in Apabhramśa, available till then only in the MS. form. Considering myself fortunate for getting, through Muniji's kindness, such a singular opportunity, I started, under his instruction and guidance, collecting materials with a view to prepare a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa (and eventually, of the whole text) of the *Paūmacariu*. It is now—after a lapse of eleven years that I have been able to complete and put before the public the critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa of that work. Having had to shoulder various other duties, it was not possible for me to devote to that task sufficient time and attention at a stretch. I could work on it only at intervals. This would explain the long time taken to complete it.

I had two Mss. of the *Paūmacariu* to begin with. At that time the information regarding a third Ms. of the work was quite indefinite and the chances of acquiring it, very remote. Hence I had prepared the text of the whole of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa running over some 2700 distichs by collating the two Mss. then at my disposal. But later on I came to know of the whereabouts of the third Ms. and when I could get and examine it, I found it superior to both the other Mss. that were with me. As a consequence I had to reconstitute the whole of the text of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa. This fact also was responsible for considerable delay.

Although with the publication of this edition I have completed my work on the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa for the present, I feel dissatisfied with it in more than one ways. Especially in the critical studies connected with the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa I have not been able to touch some interesting aspects, like the form of the Apabhramśa epic, Svayambhū's style, his poetry, etc., and even the aspects that are studied still leave scope for further investigation. The only genuine satisfaction I can derive from the present effort is in hoping that this might induce some research workers interested in bringing to light Apabhramśa literature, to devote more attention to the external aspects of the texts like language, metre, form, style, etc., which are found neglected in general. Of course all the while I was engaged in the present study, the highly prized pleasure of being mentally in the intimate company of a poet of lasting glory like Svayambhū was mine own, and needs no express mention.

There have been already several valuable efforts to present systematically the facts of Apabhramśa grammar taking some particular text as the basis. One such attempt has been made from a comparative view-point also. Hence for the Apabhramśa of the text edited here I have thought it enough to point out only those grammatical facts which in some way or other appeared striking or which were found to specially corroborate facts known from other sources. Similarly in preparing the Index Verborum the aim has been rather to give a glossary of select words than to register all the words exhaustively. Still all the verbal forms have been included along with their analysis, and care has been taken not to leave out any word of note.

Svayambhū would naturally invite comparison with his successor Puṣpadanta, the only Apabhramśa epic poet whose works are published so far. And to anyone making a casual comparison it will be obvious that Svayambhū's style as compared with that of Puṣpadanta is simpler, direct, less elaborate and ornate and less weighed down with the burden of learning. His language is also comparatively simpler. Of course a correct appraisal of Svayambhū's poetic genius could not be made till all his works are published. In this connection I may state that so far as the *Paūmacariu* is concerned further thirty-six Sandhis have been already printed and it is intended to publish the rest of the text as early as possible.

As the present edition was prepared by way of a thesis for the Ph.D. degree of the University of Bombay and as a particular time limit was fixed for its submission, the Introduction had to be rushed through the press within the short period of one month. Without much difficulty one can spot a few signs of hurry in the printing etc., of this work. For these I crave the indulgence of the scholars.

In the end there remains for me the pleasant duty of acknowledging my obligations to various persons and institutions who have been in some way or other helpful to me in the task that was undertaken by me. In the first place I have to express my deep sense of obligation to my Guru Acharya Jinavijaya Muni. I owe to him so much right from the selection of the subject and acquiring and deciphering of Mss. down to the taking up of the work for publishing in the **Singhi Jain Series** that it would be very difficult to mention everything in detail. This last fact of becoming once again associated with the **Singhi Jain Series**, which has been accepted by the world of scholars as a highly illustrious achievement of its all-dedicating general editor, I regard as a valuable privilege. Without Muniji's help and guidance and especially without his personal and affectionate interest in my studies, I could not have undertaken or brought out the present work.

I also express my sincere gratitudes to the generous patrons of the Singhi Jain Series. Though Babu Bahadur Singhji Singhi, the noble founder of the Singhi Jain Series is no more with us, his pious wishes for furthering the cause of our ancient heritage of literature has been quite willingly carried out by his two worthy sons, Babu Rajendra Singh Singhi and Babu Narendra Singh Singhi, and lovers of learning cannot but appreciate this contribution of theirs towards bringing to light priceless riches of our literary past.

My thanks are also due to Prof. Dr. Hiralal Jain, to Pandit Nathuram Premi, the General Secretary of the Māṇikyācandra Digambar Jain Granthamālā, to Prof. P. K. Gode, Curator, Bhandarkar, Oriental Institute, Poona, to Pandit Ambalal P. Shah, to Pandit Chainsukhdasji Nyāyatīrtha, Adhyakṣa, Śrī Digambar Jain Sanskrit College, Jaipur, and to the Secretary, Sri Digambar Atiśay Kṣetr Śrī Mahāvīrji Prabandhkārīṇī Committee, Jaipur, for getting the information and loan of the various Mss. of the *Paümacriu*; to the Manager, Nirnaya-sagar Press and to late Shri Dhirubhai Dalal, Secretary, Akhil Bharat Printers Ltd., for their co-operation while the work was under print. Without the special attention given by the latter, whose unexpected early demise will be greatly regretted, the Introduction could not have been printed so promptly.

I also avail this opportunity to thank the University of Bombay for having awarded to me a research scholarship for three years during the initial stage of my occupation with the present study.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not give here expression to my feeling of obligation to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan which has provided me all the facilities for carrying on this research work in Apabhraṃśa language and literature.

Bombay.
1st July, 1953

H. C. BHAYANI.

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ABBREVIATIONS

[The abbreviations of grammatical terms etc., are given in the beginning of the Index Verborum]

Bh.—	<i>Bhavisattakaha</i> of Dhanapāla.
Ch.—	<i>Chandonuśāsana</i> of Hemacandra.
HP.—	L. Alsdorf's edition of the <i>Harivaṃśapurāṇa</i> .
Jas.—	<i>Jasaharacariu</i> of Puṣpadanta.
MP.—	<i>Mahāpurāṇa</i> of Puṣpadanta.
Nāy.—	<i>Nāyakumaracariu</i> of Puṣpadanta.
PC.—	<i>Paūmacariyu</i> of Svayambhū.
PSM.—	<i>Pāiasaddamahaṇṇavo</i> .
Rāj.—	<i>Chandaśśekhara</i> of Rājaśekhara Kavi.
RC.—	<i>Ritṭhaṇemicariu</i> of Svayambhū.
RP.—	<i>Padmacarita</i> of Raviṣeṇa.
SC.—	<i>Svayambhūcchandas</i> of Svayambhū.
VP.—	<i>Paumacariya</i> of Vimalasūri.

For want of requisite types, nasalized *e* and *o* have been represented by *eṃ* and *oṃ* and short *e* and short *o* have been indicated by contrasting Roman and italic characters.

INTRODUCTION

नृवणा तदुण मयंलुणा यो म चरियसे सेणणि स्मसा वा तिङ्गुण मयंलुखलस्स को सुणे वणिउ जए
 तदशया लेण दुग्गुण मयंलुका वलारो म सुवेदा वा यण देह कधे आणम अणे पमाण विंयइ पटीति
 डयाण मयंलुधल्लो जण ति केववेह कव नरो वा व उ सुह मयंलु पणे वाणि थइं वेरुमाण तिङ्गु
 ण मयंलु पणो च भिन रियं मह बा रियो म वे वि मुआ प जसुय व प डिआ क राइ सि स्को ति वाइरय स्सु
 उ पुण मयंलु मुद गअ मत्त उ तिङ्गुण मयंलु जइण देह उण रणे मिदि मयंलु देवस्सा कव अल क यि ते
 तोप हा को म सुह रश जइण कु य उच्छेद उ मणि स्स तिङ्गु यण मयंलु लङ्ग तण उ तोप इडिया क वे नि
 विपे च धि को समवे उ मलो विजणे गिह उण मयंलु मुमं के मरुण मयंलु कव मयंलु रदो को वरु उ मने धे म अणे स्म म
 ओ क उ त्तं तां तिङ्गु य म मयंलु मुमं के मरुण मयंलु कव मयंलु रदो को वरु उ मने धे म अणे स्म म
 सी भा णो इय चारु पो म चरियं लु एवण उय म मत्ता तिङ्गु यण मयंलु तां तस्स माणि थ प विन सत्त मि णा च
 ह्ये त म य ण च विन ज र ण च विन मि य मी य वा द्वा पे या द्वा रा सो अण मि तु न्ते ते ने छि ते रा म य वे ध प
 ति शु णे ति ज ते त स्सा यु व हि मी य तो पु ण वा श्री के म ह दु स्सा वि धु र पि ण को ति वि र दु प सम ति ओ
 वं म सु स मि वि क ड बा य त ण य क य पो म चरियं उ म से सो म पु ण वे र उ ल ड उ स दु ल्ल गो इ द म य ण सु य
 ण त वि र ड या वे द ड प द म त ण य स्स वे ह वं दा ए ति कु सु ण मयंलु ण र इ यो म ह ण या वे द ड य ण ग सि
 वि पा ल प ड ड स व थ ण म र द स्सा आ रा ग त म सि हो म ति मु हे ह उ म वे स्सा म त्त म हा स ग गो ति र य ण

मरुण मयंलु मुद गअ मत्त उ तिङ्गुण मयंलु जइण देह उण रणे मिदि मयंलु देवस्सा कव अल क यि ते तोप इडिया क वे नि विपे च धि को समवे उ मलो विजणे गिह उण मयंलु मुमं के मरुण मयंलु कव मयंलु रदो को वरु उ मने धे म अणे स्म म ओ क उ त्तं तां तिङ्गु य म मयंलु मुमं के मरुण मयंलु कव मयंलु रदो को वरु उ मने धे म अणे स्म म सी भा णो इय चारु पो म चरियं लु एवण उय म मत्ता तिङ्गु यण मयंलु तां तस्स माणि थ प विन सत्त मि णा च ह्ये त म य ण च विन ज र ण च विन मि य मी य वा द्वा पे या द्वा रा सो अण मि तु न्ते ते ने छि ते रा म य वे ध प ति शु णे ति ज ते त स्सा यु व हि मी य तो पु ण वा श्री के म ह दु स्सा वि धु र पि ण को ति वि र दु प सम ति ओ वं म सु स मि वि क ड बा य त ण य क य पो म चरियं उ म से सो म पु ण वे र उ ल ड उ स दु ल्ल गो इ द म य ण सु य ण त वि र ड या वे द ड प द म त ण य स्स वे ह वं दा ए ति कु सु ण मयंलु ण र इ यो म ह ण या वे द ड य ण ग सि वि पा ल प ड ड स व थ ण म र द स्सा आ रा ग त म सि हो म ति मु हे ह उ म वे स्सा म त्त म हा स ग गो ति र य ण

Last folio (No. 57), recto and verso: see Intro. pp. 124 and 3.

[illegible]

INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTORY

The Jainas and especially the Digambaras deserve great credit for continuing the Sanskrit and Prakrit Epic, Purāṇic and Mahākāvya traditions in their highly precious contributions to Apabhraṃśa literature. Along with Caturmukha, Puṣpadanta and several others, Svayambhū's name stands in the front rank of Apabhraṃśa poets and scholars. His poetical works, and especially his two voluminous epics dealing with the narrative of Rāma and of the Pāṇḍavas and Kṛṣṇa had earned him the cherished titles of Mahākavi and Kavirāja. His manual of Pk. and Ap. metres is invaluable for us for the light it throws on the pre-ninth century literary activity in Pk. and Ap. Held in high respect by Puṣpadanta and many others, his position cannot be overestimated.

These facts would serve as sufficient inducement for any one interested in bringing to light MIA. materials and sources for the study of Indian literature and culture, to undertake publishing the works of Svayambhū. Of his two Ap. epics the *Paūmacariu* (Pc.), Sk. *Padmacaritam*, containing the Rāma-story in accordance with the Jain tradition is proposed to be published in the first instance.

The *Paūmacariu* has ninety Sandhis and is divided into five Kāṇḍas or Books. For the purpose of the present thesis I have critically edited and studied the first of the five Kāṇḍas, called the Vijjāhara-Kāṇḍa, Sk. VidyādharaKāṇḍa, which comprises the first twenty Sandhis of PC. The general studies contained in Introduction and Index in the present work are confined to the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa alone.

2. CRITICAL APPARATUS AND TEXT-CONSTITUTION

Critical Apparatus.

The *Jinaratnakośa*¹ records only one Ms. of Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu*. It gives the following information under the entry *Rāmāyaṇapurāṇa*:

by Caturmukha² Svayambhudeva. It is written in the Apabhraṃśa language. It was begun by Caturmukha Svayambhū and was completed by his son, Tribhuvana Svayambhū. It contains 90 Sandhis (Bhandarkar) V Report No. 1120.

Since the *Jinaratnakośa* is compiled from the published Mss. catalogues only and since the Mss. collections of many Jain Bhaṇḍārs have not been catalogued, the possibility of tracing other Ms. or Mss. of PC. was quite obvious. And through the efforts of my guide Ācārya Jina Vijaya Muni and others I succeeded in securing another and later on a third manuscript of PC. The source

(1) Velankar, 1944.

(2) This is an error. Due to an incorrect interpretation of certain references from PC., scholars were led to confuse Caturmukha and Svayambhū, who are quite different poets. See Premi, 1942, 370-373.

and description of these three Mss. utilized in constituting the text of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa are as follows:

1. Ms. P. From the Government Mss. collection deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. This Ms. is No. 1120 from the Collection of 1884-87 described in the 'Fifth Report of a Tour in Search of Sanskrit Manuscripts by Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar'. Paper Ms. size $11\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$. 226 folios, of which folios No. 19, 24, 34, 164-172, 189-192 (16 in all) are missing. About 13 to 16 lines per side. About 46 to 56 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on folio 226 recto. Jain Devanāgarī script. Corrected at several places in a different hand, which casually notes variant readings also. Occasional marginal glosses in vulgar Sanskrit, which also appear to have been copied from an earlier Ms. On folio 1 recto is noted रामायणपुराणं (बालभाषायाम्). Colophon of P. ॥ छ ॥ संवत् १५२१ वर्षे (added marginally) जेष्ठमासे सुदि १० बुद्धवारः ॥ श्रीगोपाचलदुर्गेश्वरी श्रीमूलसंघे बलात्कारण्ये वरस्वतीमिच्छे । श्रीनंदिसंघे । भ० ट्टारक श्रीकुंदकुंदाचार्यग्वये । भ० । श्रीप्रभाचंद्रदेवा । तत्पट्टे । श्रीपद्मनंददेवा । तत्पट्टे श्रीशुभचंद्रदेवा । तत्पट्टे श्रीजिनचंद्रदेवा । तत्र श्रीपद्मनंद-शिष्य-श्रीमदनकीर्तिदेवा । तत्-शिष्य-श्रीनेत्रानंददेवा । तन्निमित्ते षंडेलवालान्वये । लुहाडचागोत्रे । सं० गृही धामा तद्भार्या धनश्री तयो पुत्रौ सं० ईल्हा-वीत्रा तत्र सं० ईल्हा-भार्या साध्वी सवीरी तयो पुत्रा । सं० वोहिथ-भरहा । सं० ईस्वर-पुत्री भूवा । एतैर्निज-न्याय्यावरणीय कर्म-प्ययार्थ इदं पुस्तकं लिप्या पितं ॥ ज्ञानवां ज्ञानदानेन निर्भयोऽभयदानतः । अन् (the rest is illegible, as the edge of the folio is damaged).

Thus the Ms. is dated 1521 V.S. or 1464-5 A.D. and was copied at Gopācala-durga, i.e., Gwalior Fort. The anonymous marginal gloss is earlier to this date at least by several years, as it also seems to have been copied from an earlier model. Its Sanskrit is careless, incorrect and considerably vulgarized. At a few places the gloss gives vernacular equivalents of the terms occurring in the text.

2. Ms. S. This Ms. belongs to the Mss. collection of the Jain Bhaṇḍār at the Godikā temple in Sāmgāner situated in Jaipur State. Paper Ms. size $12" \times 5-2\frac{1}{2}"$. 358 folios, of which Nos. 149 and 150 are missing. About 13 lines per side. About 40 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on folio 358 verso. Jain Devanāgarī script. Bold hand.

Colophon of S. ॥ छ ॥ रामायणपुराणं समाप्तं ॥ चतुर्वर्गलभित्यादि सदा ॥ Marginally in a different and obviously later hand: संवत् १७७५ आसौज (illegible) दि २ (illegible) पं० दयाराम-लछीरामाभ्यां रामायणाभिधानं शास्त्रं सांगानेरिमध्यं गोर्दाका के देहुरै सास्त्रं धृतं ॥ १ ॥

Thus 1775 V.S. is the date of presenting the Ms. to the Bhaṇḍār. The date of copying may be much earlier. On account of greater proportion of gum in the ink used for writing this Ms., many folios had got stuck with one another and hence the writing on several pages has been blurred or illegibly damaged.

3. Ms. A. This Ms. is from the Mss. collection in the Bhaṇḍār at Amer, Jaipur in the management of Śrī Digambar Jain Atiśay Kṣetr Śrī Mahāvīrjī Prabandh-Kāriṇī Committee, Jaipur. Paper Ms. size $11\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$. 357 folios. About 13 lines per side. About 39 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on

folio 357. Jain Devanāgarī script. Colophon of A: ॥॥ संवत् १५४१ वर्षे वैशाख सुदी १५ सोमवासरे अनुराधानक्षत्रे षटिका ६० सुरिताण-वह्लोच-राज्ये. (marginally: प्र.० सख्या १२०२५१)

Thus the copying date of A. is 1541 V.S. i.e. 1484-45 A.D.

Text-Constitution.

At the time I started preparing a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa of PC., I could secure only two Mss, viz, P. and S. The information relating to the Jaipur Ms. was of an indefinite character. Of the two Mss. the Poona Ms. was earlier, more carefully copied and possessing the advantages of corrections and marginal gloss. Compared with it, the Ms. from Sāṅgāner indicated some carelessness on the part of its scribe, as occasionally some letters or lines of the text which, on other grounds could be shown to be genuine, were missing in it. Considered from the point of view of orthography also, P. in many points appeared to preserve faithfully the original spelling, while S. exhibited a strong tendency to modernize it. In the light of this comparison, I accepted P. as the basis and edited the first twenty Sandhis by collating P. and S.

In the meanwhile, the information regarding the Jaipur Ms. became definite, and, with some effort, I succeeded in securing it. On examining that Ms. it was found that though its copying date was twenty years later than that of P., in many places it preserved the text of the original more faithfully than did any other Ms. and thus the conclusion became inevitable that A. was based on an original which was older than the original of either P. or S. The consequence of this finding also was quite apparent. I should constitute the text taking A., and not P., as the basis. Accordingly I reconstituted the text of the first twenty Sandhis. This fact would explain why the variant readings in the text portion in the present edition are recorded in the order P., S., A., though A. is accepted as the basis.

A study of the variants makes it clear that, whenever the difference of reading is real (and not merely orthographical), P. and S. mostly agree against A., that in a very few cases there is agreement between S. and A., and that the variants recorded by the marginal gloss in P. agree for the most part with the readings of A. As to the orthography, the agreement obtains between A. and P., they being earlier than S. The scribe of A. appears to have been careless in the latter portion of the text edited here, as in several places A. drops one or more letters or lines.

The superiority of A. over P. and S. can be established on the following grounds :

1. In many a case A. preserves *e* (short), *o* (short), Anunāsika and other such spelling features comparatively free from modernizing influence.

(1) Kasliwal, 1950, 282 describes this Ms. as follows:

पठमचरिय—रचयिता महाकवि स्वयंभु, त्रिभुवन-स्वयंभु। भाषा अपभ्रंश पत्र-संख्या ३७५. साइज ११x४॥ इञ्च । प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर १३ पंक्तियां तथा प्रति पंक्ति ३८-४२ अक्षर। लिपि संवत् १५४१ वैशाख सुदी १५। Then follows the colophon reproduced above.

2. In numerous cases where the text in P. and S. is found grammatically incorrect or metrically defective, A. has a corresponding better reading, which removes these defects.
3. At times a word or letter omitted in P. and S. is found intact in A.
4. Occasionally when the reading in P. and S. does not make good or any sense, A. presents a variant which removes this textual obscurity.

A very significant fact may be noted in this connection. As stated above, in the beginning I had constituted the text with the help of the Mss. P. and S. only, as Ms. A. was not available at that time. The text so constituted had numerous lines which were metrically defective. I had noted down all such cases and after due consideration suggested probable emendations for most of these cases. Later on when I could secure the Ms. A. I found that in almost all cases in which P. and S. had a reading which spoiled the metre, A. had a corresponding reading that preserved the metre, and some ninety per cent of the emendations suggested by me were actually supported by A. The table below gives such readings of P. and S. which disturb the metre and the corresponding readings of A. which keep the metre intact and which are adopted in the constituted text¹. In several of these cases A.'s reading is found superior to that of P. and S. on other grounds also.

A				P. S.	
1	2	12	c	jeṇa	jāna
1	4	9	a	tahim tam paṭṭaṇu	tahi paṭṭaṇu ṇāmem
1	5	9	c	-vammīyahim	-vimahieṇa
1	16	9	d	sai	ṇam saim (P.), ṇam sai (S.)
2	6	10	a	tihuaṇaho	tuhu amṇaho
3	7	1	d	heṭṭhāmuhaīm	ṇam heṭṭhāmuhaīm (P.), ṇam heṭṭhāmuhai (S.)
3	8	1	c	sapparivārim	saparivārem
3	12	1	c	bhava-bhava-	bhava-
3	12	1	d	savva-	savvaho
3	8	10	d	hontēṇa	huntaēṇa (P.), hontaēṇa (S.)
3	8	10	e	pavahanteṇā	pavahantaēṇa
3	13	8	b	māhappeṇa	mahappeṇa
4	9	9	f	kulavahu	kulavahua
4	10	4	b	māhiharāsu	māhiharāsu
4	12	9	c	-vammīyahim	-vammīyahim
5	1	9	a	pavaṇuddhuu	pavanadhuu
5	6	9	a	Toyadavāhaṇu deva	Toyadavāhaṇu
6	1	3	b	Rayāṇauraho	Rahaneuraho (P.), Rahaneuraho (S.)
6	2	9	a	ṇisuṇevi	tam ṇisuṇevi (P.), tam ṇisuṇivi (S.)
7	1	9	b	sa(u?)pavaṇahau	pavaṇahau
7	8	8	b	jievāho	jīvevaho

(1) Short e and short o in open syllables, the Vargānunāsika and the Anunāsika are indicated in the readings transcribed here in Roman, though they are not graphically distinguished in the original.

7	12	3	a	taju	tajju
8	3	9	c	Viñjha-	Viñjhairi-
8	10	9	d	vāsāratu	varisantu
9	2	4	a	suṇevi	ṇisunivi
9	4	1	b	Toyadavāhaṇa-	Toyadavāhaṇaho
9	4	6	a	samutṭhiyaṃ	samutṭhiyaṃ
9	4	6	b	-paritṭhiyaṃ	-paritṭhiyaṃ
9	9	9	b	orumbhevi	ruñjivi
11	1	b		visālaṃ	visālaṃ (P.), visālaṃ (S.)
11	1	d		jiṇālāṃ	jiṇālāṃ
11	2	9	c	va	vāla
11	5	9	c	majjhu	mahu
12	6	9	d	viyattāho	viyaddhaho
12	6	9	e	abbhiṭṭāho	abhiṭṭāho (P.), abhiṭṭāho (S.)
12	10	8	b	kaidhaya-	kaiddhaya-
12	11	9	f	Vāli	Vāhuvāli
13	6	1	a	-paripphuḍa-	-paripphuḍa-
13	7	10	b	uddhariu	paccuddhariu
13	10	1	b	-thāiya-	-thāhi-
13	10	6	a	Suggiuttamāsu	Suggivasahoyarāsu
13	10	10	a	paisarivi	paisārevi
14	4	9	f	paṭṭhu	paṭṭhu
14	6	9	a	-maragaya-	-maragayaṃ
14	6	9	b	-saya-	-sayāṃ
14	6	9	c	cāmiyara-	cāmiyara-
14	1	9	f	pāyaṃ	payāṃ
14	11	9	a	pahavantaṇa	pavahantaṇa (P.), evahantaṇa (S.)
14	13	9	f	vaḍḍhiu	vaḍḍhiyau
15	2	7	a	-mottiyaṃ	-mottiyāṃ
15	2	7	b	nārattiyaṃ	hārattiyāṃ
15	4	9	a	bhaṇantaṇa	bhaṇantaṇa
15	4	9	b	vindhantaṇa	viddhantaṇa
15	4	9	f	jasu	ṇaṃ jasu
15	5	9	d	Dasāseṇa	Dasāṇaṇa
16	6	8	d	Dasāseṇa	Dasāṇaṇa
15	10	2	b	Dullaṅgha-	Dullaṅghaṇa-
15	11	2	b	dūsiddhahum	dūsiddhahum
15	15	9	f	bhuñjāviu	bhuñjāviyau
16	12	5	b	cauthau	cautthau
16	13	9	d	-pahārā-bhoyaṇau	-pahāru raṇabhoyaṇau
17	2	1	b	-dhūsarāṃ	-dhūsaraṃ
17	3	5	a	utthallantaṃ	uṇallamvai
17	6	1	a	suravāṃ	suravai
17	7	2	b	cukkau	cukku
17	7	10	a	vacchatthale	vacchayale
17	8	1	a	pāḍio	pāḍiu
17	8	1	b	padhāvio	padhāiu
17	9	1	a	bhiuḍi-	ārāḍi-bhiuḍi-
17	9	1	b	veḍhio surehiṃ	veḍhiu suravarehiṃ
17	10	1	b	viruddheṇaṃ	viruddheṇa
17	16	1	b	sama-uttharanta	samuttharanta
18	12	9	d	ikkam piva	ekkam-iva
19	1	c		taṃ marusejjahī	taṃ mmārusejjahe (P.), taṃ mmārusejjahe (S.)

19	1	10	c	parihāṇaum	parihāṇaum
19	2	10	a	dūre varantareṇa	dūravantareṇa
19	3	10	c	ihu	jai yaho
19	10	8	b	attillu	atillu
19	13	10	c	-pura-	-puravara-
20	4	9	f	tau	taiahā (P.), taiyaha (S.)

When, therefore, the readings were of equal merits. A.'s reading is accepted in the text. In other cases the selection is made with the criteria of metre, grammar, context, orthography etc. Principles of selection from orthographic variants are explained at length under 'Orthography' in Section 6 below.

A glance at the variants of the first few Sandhis would make it clear that genuine variants are considerably few. For the most part the difference relates to the spelling of the same word in different Mss. In other words the variation in readings is orthographical, not textual in the strict sense of the word. This orthographical variation in one and the same Ms. or between different Mss. of the same text is valuable in so far as it throws light on the original spelling and in so far as it is indicative of actual change that had crept in later pronunciation—in one word, of modernization. But once we discern and fix up the orthographic tendencies and spelling mannerisms of each Ms., the value of the orthographic variants is exhausted. If these considerations are kept in view, it will be easily granted that there was no sense in going on recording the spelling variations for the whole of PC. with the extent of twelve thousand Granthāgras. It would have greatly inflated the critical notes without having added anything of corresponding value to text-criticism. Keeping these facts in view, the spelling variants have been recorded exhaustively for only a limited portion of the text. Thus for the portion from the beginning upto the third Kaḍavaka of the 7. Sandhi all the variants are noted. For the following portion upto the end of the 11. Sandhi a limited number of orthographic variants is noted. For the rest of the text mere spelling variants are not recorded, unless they have some significance from text-critical or linguistic point of view. But in all such cases where the spelling adopted in the constituted text differed from that found in all the three Mss., the readings of the Mss., are recorded without fail and the corresponding letter or letters in the constituted text are indicated with a wavy underline. For such cases as also for nasalized extended forms, see under 'Orthography' in Section 6.

Where text was found uncertain or obscure, it has been indicated by a query placed besides the doubtful word or line as required. Emendations and metrically redundant portions are enclosed in parenthesis, while additions unsupported by the Mss. are indicated by square brackets. All the lines are metrically tested and the short e, o and the Anunāsika are indicated as a rule, except where e and o are short by position. The Anusvāra is given as the class-nasal. The gloss found in the Ms. P. is given at the foot of the page below the variants and the corresponding words in the text are marked with Devanāgarī numerals. As stated above (p. 2) the Sanskrit of the gloss is incorrect and vulgarized. To give the idea of the vernacular influence, little attempt is made to correct it, unless there was some likelihood of misunderstanding. In places the gloss is obscure or positively wrong in interpretation. Such places are indicated by a query.

3. DATE AND PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF SVAYAMBHŪ.

S v a y a m b h ū ' s D a t e .

Nowhere in his three available works Svayambhū has made a statement giving us the definite and exact date of composition of any one of them. Nor has he referred to any ruler or political event of his times, which can help us in fixing his date with some certainty. Thrice he has recorded the day and the nakṣatra of completing a particular portion of his epics, but unfortunately at none of these places, he mentions the year and hence, as will be shown below, these chronological data lose all significance. Under the circumstances we have to fall back upon the usual method of gleaning bits of information from Svayambhū's writings and from later references to him and trying to squeeze something out of them.

Svayambhū has mentioned some of his distinguished predecessors in the domain of literature. In the *Svayambhūcchandas* he quotes from no less than fifty-eight poets. But most of them become known to us for the first time. These are mere names to us and therefore practically of little use in determining Svayambhū's date. But the writers mentioned by Svayambhū in the introductions¹ to PC. and RC. are important for this purpose. Well-known names like those of Bāṇa, Śrī-Harṣa, Bhāmaha, Daṇḍin, Raviṣeṇa figure there. Of these Raviṣeṇa, who is respectfully called *ācārya* by Svayambhū and whose *Padmacarita* served as the basis for his PC. is the latest. Raviṣeṇa completed his work in the 1204th year after Mahāvira i.e. in 677-678 A.D.² This gives us the earlier limit of Svayambhū's time.

On the other hand, of the numerous authors that know and refer to Svayambhū or his works, Puṣpadanta is the earliest. In his *Mahāpurāṇa* he has mentioned Svayambhū twice. Firstly he appears in the company of Bhāravi, Bhāsa, Vyāsa, Kālidāsa, Caturmukha, Droṇa, Iśāna, Bāṇa—all of them distinguished predecessors of Puṣpadanta and considered at those times standard authors to be studied by those who wanted to be adepts in literature or aspired to be good poets³. Second time he is aptly remembered⁴ (as an illustrious author of a Rāma epic in Apabhraṁśa) in the beginning of the section on Rāmāyaṇa (MP. 69-79). The *Mahāpurāṇa* was begun in 959-960 A.D.

Thus we get 677-960 A.D. as the limits within which Svayambhū flourished.

Let us see if this interval of about three centuries can be shortened.

First of all it should be understood that when Svayambhū talks of his having tackled the theme of Rāmāyaṇa through the favour of Ācārya Raviṣeṇa this does not necessarily mean that he was actually a disciple of the latter or that they were contemporaries. It may mean simply this that Raviṣeṇa's work supplied so far as the subject-matter was concerned the basis, plan and pattern for

(1) See PC. 1, 2-3, Appendix I. 57.

(2) Premi, 1942, 386.

(3) MP. 1 9 4-5.

(4) MP. 69 1 7.

Svayambhū's PC. This is acknowledged by the latter¹. It should be also remembered that Raviṣeṇa was a staunch Digambara while Svayambhū was a Yāpaniya.

In this connection Premi emphasizes the fact that Svayambhū does not refer to Jinasena, the author of the *Harivamśa* (784 A.D.) though he mentions many non-Jain authors. He considers it likely that the *Harivamśa* might have been composed later than PC. On this view Svayambhū can be assigned to the middle of the eighth century. But the value of *argumentum ex silentio* is mostly doubtful. So long as no fresh, decisive evidence is forthcoming to support this, Premi's suggestion remains just a likely inference.²

The Yuddhakāṇḍa of PC. is complete with the 77. Sandhi and the Uttarakāṇḍa begins with the 78. Sandhi. But due to some confusion we find at the end of the 78. Sandhi also a statement saying that the Yuddhakāṇḍa was completed on Monday the first day of the dark half of Jyēṣṭha³. Similarly at the end of the 92. Sandhi of RC. that completes the Yuddhakāṇḍa, the date of completion is given as Wednesday, the third day⁴, Phālguna Nakṣatra, Śiva Yoga. We are also informed⁵ that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days to compose the 92 Sandhis of RC. And then the date of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa is given⁶ as Sunday the tenth day, Mūla Nakṣatra and 'the eleventh moon'. It should be noted that the year is not given at any of these three places. Now from a stanza⁷ at the beginning of the 100. Sandhi of RC. (written, according to our interpretation, by Svayambhū) we gather that Svayambhū wrote PC. and another work *Suddhaya-cariu* before RC. Further, as shall be shown in Section 4, RC. was Svayambhū's last work and therefore the *Siri-paṇcamikahā* and the *Svayambhūcchandas* also were written before RC. Therefore the date given in PC. should precede both the dates given in RC. and there should be a gap of several years between the date in PC. and the first date in RC. There might have intervened a few months or more between the two dates in RC., for in the case of PC., we know that the composition was twice interrupted⁸.

A reference to Pillai's Ephemeris has given the following dates between 700 A.D. and 850 A.D., that can prove suitable within the limits of the above data.

Of the numerous dates corresponding to Wednesday, the third day, Phālguna Nakṣatra, and Sunday, the tenth day, Mūla Nakṣatra, which are given respectively for the completion of the Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC. and the beginning of its Uttarakāṇḍa, only some five are such as have an interval of less than six years between them. The rest give a very high interval which does not appear reasonable.

(1) Cf. the words: puru ārambhiya Rāma-kaha, Ārisu joeppinu, PC. 1, 1b.

(2) The first half of the Praśastī stanza at the end of the 20. Sandhi (Appendix I, 13) is quite corrupt and obscure and yet on the strength of its first word *dhvarāya* Sankrityayan (1945, 23) thinks that Svayambhū flourished in 780-794 A.D. during the reign of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Dhruva Dhāravarṣa. But this is a mere guess.

(3) Appendix I, 18.

(4) Appendix I, 60.

(7) Appendix I, 65.

(5) Appendix I, 61.

(8) See Section 5.

(6) Appendix I, 62.

Yuddhakāṇḍa of PC. completed on Monday 1, dark half of Jyēṣṭha. which fell on	Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC. completed on Wednesday 3, Phālguna Nakṣatra, which fell on	Uttarakāṇḍa of RC. begun on Sunday 10, Mūla Nakṣatra, which fell on
1) May 31, 717	(i) Jan. 15, 727 (3rd and 4th, Uttarā P., Māgha, Bahula).	Jan. 27, 732 (Māgha, Bahula)
	(ii) July 14, 728 (Pūrvā P., Śrāvaṇa, Śukla).	
2) May 27, 720	July 27, 735 (Uttarā P., Nija Śrāvaṇa, Śukla).	August 7, 740 Bhādrapada, Śukla)
3) May 29, 747	July 28, 762 (Uttarā P., Adhika Bhādra°, Su- kla).	(i) Feb. 9, 766 (Mūla & Pūrvā- śādhā, Māgha, Bahula) (ii) August 9, 767 (Bhādrapada, Śukla)
4) (i) May 21, 764 (1st & 2nd)	Jan. 17, 781 (Pūrvā P., Māgha, Bahula).	August 1, 784 (Śrāvaṇa, Śukla)
(ii) June 6, 768 (Adhika)		
(iii) June 12, 771.		

But all these considerations cannot lead us any further so long as more definite data do not become available to narrow down the range between 677 A.D. and 960 A.D.

Personal account of Svayambhūdeva¹.

The trait of self-consciousness in some of the Apabhramśa poets has made them somewhat communicative, though in view of the general tradition of the ancient Indian writers to maintain as it were a religious taciturnity concerning themselves, it is to be expected that this communicativeness of theirs is far remote from supplying materials sufficient for sketching their life and literary activity. From the few details that lie scattered in the opening portions of PC. and RC., in the Sandhi-endings of these two works and in their colophons composed by Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana² we can gather a few facts relating to Svayambhū and his family. Māūraeva (or Mārūyaēva)³ and Paūmiṇī (Padminī) were the parents of Svayambhū. One Māūradeva quoted at Sc. IV 9 was possibly none else than Svayambhū's father and in that case Svayambhū's family can rightly feel proud of maintaining the literary tradition for three successive generations: Māūradeva followed and excelled by his son Svayambhū, who in his turn followed by his younger son Tribhuvana. This latter, out of fond-

(1) Partial or fuller accounts of Svayambhū and his literary activity based on the same original sources that are utilized here will be found in Modi, 1935, Tippanī, 3-4, 15, 23-24, 35-38; Jain, 1935, 157-178; Jain, 1935; Velankar, 1935, 18-29; 1936, 69-71; 1946, 2-4; Premi, 1942, 370-395; Sankrityayan, 1945, 22-23. Premi's account is fuller and more connected than any other and it takes into consideration most of the previous writings.

(2) The stanzas are collected in Appendix I.

(3) In PC. 1 2 10 we have *Mārūēva* (P.), *Mārūyaveva* (S.), *Mārueva* (A.), but the metre requires something like *Mārūyaeva*. One of the colophon stanzas (Appendix I, 53) has *Māūra* (A. *Movara*). SC. IV 9 is given under the caption *tahā a Māūradevassa*, *Mārūya* can well be a metathetical substitute for the comparatively unfamiliar *Māūra*.

ness, repeatedly tells us that acquiring proficiency in grammar and scriptures, he alone among the sons and numerous pupils of Svayambhū came forth, even though still young, to shoulder the burden of continuing and completing Svayambhū's literary work. Tribhuvana holds his father in the highest regard, refers to him as Svayambhūdeva, Kavirāja, Kavirāja-Cakravartin, Vidvān and Chandaścūdāmaṇi" ('crest-jewel of metrics' means?) and makes it a point not to mention his own name alone—unaccompanied by the patronymic. He calls himself Tribhuvana Svayambhū and not merely Tribhuvana. From his reference to himself as Svayambhū's younger son (*lahu-taṇao*, *lahu-aṅgajāya*, *lahua-jāya*)¹ it follows that Svayambhū must have more than one sons. He had at least two wives who were educated and cultured enough to be inspiring and helpful in his literary labours'. Of them Amiavvā (Sk. Amṛtāmbā) dictated to Svayambhū the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa, while Āiccamviā (a diminutive of Āiccamvī, Sk. Ādityāmbā)², dictated Ayodhyā-kāṇḍa, the second book of PC. And though in describing himself Svayambhū gives us, perhaps of set purpose and in confirmation with the convention, a funny picture—extremely slim frame, flat nose, sparse teeth and elongated limbs³, when he makes an appreciative record of these services of his wives, he is far from sparing in compliments. Āiccamviā was a veritable image of Ratnādevī, the consort of the Sun God and correspondingly what were the accomplishments and excellences of high-spirited Amiavvā remains for us shrouded in mystery owing to the tantalizing corruptness and obscurity of the relevant stanza⁴.

We have some ground to suspect that Svayambhū had also a third wife. In one⁵ of the colophon stanzas of PC. Tribhuvana in order to emphasize his originality⁶ declares: All sons (*sua*) in general, like caged parrots (*sua*) learn just to repeat what is taught; the son of Kavirāja (i.e. Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana) on the other hand, was born of the pure womb of Suyavva (or Suvamva), just as the Śruta (sacred knowledge) is produced from within the Śruti (scriptures). This meaning can be got out of the expressions *Suyavva sui-gabbha-sambhūo* if taken as paranomastically applying to Tribhuvana and *Śruta*. *Suyamva* would be more appropriate instead of *Suyavva* and when applying to Tribhuvana the words are to be taken as one single compound, *suyamva-sui-gabbha-sambhūo*. On this interpretation *Suyavvā* or *Suyamvā* would be Svayambhū's third wife and Tribhuvana's mother. Premi favours⁷ this interpretation. But the evidence appears rather slender for making that suggestion an established fact.

(1) Tribhuvana completed Svayambhū's three works PC., RC. and the *Su-Pancamī*, and himself composed a *Pañcamīcaru*. He also enjoys the title *Mahākavi*. (See Appendix I, 19, 37, 50, 66, 47, 45).

(2) Appendix I, 19, 21, 31, 33, 47, 84. (3) Appendix I, 25, 33, 27.

(4) Appendix I, 13-14, 15.

(5) Premi, 1942, 374 understands the name as *Sāmiavvā*. But Ms. P inserts a half śanda between *sā* and *miavvā* which suggests *sā + Amiavvā*.

(6) The line containing this name is metrically defective. Mss. read *Āiccam-vimāe* which is to be emended as *Āiccamvi(ya-nā)māe*.

(8) Appendix I, 13

(7) P.C. 1 2 11.

(9) Appendix I, 46

(10) Another colophon stanza (Appendix I, 45) too brings out this fondness of Tribhuvana. Therein he tells us of his having composed a highly wonderful *Pañcamīcaru* quite independently of the works of Caturmukha and Svayambhū.

(11) Premi, 1942, 374.

Unlike Puṣpadanta who was a highly sensitive and lonely spirit reminding us of Bhavabhūti, Svayambhū appears to have fully basked in the colourful sunshine of the family happiness, the affection of relatives, the adoration of pupils, the patronage of leading Jain magnates of his time and the appreciative admiration of the contemporary literary circles¹ and in this point he recalls to our mind Kālidāsa whose writings give us a similar impression. But Tribhuvana repeatedly draws our attention² to the fact that none of the sons and pupils of Svayambhū came forth to continue his literary tradition. As he puts it, others accept wealth as their paternal inheritance; he, on the other hand, inherited the poetic faculty and carried on the great literary traditions of his family.

PC. was composed at the request and under the patronage of one Dhanañjaya³, while during the composition of RC., Svayambhū was patronized by Dhavalaiya⁴. Tribhuvana wrote his supplement to PC. under the patronage of Vandaiya⁵. Who was his patron when he completed RC. is not stated, but it is probable that Dhavalaiya extended his patronage to Tribhuvana also for that purpose. Whether there was any relationship between these Dhanañjaya, Dhavalaiya and Vandaiya we simply do not know. From the similarity of the phonetic pattern of the last two of these names with that of the names like Ammaiya, Daṅgaiya, Santaiya and Silaiya mentioned by Puṣpadanta⁶ and from the -avvā- ending feminine proper names mentioned by Svayambhū (Amiavvā, Svayambhū's wife) and Puṣpadanta⁷ (Kundavvā, the mother of Puṣpadanta's patron Nanna) we can safely infer that these two flourished in the same region. Further in view of the fact that *avve*, *abbe* are Kannaḍa words⁸ meaning 'mother' 'woman', that masculine proper names ending in -aiya and feminine proper names ending in -abbe, -avvā were common in old Kannaḍa⁹, and that Puṣpadanta lived and wrote at Mānyakheta modern Mālkhed in Hyderabad State, we can assume that Svayambhū carried on his literary activity staying in a Kannaḍa-speaking territory. It is true that we have no direct statement from the poet relating to his domicile. But the above inference finds indirect support from the following facts:

- (1) In a simile in RC. the five Pāṇḍavas, Draupadī and

(1) Appendix I, 1-5, 12-15, 49; Puṣpadanta refers to Svayambhū as 'surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives' (*Mahāpurāṇa*, 69/1/7). At PC. 1 3 9b. according to the reading *rayaḍāvuttu* in P., S. and the gloss thereon in P., Svayambhū undertook to compose PC. at the instance of some merchant-prince (rājaśreṣṭhi).

(2) Appendix I, 46, 48, 49, 68, 84.

(3) Appendix I, 7, 8, 9 etc.

(4) Appendix I, 58, 66, 68 etc.

(5) Appendix I, 20, 25 etc.

(6) *Mahāpurāṇa*, 1 4 7a, 102 13 7; *Nāyakumāracarīu* 1 3 12; from the Kannaḍa inscriptions of the 8th-10th cent. cf. Atavarmmayyam, Kannayam, Kolgalivarayya, Govannayyam, Govindayyam, Cathayya, Devayyam etc. (Gai, 1946, 230) and Charengayya, Chavundayya, Viddepayya etc. (Narasimhachar, 1923, Inscription Nos. 4, 39, 42).

(7) *Nāyakumāracarīu*, 112, stanza 2.

(8) Kittel gives *avve* 'A mother, used also as a title of respect and love, 2. a grandmother; 3. any elderly woman' and *abbe* 'mother'.

(9) Kāl-abbe, Kañci-abbe, Nāgiabbe are attested from the Kannaḍa inscriptions of the 8th-10th century (Gai, 1946, 24) and Guṇamati-avve (C. 700 A.D.), Saviyabbe, Vaijabbe (C. 950 A.D.) and numerous others from old Kannaḍa inscriptions (Narasimhachar, 1923, inscriptions Nos. 112, 139, 68). -*abbe* is a latter development of *avve*; the change of *v* to *b* was in a transitional stage in the 9th century A.D. (Gai, 1946, 16).

Kuntā are significantly compared to the seven mouths of the Godāvarī.

Samcallai satta-i puravaraho

Goyāvari-muhaim va sāyarahō. RC. 21 18 5.

"All the seven started towards the best of the cities, like the seven mouths of the Godāvarī going towards the ocean."

This simile cannot easily strike one who is not a Southerner.

- (2) At PC. 78 4 6 the months of the year are referred to as

Phagguṇa-avasāṇa caitta-pamuha.

'Beginning with Caitra and ending with Phālguna'.

This suggests a region where the Caitrādi year was current.

- (3) Yāpaniya Saṃgha, the Jain schism to which Svayambhū belonged flourished in the South and especially in the Kārṇāṭaka region.

- (4) The graphic description of the Godāvarī and the Narmadā in Svayambhū's epics bear an unmistakable stamp of the first-hand observation.

But then how to account for the adoption of Ap. as a literary medium in the Kannaḍa-speaking area? It appears that Svayambhū might be only an immigrant into Kārṇāṭaka from some northern region like Berar. From the history of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas, we gather that from the seventh century onwards there was a close political and cultural intercourse between Berar and Kārṇāṭaka. The main line of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas ruled at Mānyakheta, modern Mālkheḍ in Hyderabad. But the ancestors of Dantidurga, the first Rāṣṭrakūṭa king of note were ruling somewhere in Berar and are supposed to be connected with the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Nannarāja Yudhāsura, who was ruling at Elichpur in Berar in the middle of the 7th Century A.D.¹ But Altekar thinks, 'Dantidurga and his ancestors were not natives of Berar. Canarese was their mother-tongue'. Hence he conjectures that 'there may, quite possibly, have been a Rāṭhi family holding local sway at Lātūr (=Laṭṭalūra) in Bidar District of Hyderabad State. This family may have later migrated to Elichpur or some other place nearby in Berar, where Nannarāja was ruling in 631-632 A.D.²

This clearly shows close political relations between Berar and the Kannaḍa territory continuing for centuries.

Similarly close cultural ties between the two regions can be surmised from what we know about Puṣpadanta, another great Apabhraṃśa poet. Puṣpadanta composed his Apabhraṃśa Purāṇa at Mānyakheta under the patronage of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa minister Bharata in 959-965. It is very likely that Svayambhū's case also was analogous. He and his patrons, though residing in a Kannaḍa-speaking region might have originally hailed from Berar. Only some such assumption can explain the apparent incongruity of a western literary dialect being employed by persons residing in Southern India where Dravidian tongues were current.

We know it full well that apart from possessing inborn talent (pratibhā) the poet in ancient India was required to study hard (vyutpatti) and undergo a rigorous course of training (amanda-

(1) Altekar, 1934, 11.

(2) Ibid., 11, 23.

abhiyoga). Real poets were required to be miniature pundits. Hence it is no wonder to find a good amount of learning and erudition in a poet of Svayambhū's eminence. His works and reputation both show that he occupied a lofty position as a poet as well as a scholar. Attention has been already drawn to the big titles like Kavirāja, Chandaścūdāman¹ etc., enjoyed by Svayambhū. His reference to 'five spics', to Bāṇa and Harṣa, to Bhāmaha and Daṇḍin, to Bharata, Piṅgala and Indragomin is indicative of his familiarity with various disciplines like Rhetorics, Metrics, Dramaturgy, Music and Grammar as also with the Sk. Kāvya and Nāṭaka. Citations from about three scores of Pk. and Ap. poets in his *Svayambhūcchandās* provide a concrete evidence of his comprehensive and critical knowledge of both these literatures. It is therefore quite natural that numerous later poets and authors have paid glowing tributes to Svayambhū.

The Tīppaṇa on MP. 1 9 5 gives a note on *Svayambhū* as *pāṃthadī-baddha-Rāmāyaṇa-kartā Āpalisaṃghīyaḥ*. From this reference we understand that Svayambhū belonged to the Yāpanīya sect. Premi² and Upadhye³ have collected together various literary and inscriptional references to the Yāpanīya sect and have brought forth its importance, mostly in the South in and about the Karṇāṭaka region, as a Jain schism worthy of being mentioned alongside the Śvetāmbara and the Digambara sects. It shared some tenets and beliefs characteristic of either.

In this case also we do not have any direct or indirect statement from Svayambhū. But in one point, I think, this can be supported from his voluminous epics. The Yāpanīya sect was comparatively tolerant of other religious beliefs and held that not absolutely giving up all possessions (*sagrantha*) and allegiance to a non-Jain denomination did not disqualify one from attaining salvation⁴. Such a catholic outlook on religious matters is found to be characteristic of Svayambhū from what we gather from several passages occurring in his three extant works.

The following passage is taken from the *Ritṭhanemicariu*, the occasion being the last moments of Abhimanyu on the battle-grounds⁴.

सउहृद्देण एम चवन्तएण, सो सुमरिउ देउ सरन्तएण ॥
 जो सव्वहँ देवहँ अगलउ, तइलोक-सिहरे जसु थावँलउ ॥
 जें अटठ वि कम्मइँ णिज्जियइँ, जें पञ्चेन्द्रियइँ परज्जियइँ ॥
 जं धरिवि महारिसि मोकवु गय, जसु तणएँ धम्मे थिय जीव-दय ॥
 जें णासिउ जाइ-जरा-मरणु, सो सव्वहो तिहुयणहो जें सरणु ॥
 जो वहुइ णिरञ्जण परम छवि, जसु सोउ (वि)ओउ विणासु णवि ॥
 जो णा इव णउंसउ णइव तिय, ण पयट्ट एक्क-वि जासु किय ॥
 जो णिक्कलु सन्तु पराहिपर ॥
 णारायणु दिणयरु वइसवणु, सिउ वरुणु हुवांसणु ससि पवणु ॥
 जो होउ सु होउ थुणन्तु थिउ, एक्कन्ते करेप्पिणु कालु किउ ॥

—*Ritṭhanemicariu* 55 30 1-10

"While speaking thus, Abhimanyu, who was dying called to his mind that deity, who is foremost among all, whose abode is on the

(1) Premi, 1942, 41-60.

(2) Upadhye, 1933, 224-231.

(3) para-śāsane sa-granthānām moksaṃ cā.

(4) cf. Sagara's prayer to Ajita in Vimalasūri's *Pāṇmacariya*:
 nāha! tumam Bambahāno, Tiloyano, Saṃkaro, Sayambuddho,
 Nārāyano, Ananto, Tiloya-pujjāriho Aruhā. V. 122.

top of the three worlds, who has conquered all the eight (types of) Karmas, who has conquered all the five senses, relying on whom as the support great sages attained salvation, in whose religion kindness towards the living has (the chief) place, who has done away with birth, old age and death, who is the refuge of all the three worlds, who possesses the highest spotless lustre, who is free from sorrow and destruction, who is neither male, nor eunuch, nor female (?) who does not partake in any activity, who is indivisible, continually existing and the highest of the high, who is Nārāyaṇa, Sun, Vaiśravaṇa, Śiva, Varuṇa, Fire, Moon, Wind; whoever he may be, Abhimanyu was there praying to that deity, and concentrating (on him) (?), he succumbed to death.'

Here it is clear that once we are agreed upon the real nature of the Supreme Deity, Svayambhū has no partiality for giving it any specific name, call it Nārāyaṇa or Śiva or Wind or whatever you like.

A passage similar in spirit to the above can be cited from PC.:

किय वन्दण सुह-गइ-गामियहो, भावें चन्दप्पह-सामियहो ॥
 'जय तुहँ मइ तुहँ गइ तुहँ सरणु, तुहँ माय ॥ पु तुहँ वन्धु-जणु ॥
 तुहँ परम-पक्खु परमत्ति-हरु, तुहँ सक्खहुँ परहुँ पराहिपर ॥
 तुहँ दंसणे पाणे चरिते थिउ, तुहँ सयल-सुरासुरेहिं णमिउ ॥
 सिद्धन्ते मत्ते तुहँ दायरणे, सज्जाएँ ज्ञाणे तुहँ तक्करणे ॥
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

अरहन्तु बुद्ध तुहँ हरि हरु वि, तुहँ अप्पाण-तमोह-रिउ ।
 तुहँ सुहमु णिरञ्जणु परम-पउ, तुहँ रवि वम्भु सयम्भु सिउ ॥

PC. 43 19 4-9

“(Rāma) bowed down with devotion to Lord Candraprabha who helps others attain the blessed state (and recited a hymn) ‘You are the thought-principle; you are the goal and the refuge; you are mother, father, kinsmen (to me), you are the highest partisan; you are the destroyer of the greatest grief; you are the highest of the high; it is you who are found in Darśana, Jñāna and Caritra; you are bowed down to by all the gods and demons, you are in the scriptures, in Mantras and in grammar, in religious studies and meditation, and in the practice of austerities; you are the Arhat, the Buddha, Hari, as also Hara; you are the enemy of the mass of darkness in the form of ignorance; you are subtle, passionless and the highest abode; you are the Sun, Brahman, Svayambhū and Śiva’.”

The third passage is in the *Svayambhūcchandas*. It is given there anonymously as an illustration of the *Adillā* that can begin a *Sandhi*. As shown later on it is very likely that the passage is from Svayambhū’s pen. It is as follows:

अक्क-पलास-विल्लु अडरुसउ,
 धम्मिअ(उ) ऐम ऐ(जेम ?) महुअरु त्सउ ।
 बुद्धाडच्च बम्ह हरि संकर,
 ज मेराउ देउ हरिसंकर ॥ SC. VIII 39.

‘Let the pious feel satisfaction in the same manner as a bee (going in search of flower juice indifferently to all the trees alike) the Arka, Palāśa, Bilva and Aṭarūsa. Let the Buddha, Āditya, Brahman, Hari and Saṅkara, causing delight give.....(?)’ (the last line is a bit obscure).

These three passages breathe an air of toleration which pre-

sents a welcome contrast to narrow sectarianism that is otherwise characteristic of religious writers.

From another direction too we can demonstrate this attitude of Svayambhū to regard as one the Supreme Deity conceived in different religious systems, it being attributable to the broad outlook characteristic of the Yāpaniya belief.

As is shown in Section 5 below, Svayambhū, while composing the *Paūmacariu* had closely followed Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita*. It is quite natural and obvious that for various reasons he had to make numerous alterations—additions, omissions, expansions and abridgements. In this connection it is very significant that all the purposely and bitterly anti-Brahmanical passages that are found in Raviṣeṇa's work (and ultimately, most of them, in some form or other, in Vimalasūri's *Paūmacariya*) are either completely omitted by Svayambhū or skipped over with a passing reference. The first of such conspicuous omissions is the disparaging topic of the origin of the Brahman caste (Raviṣeṇa, IV 85-131: '*dvijātīnāṃ samudbhavaḥ*', Vimalasūri, IV 64-87, '*māhanāhiyāro*'). Svayambhū is quite silent about it. Secondly in the Upākhyāna (side-episode) of Hariṣeṇa the dispute relating to the processions of the Brahma-ratha and the Jina-ratha, calculated to convey the superiority of Jainism over Brahmanism (Raviṣeṇa, VIII 286-293; 397-398; Vimalasūri, VIII 147-151; 207-208) is vaguely referred to in PC. by just a single line *mahā-raha-kāraṇe, jāṇevi jāṇaṇi-dukkhu* (PC. 11 2 2). The third such omission is the topic of the destruction of Marutta's sacrifice and origin of sacrifice (*Marutta-yajña-dhvamsana*) which occupies the whole of Canto XI in Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri. This is summarily and colourlessly dismissed by Svayambhū in barely eight words: *jāgu paṇḍsevi, riu tāsevi* 15 8 9 b and *Nārau dhirevi, Maru vasi-karevi* 15 9 1 a.

It is true that Svayambhū's main interest lies in directly relating the narrative and hence he is generally inclined to omit drastically abridge or make just a passing reference to all those topics and side-episodes which have little direct bearing on the principal narrative or which have an utterly didactic, descriptive or digressive aim. Yet any one who considers the respective attitudes of Raviṣeṇa and Svayambhū in this matter as reflected in the *Padmacarita* and the *Paūmacariu* would not fail to see the glaring contrast presented by the staunchly denouncing, refuting and dogmatic spirit of some of the passages of the former work and regular eschewing of all such references in the latter, and consequently attach to it particular significance, as is done here.

4. SVAYAMBHŪ'S LITERARY ACTIVITY

Several works—some of them preserved, others known in name only—have been ascribed to Svayambhū.

The Extant Works

At present only three works of Svayambhū are extant in the Ms. or printed form: Two Purāṇas, viz., *Paūmacariu* or *Rāmāyaṇa-purāṇa* and *Ritthanemicariu* or *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* and a manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa metres called *Svayambhūcchandas*.

The Paūmacariu.

This is described in Section 5.

The Riṭṭhaṇemicariu

The *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu* (*Ariṣṭanemi-caritam*) or *Harivaṃśa-purāṇa* is the most voluminous of Svayambhū's works. Its extent is given as 18,000 Granthāgras. It has 1,937 Kaṭavakas¹. Its 112 Sandhis are distributed over four Books or Kāṇḍas as follows²: Jāyava-kāṇḍa (Yādava-kāṇḍa), 13 Sandhis; Kuru-Kāṇḍa, 19 Sandhis; Jujjha-kāṇḍa (Yuddha-kāṇḍa), 60 Sandhis; Uttara-kāṇḍa, 20 Sandhis. Its external form and structure closely resemble those of PC. As the latter is a Rāma-epic, the *Riṭṭhaṇemi-cariu* is a Kṛṣṇa-epic. It deals with the life-story of the twenty-second Tirthaṅkara Ariṣṭanemi and the narrative of Kṛṣṇa and the Pāṇḍavas in its Jain version. The life-story of Rāma and that of Kṛṣṇa along with the Pāṇḍavas appear to have been very popular religious themes, and besides Svayambhū several Sanskrit, Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa poets, before and during his times, became interested in them, employing their literary talent in composing epics on one or both of the sacred themes. This is to be largely inferred from literary allusions and citations in other works, since only a few of such epics have survived to our days. The available information on this point can be tabulated as under:

Author	Theme	Work	Language
Vimalasūri (1st or 3rd Cent.)	Rāmāyaṇa	<i>Paūmacariya</i> ³	Prakrit
Kittihara ⁵ (Kirtidhara)	Harivaṃśa ⁴ Rāmāyaṇa	---	Prakrit or Apabhraṃśa
Anuttaravāya ⁶ or Anuttaravāgmin Raviṣeṇa (677-8 A.D.)	" "	--- . <i>Padmacarita</i>	" Sanskrit

(1) Jain, 1935, 70.

(2) Appendix I, st. 59.

(3) Jacobi, 1914.

(4) Uddyotanasūri in his *Kuvalayamālā* (778-779) refers paranomastically to Vimalasūri as the first author of Harivaṃśa:

buhayaṇa-sahassa-dāyaṃ Harivaṃsuppatti-kārayaṃ padhamaṃ
vandāmi vandiyaṃ pi hu Harivaṃsaṃ ceva Vimalapayaṃ ||

See Premī, 1942, 571-572.

(5) See PC. 1 2 8, which is taken from Ravisena. The latter in the introduction to his *Padmacarita*, while giving the tradition says that the sacred theme of the Rāma-narrative was handed down to Kīrti and from Kīrti, to Anuttaravāgmin; the written work of the latter was seen by Raviṣeṇa and hence his present attempt (viz. *Padmacarita*):

Prabhavam kramataḥ kīrtim tato'nuttaravāgminam |
likhitaṃ tasya samprāpya Raver yatno'yaṃ udyataḥ ||

Padmacarita I 42.

Now we know that Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* is hardly anything more than an elaborated Sanskrit recast of Vimalasūri's *Paūmacariya* (cf. Premī, 'Padmacarita Aur Paūmacariya' (1942, 272-292). On this account can we identify Anuttaravāgmin with Vimalasūri? But the latter does not say that he has inherited the tradition from any Kīrti or Kirtidhara. He seems to be the pioneer in composing a Rāma epic, as well as a Kṛṣṇa epic; for the latter we have got the above quoted authority of Uddyotana.

Viaddha ¹ (Vidagdha)	Harivaṁśa	—	Prakrit
Bhadda (Bhadra) ² and/or	"	—	Apabhraṁśa
Dantibhadda (Dantibhadra) and/or			
Bhaddāsa (Bhaḍ- rāśva)	Kṛṣṇabālaca- rīta		
Goinda (Govindā) ³		—	Apabhraṁśa
Ṇāgaha ⁴	Rāmāyaṇa	—	Prakrit
Caūmuha (Catur- mukha) ⁵	"	—	Apabhraṁśa

- (1) See *Svayambhūcchandas* III 17:

Vattaṁ Viaddhassa—

savva-viggaha-ṇeārā, pattā Kaṇḍ'(?ṇh')Ajjunā Kaṇṇaṁ |
dhariā teṇa te devī eam tammaṇaṁ jānaṁ ||

Here ḷ mentions Arjuna, Kaṇṇa and possibly Kṛṣṇa.

- (2) See Appendix I, st. 1, 2 and 3, wherein the Go-grahana and Matsya-vedha episodes are mentioned.

- (3) *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 23, 24, 26 cited under Goinda's name relate to the loves of Kṛṣṇa, Rādhā and Gopīs. The poem must have been composed throughout in the Mātrā or Raḍḍā metre like Haribhadra's *Nemiṇāhacariu*.

- (4) *Svayambhūcchandas* I 34 cites an illustration under the name of Ṇāgaha, where d reads: *dhāiaṁ pavamgamāṇa rakhasenda-seṇṇaṁ* 'the army of the Lord of the Rākṣasas rushed on to the Monkeys'.

- (5) Premi, op. cit. p. 372, footnote 2, thinks that *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 2, VI 83, 86 and 112, cited under the name of Caūmuha pertain to the theme of the Rāmāyaṇa and hence they establish Caūmuha as the author of a *Paūma-cariu* also. But the passages have no unquestionable reference to the Rāmāyaṇa narrative. IV 2 (a) pertains to the Harivaṁśa-narrative; 2 (b) is *ko mahū jīvatahuṁ neī dhaṇu* 'who, while I am alive, can take away the bow?' 2 (c) is *nia-nōma-pāśahā surahā saāsahā* 'from Gods announcing their own names'; VI 86 is *sasi uggau tāma, jena ṇaha-aṅgana mandiaū | ṇaṁ rai-raha-cakka, disai aruṇe(m) chaddiaū ||* 'Then rose the moon, whereby the expanse of the sky was adorned. (She appeared) as if Aruṇa had left behind, a wheel of the Sun-chariot'; VI 112 is *doha na kiya ahisesau viviha-samubbha-cinh(ndh) aiṁ | vaddhiasamarāvesaiṁ, valaiṁ ve-vi sanṇaddha* (a is obscure—but has no reference to a Rāma-story; the rest of the stanza means) 'Both the armies, with various ensigns raised and with (their) martial spirit enhanced, became equipped': these passages contain no such details as would assign them to a work on the theme of the Rāmāyaṇa. The remaining passage VI 83 is given by the editor of the *Svayambhūcchandas* with an emendation. It reads: *ṇaṁ pavaru palāsu, vana-saṁcārima phullā |*

te coddaha lakkhaṇi (ṇi)misaddhem sara-sallā |.

Velankar has not advanced any reasons for adding *ṇi* before *misaddhem*. The emendation is unacceptable as it violates the metre and as such defeats the very purpose for which the stanza was cited. For it is cited to illustrate the metre Koilarīñholi having the measure 10/13 (SC. VI 82). But the stanza as emended by Velankar scans 11/13 in its latter half. This shows that the emendation by bringing in an additional mora spoils the metre. The latter half therefore should be read as in the original, *te coddaha lakkha, ṇimisaddhem sara-sallā ||* The stanza in its present form presents grammatical difficulties. But the general sense and especially the sense of the latter half is quite clear, 'Those fourteen lakhs were within a trice pierced

Caumuha	Harivamśa ¹	---	Apabhramśa
Jinasena (783-84)	Harivamśa ²	Harivamśa-	Sanskrit
	Rāmāyaṇa	purāṇa	
Guṇabhadra (c. 850)	and	Uttarapurāṇa	„
	Harivamśa		

Among the Apabhramśa poets there was a general practice of inserting their *nāmamudrā* in the concluding stanza of each section of their poems. Svayambhū too follows it. But in the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu* we find not one but three different such *nāmamudrās*: those of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥ-kīrti (Jasakitti). Upto 99. Sandhi we regularly find the name of Svayambhū inserted in the closing Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka of each Sandhi. Even some valuable details relating to the composition of the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu* are given in the colophon of the 92. Sandhi³. Over and above stating the extent in Sandhis of each of the three Kāṇḍas composed so far, the date of completing the Yud-dhakāṇḍa and that of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa, we are told that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days in all in composing the ninety-two Sandhis of the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu*. The colophon of the 99. Sandhi states 'Finished Sandhi ninety-ninth, called "The Description of the Samavasaraṇa" in the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu* composed by Svayambhū, the best among Poet-laureates'. On the other hand colophon of the 100. Sandhi says: 'Finished Sandhi hundredth, called "Samavasaraṇa," in the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu* (in the portion) that escaped Svayambhū and that was completed by Mahākavi Tribhuvana Svayambhū'. And similarly we find the name of Tribhuvana Svayambhū along with that of Svayambhū at the end of Sandhis 101-104. Further, in the Ghattās⁴ of the last Kaḍavaka of 105. and⁵ 106. Sandhis we find the *nāmamudrās* of Svayambhū and one Jasakitti or Jasukitti (Yaśaḥ-

with arrows. They appeared (with their bloody wounds) like Palāśas blooming in a forest'.

Thus none of the stanzas mentioned by Premī, has any definite reference to the Rāma-story. But on the grounds (1) that Puspadanta at the beginning of the episode of Rāma in his *Mahāpurāṇa* significantly pays tributes to Caturmukha and Svayambhū and (2) that the Praśasti stanzas found in the beginning of Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu* praise Caūmuha, it is plausible to ascribe a *Paūmacariu* to Caturmukha.

1. This is to be assumed on the following grounds:

(a) Dhavala (c. 11th cent.) in his *Harivamśa-purāṇa* refers to a narrative of Hari and the Pāṇḍavas composed by Caūmuha:

Hari-Paṇḍavāṇa kahā Caūmuha-vāsehim bhāsiyaṁ jamhā |

taha virayamī loya-piṭṭa jena na nūsei dāmsanaṁ paūram ||

(quoted by Premī, 1942, 372, note 2).

(b) Appendix I, st. 3 praises the Gograhana episode of Caturmukha, which is obviously the cattle-lifting attempted by Duryodhana and party, when the Pāṇḍavas were completing their stay at Virāṭa.

(c) *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 2 (a) cited as from Caūmuha mentions Arjuna.

(2) MDJG, 32, 33.

(3) Appendix I, st. 59-62. Stanza 63 is a Sanskrit subhāṣita and it is not clear how it got in here. But similar out of place Sanskrit stanzas are found elsewhere too in the Praśasti stanzas found in Svayambhū's works. Cf. the Rudrāṣṭaka of Iśānaśayana interpolated in the opening Praśasti stanzas of PC. and two Sanskrit stanzas (Appendix I, st. 51, 52) from Raviṣeṇa's *Padma-carita* found in the colophon of PC.

(4) Appendix I, st. 64.

(5) Appendix I, st. 66.

(6) Appendix I, st. 69, 71.

(7) Premī, 1942, 379 and Jain, 1935, 72, do not give 105. They missed it apparently because the *nāmamudrā* occurs in the first half of the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka of 105. Sandhi.

kīrti) together in one stanza. In the colophons¹ of these Sandhis Svayambhū alone is mentioned; Tribhuvana Svayambhū is not included. Lastly Sandhis 107-112 contain², somewhere in the body of the last Kaḍavaka, in the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka or in the colophon—in one or several of these places—the *nāmamudrās* or names of all the three: Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥkīrti. These facts suggest that Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥkīrti also had their hands in the composition of Sandhis 100-112. This is made clear by the colophons of Sandhis 100-104, 107-112 and by the colophon of the whole work³. Tribhuvana Svayambhū⁴ and Yaśaḥkīrti⁵ both praise the effort of 'rescuing' the incomplete or partly lost literary works of others as a magnanimous effort. In the colophon after the 112. Sandhi the following information is given⁶: This well-known Bhārata-purāṇa containing Harivaṃśa and the life history of Nemi was composed in the Paddhadiā metre by Svayambhū. Whatever gap (*sunṇam*) was left in his work was filled up after the poet's death by his son Tribhuvana Svayambhū. Whatever was left out even after Tribhuvana's supplementation was 'rescued' (*uddhariu*) i.e. made good by Yaśaḥkīrti in accordance with the tradition of the *Harivaṃśa* and at the instance of his Guru Śrī-Guṇakīrti. At the invitation (?) of Sarahasena (?) Śreṣṭhi, Yaśaḥkīrti came to Kumara-ṇayari (Kumāra-nagarī) and recited (this Purāṇa) before the Śrāvakas in the Paṇiyāra Jain temple near Gopagiri (Gwalior).

The requisite information regarding this Yaśaḥkīrti can be gathered from the beginning portions and colophons of his two works⁷. Yaśaḥkīrti Bhaṭṭāraka belonged to the Kāṣṭhā Saṃgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puṣkara Gaṇa. He to the Kāṣṭhā Saṃgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puṣkara Gaṇa. He was a pontiff at Gwalior. He flourished in the first half of the 15th century during the reign of the Tomara king Kīrtisinha. His successors were Malayakīrti and Guṇabhadra. Paṇḍita Raddhu⁸, who composed numerous Apabhraṃśa works like *Padma-purāṇa* (or *Balabhadrapurāṇa*), *Nemipurāṇa*, *Pārśvacarita*, *Vardhamānacarita*, *Dhanakumāracarita*, etc. was a contemporary and a co-disciple of Yaśaḥkīrti. Mss. of two Apabhraṃśa works of Yaśaḥkīrti are known to exist. The *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*⁹, a fairly extensive work in 34 sargas was composed by him in 1440 A.D.¹⁰ for a layman called Hemarāja, while the *Candappahacariu* in 11 Sandhis was written at the request of a pious Jain called Siddhapāla.

Now two questions arise. First, what were the contributions

(1) Appendix I, st. 70, 72. Premi, 1942, 379 is not correct when he says that 'all the Sandhis from 100-112 mention Tribhuvana in their colophons'.

(2) Appendix I, st. 73-88. Premi and Jain again do not include here the 107. Sandhi because they missed the *nāmamudrā* that occurs in the 2. line before the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka.

(3) Appendix I, passage No. 87, lines 6-20.

(4) Appendix I, st. 68, 84.

(5) Appendix I, st. 81.

(6) This colophon is considered below.

(7) Kaslival, 1950, 98-99, 122-127, Premi, 1942, 380. footnote 6

(8) Kaslival, 1950, 105-116.

(9) *iya Pāṇḍupurāṇe siri Guṇakitti-sisa-muṇi-Jasakitta viraiyu(e) sāhu-Vilhā-putta-Hemarāja-ṇāmaṅkie caṭṭisamo saggo samatto | iti Pāṇḍavapurāṇam samāptam |*

Kaslival, 1950, 125.

(10) *vikkama rāyaho vavagaya(e) kālae mahi-sāyara-gaha-raṣa-anikālae |*
Kaslival, 1950, 125.

of Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥkīrti in the composition of those Sandhis of the *Ritthanemicariu* which bear their *nāmamud-rās*? Second, why it was found necessary, not by one, but by two authors after Svayambhū—one of them was no other than his own son—to supplement the work written by him?

It appears that Svayambhū had nothing to do with the composition of 100-112 Sandhis. And what were the respective shares of Tribhuvana and Yaśaḥkīrti can be decided only by a close study of the text and other relevant sources. But this much is certain that the last Kaṭavaka of the 112. Sandhi of RC. giving the colophon of the complete work was written by Yaśaḥkīrti. Several of its lines are found word for word in his *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*¹.

The question as to why others felt it necessary to supplement Svayambhū's *Ritthanemicariu* is taken up below under Section 5, because the question of multiple authorship is connected with the *Paumacariu* also.

The work is generally called *Ritthanemi-cariu*². In the colophon of 109. Sandhi it is called *Ritthanemi-purāṇa*. In the colophon of the whole work (written by Yaśaḥkīrti) the work is referred to in view of its theme, as *Bhāraka-purāṇa*, *Nemicariya* and *Harivaṃsa*³. Svayambhū himself refers to the theme of RC. as *Harivaṃsa*⁴.

The Svayambhūcchandas

The *Svayambhūcchandas* (SC.) has been published by Velankar⁵ from the only known Ms. in the Baroda Oriental Institute. It is a comparatively modest manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa metres. The work is planned in eight chapters, the first three dealing with the Pk. section, the remaining comprising the Ap. section. The first twenty-two folios of the Ms. of SC. are lost. Thus the text of SC. that is available to us is incomplete.

Its Authorship

Svayambhū's authorship of this work is settled by the title *Svayambhūcchandas*⁶, 'Svayambhū's metrics' mentioned in the concluding stanza of each chapter. That this Svayambhū is identical with the author of PC. is clear from the numerous citations from the latter work found in SC. It is Svayambhū's practice to cite illustrations from the Ap. literature known to him and in all the cases he gives such illustrations, the name of the original author is also mentioned. But besides these, there are many illustrations cited without any name. Several of these anonymous illustra-

(1) Lines 1-7 are the same as given from the last portion of the *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*, Kaslival, 1950, 124. Only instead of *viuse sayambhūm mahi-vitthāriu* there is *muni-Jasakitti(i) mahihi vitthāriu*. Further line 16 repeats the same thing partly in other words, while lines 17-19 and 21 are identical with those in the *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa* (ibid, 123).

(2) At least three Mss. of the *Ritthanemicariu* have been reported by Premī (1942, 376 footnotes 2-3): One from the Government MS. collection at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona (No. 1117 of 1891-1895), another from the Ailak Pannālāl Sarasvatibhavan, Bombay and the third from the Godikā temple collection at Sāngāner.

(3) Appendix I, passage 87, line 1.

(4) Appendix I, passage 57, line 2, 13.

(5) Velankar, 1935, 1936.

(6) The title appears to have been coined by Svayambhū on the model of the *Jayadevacchandas* of Jayadeva (Velankar, 1949, 1-40). cf. also the *Chandaś-sekhara* of Rājaśekhara Kavi.

tions can be traced¹ to PC. The conclusion is obvious that probably all the anonymous illustrations in SC. are taken from Svayambhū's own works. In their case, the source being quite obviously understood, he saw no propriety in attaching his name. This clearly proves common authorship for SC. and PC. Citing the stanza 'Śrī-Harṣo nīpūṇah kavīh' etc. in SC. (I 144 a) and the reference² to Śrī-Harṣa in RC. as making a present of *nīpūṇatva* to Svayambhū supports the same conclusion³. This invalidates several inferences of Velankar regarding Svayambhū and SC.

SC. is not very ambitious. Its expressed aim is to give in a nutshell the essential features of Pk. and Ap. prosody. In the closing stanza of each chapter the work is described as *pañcamśa-sāra-hua* 'the substance of the five Gaṇas'. The concluding stanza of Ch. III states: *pāua-sāro parisamatto* 'the choice matter of the Prakrit prosody has been treated.' The same remark is repeated at the opening of Ch. V.

Its Prakrit Section

The Prakrit section of SC. presents several surprises for us. Though it is called *Prākṛtasāra* it does not treat in its available portion any of the genuine Pk. *Mātrāvṛttas*⁴. What is given in the Pk. section are the well-known Akṣaravṛttas of the Sanskrit prosody with their Sama (from the Uktā to the Utkṛti class, the Śeṣa-vṛttas and the Daṇḍakas), Ardhasama and Viśama divisions. In the fragment of SC. preserved to us there is nothing corresponding to the fourth chapter of Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* describing the Āryā, Galitaka, Khañjaka and Śiṣṣaka class of Pk. metres. What is still stranger, these so-called Pk. metres are defined as if they were *Mātrāvṛttas*. They are defined, not by using the well-known Akṣaragaṇas (*ya, ra, ta*, etc.), but by using a special terminology of *Mātrāgaṇas*, such as *ta, tāra*, etc., for a Tri-mātra, *ca, cagaṇa, caṃsa* for a Caturmātra and so on, with the particularization of the type of the Gaṇa as required.

Moreover, as noted previously, Svayambhū, unlike Hemacandra, does not compose his own illustrations to support the metrical rules and definitions in SC. He prefers to illustrate from the then available Pk. and Ap. literatures and in many a case the name of the author also is prefixed to the stanza cited. Thereby we come to know of a large number of Pk. and Ap. poets almost all of whom were so far quite unknown to us. It also gives us a glimpse of the riches of Pk. and Ap. literature cultivated in and before Svayambhū's time.

Its Apabhraṃśa Section

The Ap. section of SC. is important from several viewpoints. The sources for the study of Ap. prosody are considerably few and their usefulness is further diminished by their sketchy, incomplete or indiscriminately eclectic character. So far Hemacandra's

(1) Modi, 1940, 172, Prem, 1942, 383-384. This matter is dealt with further below.

(2) 'Siri-Hariseṁ niya-ṇīpattanau'. Appendix I, passage 57, line 9 a.

(3) Premi, 1942, 384.

(4) Summary of the contents, importance and other information concerning SC. will be found in the abovementioned articles of Velankar and in Premi, 1942. Velankar reproduces some of this information in the introduction to his edition of Rājasekhara's *Chandaśśekhara*, 1946, 1-14.

Chandonuśāsana was the only work to which we glanced with some hope of getting light on all sorts of metrical problems of Ap. And we know well how often it failed us¹. Under the circumstances, a pre-Hemacandra work on Ap. metres from the pen, not of a mere theoretician, but of an epic poet recognised as Kāvīrāja and Mahākavi, deserves, in spite of its briefness, to be welcomed. And in view of its value as an early authentic source, a short analysis of the Ap. section of SC. will not be here out of place.

Analysis of the contents of SC. IV-VIII

- Ch. IV. Utsāhādī (Treatment of the Utsāha and other Metres):
- A. Introductory (1-4).
Introductory stanza (1); metrical value of the Bindu and of e and o in certain positions (2-4).
 - B. The Mātrā-prakarāṇa (5-28).
Utsāha (5-6); Duvahaa (Dvipathaka i.e., Dohā) with its varieties (7-13); Mātrā with its varieties (14-28).
 - C. The Vadanaka-prakarāṇa (29-32).
Vadanaka with its varieties (29-32).
 - D. Miscellaneous (33-42).
Another application of the name *Vadanaka* (33); *Prahe-likā* (34); *Hṛdayālikā* (35); *Dhavalā* (36-39); *Maṅgala* (40-41); the concluding stanza (42).
- Ch. V The Ṣaṭpada-jāti.
- Three varieties of the Dhruvaka (1); quantity of the pāda-ending syllable (2); definition of the Ṣaṭpada Dhruvaka (3); its varieties: Ṣaṭpada Jāti (4-5), S. Upajāti (6-7) and S. Avajāti (8-9); total of these varieties (10); the concluding stanza (11).
- Ch. V. Catuṣpadī and Dvipadī.
- A. The Antarasamā Catuṣpadī (1-148).
Types of the Catuṣpadī (1); 110 Antarasamā Catuṣpadīs beginning with the Campakakusumā and ending with the Śaśibimbaka described (2-148).
 - B. The mixed type of the Catuṣpadī (149-150).
 - C. The Ardhasamā Catuṣpadī (151-152).
 - D. The Sarvasamā Catuṣpadī (153-161).
 - E. The Dvipadī (162-203).
The concluding stanza (204).
- Ch. VII. The Shorter Dvipadīs.
- Their province and general character (1-2); 10 such Dvipadīs defined (3-12); the concluding stanza (13).
- Ch. VIII. The Sandhi-bandha and the Rāsā-bandha.
- A. Some common Ap. metres (1-6).
Utthakka (1-2); Madanāvatāra (3-4); Dhruvaka (5-6).
 - B. The Sandhi-bandha (7-45).
The Chhaḍḍaṇiā and other structural units (7); seven Chhaḍḍaṇiās (8-23); three Ghattās (24-29). The terms Paddhaḍiā, Pada, Yamaka, Kaḍavaka, Sandhi, etc. explained (30-35) and illustrated (36-45).

(1) In the past few years Velankar has brought to light several works of Pk. prosody like the *Vṛttajātisamuccaya* of Virahāṅka, *Kavīdarpaṇa*, *Gāthālaksana* of Nanditādhya, *Chandaḥkośa* of Ratnaśekhara and *Chandaśśekhara* of Rājaśekhara. But none of these works even comes near to doing full justice to their subject.

- C. The varieties of Tāla (46-47).
 D. Some structural terms (48).
 E. The Rāsā-bandha (49-52).
 The concluding stanza (53).

Citations in SC.

As stated above, to illustrate the metres defined Svayambhū has given more than 213 citations—most of them consist of a single stanza—from the current Pk. and Ap. poetry. Of these 132 are found in the preserved portion of the Pk. section, 81 in the Ap. section. Most of the citations are given under their author's name and in this manner fifty-eight writers are quoted: forty-eight for the Pk. section, seven for the Ap. section and three for both. Caturmukha, Dhūrta, Māuradeva, Dhanadeva, Āryadeva, Chailla, Govinda, Śuddhaśīla, Jinadāsa and Vidagdha appear in the Ap. section.

But besides the illustrations cited along with their author's name, there are fifty citations, all in the Ap. section, which are given without any author's name prefaced to them. The problem of these anonymous citations has been solved by Modi¹ and Premi² by identifying several of them from Svayambhū's PC. They have shown that

SC.	V	9	=	PC.	14	7	9
	VI	42	=		65	1	1
"	VI	71	=	"	77	1	1
"	VI	74	=	"	77	13	13
"	VIII	27	=	"	5	1	1

A further examination of PC. has enabled me to make the following identifications:

SC.	V	5	=	PC.	3	3	11
"	VIII	4	=	"	24	2	1-2
"	"	6	=	"	33	3	9
"	"	17	=	"	3	1	1
"	"	21	=	"	31	1	1
"	"	25	=	"	41	1	1

From this it follows that whenever Svayambhū has selected the illustrations from his own works, he has given them anonymously. Hence it is reasonable to conclude that most of the nameless illustrative stanzas in SC. belong to Svayambhū—most of them, and not possibly all, because the text of SC. is based on a single defective Ms. that is unreliable in several matters. For instance the ascriptions of SC. I 6 to Vijā and of SC. I 78 to Suddhakai are disputed by the marginal gloss to SC. which gives instead the names of Divāara and Nūṇa respectively. Still more significant is the fact that at least in one case we are in a position to prove that the Ms. of SC. makes a wrong ascription. SC. VI 71 is reproduced from PC. (77 1 1). But that illustration is given in SC. under the name of Caūmuha.³ Hence so long as we have not got a satisfactory text of SC. based on sufficient Ms. material we should be cautious in drawing conclusions from the available text of SC. Nevertheless, we are within reasonable limits when we say that most of the anonymous citations in SC. are taken from Svayambhū's own works. It is likely that some of them did not belong to any particular work, but were composed by Svayambhū just to illustrate his definitions.

(1) Modi, 1940, 172.

(2) Premi, 1942, 383.

(3) *Caūmuha* is a recurrent misprint in the printed text of SC.

All the citations in SC. that could be identified have been traced to PC. alone. Several of the anonymous stanzas have reference to the Mahābhārata theme¹ and therefore, taking for guidance the context and the metre of these Harivaṁśa citations in SC., I casually examined RC., but could not identify a single citation. And that is natural because it is quite probable that RC. was Svayambhū's last work (see the next section). This also creates one more problem for us; what must have been the source of these anonymous citations having reference to the Harivaṁśa theme?

The Pk. section of SC. in this matter presents a contrast to its Ap. section. Therein all the illustrations are taken from other poets. There is not one anonymous citation. Svayambhū's literary activity seems to have been exclusively confined to Ap.

The lost portion of SC.

Velankar thinks that the lost portion of SC. consisting of folios 1 to 22 just dealt with the metres containing from 1 to 13 syllables in each line. The Prakṛit metres proper are left, according to him, untouched by Svayambhū. He observes². 'Another strange thing about Svayambhū is that not only does he treat the ordinary Samskr̥ta metres as the Prākṛta ones, regarding them as the Mātrāvṛttas and defining them as such, but he totally neglects the proper Prākṛta metres discussed at great length by Hemacandra in his *Chandonuśāsana*, p. 28b and the following, and by Virahāṅka in his *Vṛttajātisamuccaya* Chs. III-IV'. Again in his introductory remarks to the edition of Rājaśekhara Kavi's *Chandaśsekhara*³ he says, 'unlike Svayambhū, however, they (*Prākṛta Paṅgala* and *Chandaḥkośa*) define the Gāthā and its derivatives from the Prākṛta metres.

Now it would be strange that though SC. claimed to contain all that was important in Pk. and Ap. prosody, it did not treat the genuine Pk. metres. And in that case the imposing title *Chandaś-cūḍāmaṇi* 'the crest-jewel (?) of metrics' attached to Svayambhū by Tribhuvana would appear more of an expression of filial affection than a proper appraisal of Svayambhū's achievements in the field of Pk. metrics. It would be, moreover, inexplicable why Svayambhū did not treat those popular and well-known Pk. metres (commonly used in Ap. also) when he admiringly mentions by their names some of them⁴, when he actually employs in his epics some of them⁵ and when he himself has written a work on Pk. and Ap. prosody.

The question, therefore, naturally arises: Is the assumption

(1) See for example, SC. VI 45, 58, 98, 102, 152; VIII 2, 9. Premi, 1942, 383 adumbrates the possibility of tracing some of these to RC.

(2) Velankar, 1935, 23.

(3) Velankar, 1946, 4.

(4) Cakkalāheṣim Kulaheṣim Khandhaheṣim,
Pavanuddhuta-Rāsāluddhaheṣim |
Mañjariya-Vilāsini-Nakkuḍheṣim,
suha-chandheṣim saddeṣim Khaḍahaḍheṣim | PC. 23 1 6-7.

Of these Cakkalāa and Kulāa are defined at SC. VIII 48, Khandhaya (Skandhaka) at Ch. IV 5, Pavanoddhuta at Ch. IV 64, Khaḍahaḍaya at *Vṛttajātisamuccaya* (Velankar, 1929, IV 73-74).

(5) Helā-dvipadī is used in PC 17. and 25. Sandhis, Mañjarī in PC. 19, and 45. Sandhis, Dvipadī in PC. 13. Sandhi, Sālabhanjikā in PC. 46. Sandhi and Vilāsini in PC. 17, 12, 46, 2. Most of these are used as Kaḍavaka-commencing stanzas. For their use in MP. see Section 7.

plausible that the lost portion of SC. contained only the wanting Varṇavṛttas from the Uktā to Atijagatī division along with some introductory matter and nothing else? Let us examine it.

As unfortunately the stanzas are not numbered in the Ms., we have to take resort to inference. Each side of the folios of the Ms. of SC. contains about 8 lines with 42 letters to each line on an average. This gives us a round figure of 330 to 340 letters per side. Now the first few folios contain on an average four metres of the length of the Atijagatī or Śakvarī class with their definitions and illustrations. On the basis of these data we can form a rough estimate as to how many metres on an average were contained by each side of the folios. Some calculation done with the help of the above data shows that about six metres having from 8 to 12 syllables per line along with their definitions and illustrations can be contained by each side of the folio. To form an idea as to how many folios could possibly have been occupied by the treatment of these metres, we should know their number according to Svayambhū.

The extant portion of the Varṇavṛttas treated by Svayambhū can favourably compare in its extent with the corresponding portion of the *Kavidarpaṇa* or the *Vṛttaratnākara*. The latter of these two works treats a slightly smaller number of metres. On the other hand, Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* is elaborate. Thus *Svayambhūcchandas* in this matter stands midway between the *Kavidarpaṇa* and the *Chandonuśāsana*, somewhat nearer to the former than the latter.

Now among the missing Varṇavṛttas those having from 1 to 7 letters per line could not have occupied more than one side altogether. Corresponding to the remaining classes upto to the Rucirā variety of the Atijagatī class, the *Kavidarpaṇa* has 47 metres, the *Vṛttaratnākara* has 59. Accordingly SC. could not have treated more than 90 or 100 metres at the most. Counting six metres per side, the space occupied by these metres would come to about 16 sides or 8 folios. Taking into consideration the space devoted to the introductory matter and to the treatment of the metres containing from 1 to 7 letters per line, we can quite reasonably conclude that the treatment of the missing Varṇavṛttas from the Uktā to the Praharṣiṇī or the Mattamayūra variety of the Atijagatī class, could not have occupied a space of more than nine or ten folios of SC.

This conclusion is supported by another consideration too. In any treatment of the Varṇavṛttas the space occupied by the first 13 classes of metres cannot be possibly more than about half of the space occupied by the rest of the classes down to the Utkṛti, along with the Daṇḍakas, the Ardhasama Vṛttas and the Viṣama Vṛttas. Now this latter portion in SC. occupies 22 folios (from 23 to 44). Hence the missing Varṇavṛttas could not have occupied 10 or 11 folios at the most.

If the missing Varṇavṛttas were contained in ten of the missing folios only, what were the remaining twelve folios devoted to? Let us consider the matter. The Āryā, Galitaka and Khaṇḍjaka Prakaraṇas of the fourth chapter of the *Chandonuśāsana* deal with some 85 different metres. Making allowance for the greater elaboration and the compilatory character of the *Chandonuśāsana*, we can assume that the corresponding number of the metres of these classes, if treated by Svayambhū, would be in the vicinity of 70. Counting even as three metres per side on an average, these 70 metres can

(1) Velankar, 1935-1936, 51-60.

occupy a space of some 24 sides or 12 folios. Thus of the missing 22 folios of SC., about 10 dealt with from the Uktā to the Jagatī and part of the Atijagatī classes of the Varnavṛttas, while the twelve folios preceding them could have well contained the metres of the Āryā, Galitaka and Khānjaka classes.

Fortunately there are some positive indications¹ to believe that Svayambhū did treat the genuine Pk. metres. In the commentary on the fourth stanza (*isī cumbiāṇi* etc.) Act I of the *Abhijñāna-śākuntala*, Rāghavabhaṭṭa, while explaining the metre of the stanza makes the following remarks:

iyam ca Gītiḥ. Tallakṣaṇam Śambhu- —‘cāccaravadha-addhe udāsthaddhammi na visame masta guru sattaddha Gī-addhe’. Atra pūrvārdhe pūrvayor īmkāra-hīmkārayor laghutvam jñeyam. tad uktam tatraiva—‘iha ārabindujuāe osuddhā-pā vasānam milahu’ iti.

Here two quotations are given by Rāghavabhaṭṭa. The first is hopelessly corrupt. Excepting the last two syllables *Gī* all the rest of the text of that quotation is printed in one mass without any word division in the original. It is not possible to make out from this the original wording or sense, but it is given with the express statement that this is a definition of the metre *Gīti* quoted from one Śambhu. The second quotation too is somewhat corrupt. Its correct form is as under:

īha(i)-ārā bindu-juā, e-o suddhā paāvasāṇammi lahu.

In the commentary on *Śākuntala* V 16 also occurs, ‘e-o suddhā paāvasāṇammi lahu’. These latter two quotations are given to support the metrically short character of final *īm* and *hīm* in a Pk. metre. It is clearly stated that the second quotation in the commentary on *Śākuntala* I 4 is taken from the same source (*tatraiva*) as the first i.e., from Śambhu according to the text as we have it. Now this second citation is obviously taken from the *Svayambhūcchandas* of Svayambhū wherein IV 2 reads:

i-hi-ārā bindu-juā paāvasāṇammi jaha huvanti lahu |
taha kattha-vi chanda-vasā kāavvā u-hu-ārā ||

and further IV 3 reads:

biñṇi-vi e-o suddhā paāvasāṇammi jaha huvanti lahu || etc

Rāghavabhaṭṭa has apparently combined SC. IV 2 and 3 in his citation. But there does not appear any reasonable doubt as to Rāghavabhaṭṭa’s source. Two results follow from this: first, although the name of the authority is given as Śambhu, it is but a corruption of the correct name Svayambhū; second, Svayambhū had also to his credit the treatment of at least the Āryā class of Prakrit metres.

Svayambhū and *Svayambhūcchandas* have been quoted by two other late metricians also in the incorrect forms *Śambhu* and *Śambhucchandas*. Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa in his commentary (1544 A.D.) on Kedārabhaṭṭa’s *Vṛttaratnākara*² mentions *Śambhucchandas* along with the *Prākṛtapaiṅgala* and *Cūdāmaṇi* as his sources for the information he supplies regarding Prakrit metres³. His words are: *Prākṛtādiṣu prāyaḥ paridrṣṭāni chandāmsi Prākṛtapaiṅgala-*

(1) Bhayani, H.C., ‘Svayambhū and the Prakrit Metres’, BV, n.s. 8, 9-10, Sept.-Oct. 1946. 137-138. The view expressed in that note has been revised here on discovering fresh evidence.

(2) Published along with Godbole and Parab’s edition of the ‘Śākuntala’, Bombay 1889.

(3) Parab. 1902 68.

(4) Though he states that he had examined the above three works, in the portion that follows all the quotations are from the *Prākṛta-paiṅgala*.

Śambhucchandasa- Cūḍāmaṇyādi-grantha- paryālocanayā vyutpitsa-vyutpatty-arthaṁ asmābhir ucyante.

Similarly the *Chandomañjarī*¹ of Gaṅgādāsa Kavi thrice quotes Śambhu: The metres Bhujagaśiśubhrtā, Mañjubhāṣinī and Rśabhagajavilasita are given by Śambhu, according to Gaṅgādāsa Kavi, under the respective names of Bhujagaśiśusrtā, Sunandini and Gajaturagavilasita. If we refer to SC., we find that the first of these three metres could have been in that portion of SC. which is lost and hence we are not in a position to ascertain what was the name given by Svayambhū to the Bhujagaśiśubhrtā. The Mañjubhāṣinī is given as *Nandinī* by Svayambhū (S.C. I. 3-4), which designation is very near to *Sunandini*, and the Rśabhagajavilasita is given as *Gaavaravilasita* (i.e. *Gajavaravilasitaka*) at SC. I. 47-48, which is comparable to *Gajaturagavilasita* cited by Gaṅgādāsa Kavi. This makes it probable that the authority quoted by the latter under the name *Śambhu* is nobody else than Svayambhū, the author of SC. It is like that both Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa and Gaṅgādāsa Kavi knew SC. at second hand. Moreover by their time the names of ancient metrical authorities like Svayambhū had become half-legendary and nobody bothered much about their correct form. Under the circumstances, Svayambhū is transformed into Śambhu and Sevala or Saitava (whose opinion on Yati is quoted by Svayambhū, who is known as an ancient metrical authority to Hemacandra and the *Kavidarpaṇa* and whose opinion on the name of the metre commonly known as *Vasantatilakā* is quoted by most of the Sanskrit metricians) undergoes metamorphosis as Śveta². Hence it is not difficult to explain how *Svayambhū* was cited as *Śambhu* by Rāghavabhaṭṭa, Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa and Gaṅgādāsa Kavi.

All these considerations lead us to believe that the lost portion of SC. contained a section on pure Prakrit metres dealing with the Āryā, Galitaka, Khañjaka etc. that preceded the section on the Varṇavṛttas.

The Chandaśśekhara and SC.

Velankar has published³ the fifth chapter of the *Chandaśśekhara* of Rājaśekhara Kavi, who most probably flourished in the first quarter of the eleventh century. This is the only available portion of the text, the portion of the Ms. dealing with the Sk. and Pk. metres being at present untraceable. If we compare this fifth chapter of the *Chandaśśekhara* with SC. IV-VIII, we can see at the first glance that the former is little more than a Sk. translation of SC. IV-VIII. The slight difference in the arrangement, order of treatment and names of the metres indicates that Rājaśekhara Kavi had occasionally consulted other sources also. The earlier portion being lost, we do not know if Rājaśekhara Kavi admitted his debt to Svayambhū. That portion could have also thrown some indirect light on the real Pk. metres of SC.

The minor details with regards to which *Chandaśśekhara* deviates from SC. are shared by the *Chandonuśāsana* also. This shows that Hemacandra has used both, SC. as well as the *Chandaśśekhara*.

(1) Parab, 1902, 108, 114, 119.

(2) See the following quotation from the *Chandogovinda* of his Guru Bhaṭṭa Puruṣottama given by Gaṅgādāsa Kavi: Śveta-Māṇḍavya-mukhyāstu, necchanti munayo yatim: *Chandomañjarī*, p. 105.

(3) Velankar, 1946, 1-14.

The Lost Works

The *Suddhayacariya*.

The colophon stanza¹ at the beginning of the 100. Sandhi of RC² is, according to our interpretation, from Svayambhū's pen. It mentions *Suddhayacariya* and *Paūmacariya* as the two works written by Svayambhū before the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu*. Premi suggests³ that *Suddhayacariu* is a scribal error for *Suvvayacariu* and this latter is nothing but a qualification of *Paūmacariu* mentioned just before in the same line, because Padma and Lakṣmana according to the Jain mythology flourished during the Tirtha of Muni Suvrata. But the force of *ca* in the words *suddhayacariyam ca* of the stanza in question makes this interpretation untenable. Two, not one, works are clearly intended. Now we actually know, of course in name only, of a later composition, possibly in Apabhramśa, called *Suddhaya-vīra-kahā* written by one Mahākavi Devadatta⁴, who is significantly compared by his son Vira with Svayambhū and Puṣpadanta. Thus there is nothing against our believing that Svayambhū composed the poem called *Suddhayacariya*. This poem was probably in Apabhramśa, since we do not know of any Pk. work by Svayambhū and the absence in SC. of quotations from his own works is not without some meaning.

The *Sīri-Paṇcamikahā*.

In one⁵ of the Praśasti stanzas discussed below Tribhuvana declares that he had composed the highly wonderful *Paṇcamicariu* without having tasted (i.e. independently of) the matter or style of Caturmukha or Svayambhū. In another place⁶ he says: Had Tribhuvana Svayambhū not been the younger son of 'the crest-jewel of metrics' (? i.e. Svayambhū) who would have 'repaired' (*samāreu*, i.e. redacted) *Sīri-Paṇcamī* the poem composed in the *Paddhaḍiā*?

These remarks imply that not only Tribhuvana himself had written a *Paṇcamicariu*, but Svayambhū also had composed a poem in the *Paddhaḍiā* metres called *Sīri-paṇcamī-kahā*, dealing with the mātmya of the Jñānapaṇcamī or Śrutapaṇcamī similar to, say, the *Bhavisattakaha* of Dhanapāla.

Due to reasons unknown to us this poem was considered incomplete or defective in some way by Tribhuvana and hence he worked it over.

Other works.

In the very beginning of PC., while introducing himself, Svayambhū calls himself *Kavirāja*⁶. This shows that at the time

(1) Appendix II, stanza 65. For its discussion see Section 5.

(2) Premi, 1942. 378 footnote.

(3) "(वीर) कविने अपने पिता महाकवि देवदत्तकी चार कृतियोंका उल्लेख किया है। इनमेंसे प्रथम 'वरागचरित' तो पढ़ाईयाबंध कहा गया है, शेष 'सुइयवीर कहा', 'सा (?) त्तिचच्चरिया' और 'अवादेवीरास' भी अपभ्रंशकी रचनाएं हो सकती हैं। एक संघिके आदिपद्यमें कविने कहा है कि जब स्वयंभुका जन्म हुआ तब एक कवि हुए, पुष्पदन्तके होने से दो और देवदत्तके होने से तीन।" Jain, 1946, 120.

(4) Appendix I stanza 45.

(5) Appendix I stanza 47

(6) *buddhī avagāhiye kaviem* PC 1 2 9b.

of composing PC. Svayambhū had already earned the title of *Kavirāja*. Such an eminent literary status could be won only when one has got several important poetical works to his credit. So before PC., Svayambhū must have composed at least two, possibly more, poetical works. Were the *Siri-pañcamī-kahā* and the *Suddhaya-cariya* written before PC.? We have no means to ascertain this or to decide whether there was any other work or works of Svayambhū over and above these two written before PC.

The Praśasti stanza 4 given in Appendix I, tells us that the intoxicated elephant in the form of Apabhraṃśa roams at will only so long as the goad in the form of Svayambhū's grammar does not strike on its head. Further stanza 5 given there states: Victorious be the Svayambhū-lion, having correct words as his terrible fangs, fierce to look at on account of claws in the form of metres and figures, and having grammar as his wealth of main. On the strength of these stanzas Jain and Premi suppose¹ that Svayambhū had also written a grammar, possibly an Apabhraṃśa grammar. Jain is even inclined to credit him with the authorship of a work on rhetorics and another on lexicography. But the references are too general and vague to permit even any tentative conclusions in this matter. They may be nothing more than tributes paid to Svayambhū for his proficiency in various śāstras like Vyākaraṇa, Alankāra, Kośa etc., that is evident from his poetic works. Tribhuvana describes² himself also metaphorically as a choice bull (*dhavala*) having grammar as his strong shoulders, scriptures as limbs, logic as his terrible feet and carrying the load of poetry to the Jina-Tīrtha.

The other references to Svayambhū's grammar and rhetorics pointed out by Jain are admittedly of a mythological or doubtful character and hence without any probative value.

Svayambhū's achievements.

Svayambhū should be counted among those fortunate writers who achieved during their life-time recognition and literary fame that was amplified by subsequent generations. He was well-known as Kavirāja during his times and his son Tribhuvana never tires of speaking in glowing terms about his father. The Praśasti stanzas found in the beginning and end of some MSS. of PC., are most probably by Tribhuvana and they obviously give expression to the contemporary literary appraisal of Svayambhū. His name was spoken along with Caturmukha and Bhadra (or Dantibhandra), celebrated names in the field of Apabhraṃśa letters. He is even said to have excelled them. Especially Svayambhū's description of water-sports (*jalakrīdā*) in PC. (Śaṇḍi 14) was acknowledged as a masterpiece worth mentioning along side the *Gograha-kathā* of Caturmukha and the *Matsyavedha* of Bhadra. Whether you talk of the beauty of ideas or of expressions, whether you weigh knowledge of rhetorics, proficiency in Ap. grammar or skill in handling varied metres, Svayambhū is recognised as an all-round master³.

That the encomiums showered upon his father by Tribhuvana were not merely an expression of filial affection is borne out by the appreciations of many later poets and authors who are never sparing in their praise of Svayambhū. Puṣpadanta, who along with Caturmukha and Svayambhū constitutes the big trio of Apabhraṃśa

(1) Jain, 1936, 74-75; 1946, 113; Premi, 1942, 385-86.

(2) Appendix I, stanza 34.

(3) Appendix I, stanzas 1-6.

poetry, mentions¹ him besides Caturmukha, Harṣa and Bāṇa and speaks reverently of him as a great Ācārya surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives² Hariṣeṇa in his *Dhammaparikkhā* (A.D. 987) raises Svayambhū to the pedestal of a god and praises his knowledge of mundane and supramundane narratives. Kanakāmara, the author of *Karakanducariu* (11th century) remembers³ him as one possessing a comprehensive mind (*visāla-cittu*). Hemacandra (1089-1172) considers⁵ him as an important metrical authority like Bharata, Kāśyapa, Piṅgala, Saitava and Jayadeva and borrows several passages verbatim from the *Svayambhū-cchandās*. Several other poets and writers who refer to Svayambhū as a great poet and an authority are mentioned below:

Author	Work	Date
Nayanandi ⁶	Sayalavihivihāṇa (in Ap.)	11th Cent.
Vira ⁷	Jambūsāmicariu („)	1020 A.D.
Śricandra ⁸	Rayanakaraṇḍu („)	1064 A.D.
—	Kavidarpaṇachandovṛtti ⁹	13th Cent.
Dhanapāla ¹⁰	Bāhubalicariu (in Ap.)	1398 A.D.
Simhasena alias Raīdhu ¹¹	Mehesaracariu („)	15th Cent.
Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa	Com. on Vṛttaratnākara ¹²	1544 A.D.
Cintāmaṇimīśra	Vāṇmayaviveka ¹³	16th Cent.
Rāghavabhaṭṭa	Com. on Śākuntala	
Gaṅgādāsakavi	Chandomañjarī ¹⁴	

Among the later writers, Rājasekhara Kavi appears to be the most indebted to Svayambhū. For, as pointed out earlier (pp. 46-47) the Ap. section of his *Chandaśśekhara* is but a Sanskrit recast

-
- (1) Caumuhu Sayambhu Siri-Harisu Donu.
n'āloiu kai īsānu Vānu/ *Mahāpurāṇa* 1 1 5.
- (2) Kairāu sayambhu mahāyariu.
so sayāṇa-sahāsaḥim pariariu./ *Mahāpurāṇa* 69 1 7.
Is this an echo of Svayambhu's own words
kai atthi aneya bheya-bhariya je suyana-sahāsehim-āyariya/ (PC. 23 1 5)?
In the gloss on the word Sayambhu in the above line cited from the *Mahāpurāṇa* is quoted *dihara-samāsa-nāṇam*, etc., the second introductory stanza of PC. Tribuvana too gives us to understand that Svayambhū had numerous pupils.
- (3) Caumuhu kavva-virayani Savambhu vi,
Pupphayantu annānu nūmbhivi/
jo sayambhu so deu pāhānu,
aha kaha-loyāloya-viyanau/
Kaslival, 1950, 108; Premi, 1942, 371, n. 4.
- (4) Jain, *Karakanducariu*, 1934.
- (5) Chandonuśāsana, p. 14 a, 16. *Rambhetu Svayambhūh*. For the borrowings see further below.
- (6) Bhammaha Bhārahi Bharahu vi mahantu,
Caumuhu Sayambhu kai Pupphayantu/Kaslival, 1950, 287.
- (7) rasa-bhāvahim rañjiya viusa-jaṇu,
so muyavi Sayambhu aṇu kavaṇu/Jain, 1935, 75; Kaslival, 1950, 100.
- (8) Caūmuhu caūmuhu va pasiddhu bhāi,
kairāya-Sayambhu sayambhu nāi/
taha Pupphayantu nimmukka-dāsu,
vannijjai kim suyaeva-kosu/Kaslival, 1950, 165.
- (9) Velankar, *Kavidarpaṇam*, 61; it quotes SC I 144.
- (10) vara Paūmacariu kiu sukai-sedhi,
iya avara jāya dhara-valaya-viḍhi/
Caumuhu Donu Sayambhu-kai,
Pupphayantu punu Viru bhaṇu/Kaslival, 1950, 142.
- (11) Jain, 1935, 75. (12) Parab, 1902, 68.
- (13) Kar, 2, 299. (14) Parab, 1902, 108, 114, 119.

of the first four out of the five chapters in SC. dealing with the Apabhramśa metres. Puṣpadanta, Dhanapāla, Rājasekhara and Hemacandra are typical of the poets and writers that are more or less influenced by Svayambhū's works.

And because of his high achievements in the domain of Apabhramśa literature, it was but natural that Svayambhū exercised considerable influence over the subsequent literary efforts in Apabhramśa. Especially for the epic poets coming after Svayambhū, it was not quite easy to compose with a mind freed completely from the impressions of Svayambhū's voluminous epics. These considerations are clearly borne out by the close similarity of several passages from the *Paṇḍitarīu* on one hand and the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta and the *Bhavisattakaha* of Dhanapāla on the other.

S v a y a m b h ū a n d P u ṣ p a d a n t a

For a poet of Puṣpadanta's literary talent and learning it would not require much effort to shake off the influence of his renowned predecessors in Apabhramśa poetry. The form, however, of the Apabhramśa epic, appears to have become by his time considerably stereotyped and the Purāṇic material which served for the subject-matter of the religious Apabhramśa epics hardly ever permitted variation of even small details¹. The picture was completed by the fact that Apabhramśa poetic diction was becoming increasingly conventionalized. This tended to fix up a somewhat rigid norm for language and style, though sporadic influx from the spoken vernaculars exerted to some extent a rejuvenating influence. These considerations would account for numerous verbal borrowings on the part of Puṣpadanta from Svayambhū's *Paṇḍitarīu*. These are found mostly in the beginning portion of the *Mahāpurāṇa* since that portion along with the section dealing with the Rāmāyaṇa (Sandhis 69-79) share common subject-matter with the *Paṇḍitarīu*. Of course I have not examined the whole of the *Mahāpurāṇa* from this point of view and we cannot rule out the probability of finding traces of Svayambhū's influence in other parts also of that work. Nevertheless, it is likely to be negligible on account of difference in subject-matters.

The parallelisms in wording, matter, rhyming, etc., between PC. (and other works of Svayambhū) and the *Mahāpurāṇa* are given below:

PC.

MP.

१. तिहुअण-लगण-खम्भु । १ १ १

१. जग-लगण-खम्भु । ३ ६ १४

लगण-खम्भु । ५ १९ ६

२. जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति,
पुणु पन्थिय रस-सलिलई पियन्ति ॥ १ ४ ८

२. जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव-यलि सुयन्ति,
पहि पन्थिय दक्खा-रसु पियन्ति ॥

८ १२ १२

३. तहिँ तं पट्टण रायगिहु,
घण-कणय-समिद्धु ।
णं पिहिविण्णव-जोवणणैँ,
सिरैँ सेहह आइद्धु ॥ १ ४ ९

३. तहिँ . . . णयह रायगिहु रिद्धु ।
कूलमहिहर-थणहारिणैँ, वसुमड-णारिणैँ,
भूसणु णं आइद्धु ॥ १ १२ १२-१३

(1) Compare Vaidya's remarks on this point in *Mahāpurāṇa* of puṣpadanta, Vol. II, 1940, Introduction, 11, 21.

४. हसइ व मुत्ताहल-धवल-दन्तु । १ ५ १ ४. णं मुत्तावलि-दन्तहिँ हसन्ति । etc.
etc. २० ६ ८
५. अणुहरइ पुणु वि जइ सो ज्जे तासु । १ ६ ८ ५. तासु सरिच्छउ तं जि भणिज्जइ ।
२८ १३ ५
६. चउसट्ठि-चामरुद्धअमाणु । १ ७ ५ ६. चउसट्ठि-चमर-विज्जिज्जमाणु । १० ७ ४
७. देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि । १ ८ ३ ७. देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि । १० ६ १९
८. दिट्ठु भडारउ वीर-जिणु,
किह आसण-संठिउ ।
तिहुअण-मत्थएँ सुह-णिलएँ
णं मोक्खु परिट्ठिउ ॥ १ ८ १३ ८. संठिउ मन्दर-सिद्धिग ।
जिणु सासय-सोक्खु,
णावइ मोक्खु, शिउ तेलोककहु सीसे ।
३ १३ ९-१०
९. माणववेसं आइउ देविउ,
ससिवयणउ कन्दोटट-दलच्छिउ,
सप्परिवारउ दुक्कउ तेत्तहँ,
सा मरुएवि भडारी जेत्ते ॥
१ १८ १-३ ९. छण-ससि सुहि । ३ १ ७
इन्दीवर-दीहर-णेत्यउ । ३ १ १०
एयउ अण्णाउ, मुर-कण्णाउ,
धरिवि णि-कामिणि-वेसु ॥
आयाउ, सिरिमरुएविहि पासु ॥
३ २ ९-१०
१०. का वि विणोउ कि पि उप्पायइ,
पइइ पणच्चइ गायइ वायइ ॥ १ १४ ४ १०. क वि णच्चइ गायइ महुर-सरु,
कवि पारम्भइ विणोउ अवरु ॥ ३ ४ ३
११. समुज्जलु दप्पणु ढोवइ । १ १४ ६ ११. चेलिउ उज्जलु ढोवइ । ३ ४ ७
१२. का वि कि पि अक्खाणउ अक्खइ ।
१ १४ ७ १२. अक्खाणउँ का वि कि पि कहइ । ३ ४ ५
१३. पटु-पड्ढाणएँ वसु-हार वरिट्ठी ।
१ १४ ९ १३. घर-प्रड्ढाणि वसु-हार वरिट्ठी ।
९ ११ ३
१४. जिण-सूरु समुट्ठिउ नेय-पिण्ड,
वोहन्तु भव्व-जण-कमल-सण्डु ॥
मोहन्धार-विणास-यरु,
केवल-किरणायरु ।
उइउ भडारउ रिसह-जिणु
सइँ भव्वण-डिवायइ ॥ १ १६ ८-९ १४. खर-किरणु,
तं मोहन्धार-विणास-यरु,
भव्व-यण-गल्लिण-वण-दिवसयरु ॥
३ ६ ६-७
जण-तम णिण्णासु । ३ ८ ९
उइउ जिणाहिव-चन्दु । ३ ८ १०
१५. कण्ण-चमर-उड्डाविय-छप्पएँ । २ १ ७ १५. कण्ण-चमर-विणिवारिय-भित्थो ॥
३ ९ ११
- कण्ण-चमर-हय-महुयरउ । ३ ६ १
१६. लहु सक्केय-णयरि किय जक्खे,
परियञ्चिय नि-वार सहसक्खे ॥ २ २ ५ १६. अउज्झ, परियञ्चेवि ति-वार,
भणइ सुरिन्दु ॥ ३ १० १७-१८
१७. थोत्तइ पारद्धइ । २ ४ ६ १७. थोत्तइ पारद्धइ । ३ १८ ४
१८. कुण्डल-जुअलु झत्ति आइज्झइ ।
सेहरु सीसै हार वच्छत्थेल्ले,
करे कडकण कडिमुत्तउ कडि-यले ॥
२ ६ ३-४ १८. कण्णहिँ कुण्डलाइँ आइद्धइ ।
करि कडकणु गलि हार विलम्बिउ,
सिरि सेहरु,
कडियलि, वद्धउ कडिमुत्तउ ॥
७ २१ १४-१६
१९. अरुहु वुत्तु पुणु कहोँ उवमिज्जहि । २ ६ ९ १९. कन्दप्पु जि पुणु कहु उवमिज्जइ । ५ १७ ३
मिच्चु वुत्तु पुणु कहोँ उवमिज्जइ । ११ १० ८
२०. दुव्वल ढोरइँ पड्के व खुत्तइ । २ ७ ३ २०. जर कमरा इव कइवि खुत्तइ ।
दुव्वल-ढोरिव पड्के,
पडिय ण उट्ठिवि सक्कइ । RC. 1 7 Ghattā ७ २० ३

२१. भुक्खा-मारें । २ ८ २ २१. भुक्खा-मारहु । ५ १९ ३
 २२. पुण्णाउस कोक्किय णीलज्जण । २ ९ ५ २२. पुण्णाउस णीलज्जस णड्ड । ६ ४ ११
 २३. तं जि हूउ वइरायहो कारणु । २ १० ३ २३. ता होइ विरायहु कारणउँ । ६ ४ १२
 २४. चारु देव जं सइ उम्मोहिउ । २ १० ४ २४. चारु चारु जं सइ पडिबुद्धउ । ७ १९ १४
 २५. उवहिहिं णव-णव-कोडाकोडिउ,
 णट्ठउ घम्म सत्थु परिवाडिउ ॥
 णट्ठइ दंसण-णाण-चरित्तइ,
 दाण-झाण-संजम-सम्मत्तइ ॥
 पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणव्वय,
 तिण्णि गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खावय ॥
 २ १० ५-७ २५. सर-णिहि-समाहं पयडियउ,
 अट्ठारह कोडाकोडियउ ॥
 णट्ठाइ घम्म-कम्मन्तरइ,
 दंसण-णाणइ चरियइ वरइ ॥
 आयारइ पञ्च महव्वयइ,
 अणुवय-गुणवय-सिक्खावयइ ॥
 ६ ४ ५-७
२६. घोर-वीर-त्तव-चरणे । २ १२ ५ २६. घोर-वीर-त्तव-चरणे । ७ १४ ११
 २७. हो हो केण दिट्ठु परमपउ । २ १२ ६ २७. पर-लोय-कहाणी केण दिट्ठ । ८ ३ ११
 २८. जलइ म डोहहो फलइ म तोडहो । २ १३ ४ २८. मा लुणह तरं मा धुणह मरं ।
 ८ ४ २७-२९
 २९. अण्णहुं देसु विहज्जे वि दिण्णउ,
 अम्हहु कि पट्ठु णिट्ठाखिण्णउ ॥ २ १४ २ २९. णिय-सुयहं विहज्जिवि पुहइ देव,
 दिण्णी, अम्हहुं दिण्णउ ण किपि ॥ ८ ५ ११-१२
 ३०. तहि अवसरे,
 महि-विहरन्तहो तिहुअण-णाहहो ॥ २ १६ १ ३०. एत्तहि महि-विहरन्तु जिणेसर ॥ ९ १२ ३
 ३१. 'थाहु' भणन्तु । २ १६ ११ ३१. ठाह (ठाहु) भणिवि ९ ८ ७
 ठा भणिउ । ९ ९ ९
 ३२. अक्खय-दाणु भणे वि सेयंसहो,
 अक्खय-तइय णाउँ किउ दिवसहो ॥ २ १७ ८ ३२. अक्खय-दाणु भणिउँ वरमेने,
 बहु दिवसहु अत्थेण समायउ,
 अक्खय-तइय णाउँ संजायउ ॥ ९ ११ ८-९
 ३३. अडपसण-मुहयन्दहो । ३ २ ११ ३३. अडपसण-मुहु । ९ ५ १३
 ३४. दह धय पउम-मोर-पञ्चाणण,
 गरुड-मराल वसह-वरवारण ॥
 एक्केक्कए धए अहिणव-छायहुं,
 मउ अट्ठोत्तरं चित्त-पडायहुं ॥ ३ ४ ५-७ ३४. दह धय,
 माला-वत्थ-मोर-कमलडकहिं
 हंस-गरुड-हरि-विस-करि-चक्कहि ॥
 भूसिय-पडिधय-पह-पडरिक्कहु
 अट्ठोत्तर-सउ सउ एक्केक्कहु ९ २४ १०-१२
 ३५. तं समसरणु परिट्ठिउ जावहिं,
 अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ तावहिं ॥ ३ ४ ८ ३५. एम देव संचल्लिय जावहिं,
 अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ जावहिं ॥ ९ २० १४
 अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ जावहिं,
 धणए किउ कञ्चणमउ तावहिं,
 पट्ठणु ॥ २ २ १-२
 ३६. परिवड्ढिउ । ३ ६ १ ३६. परियड्ढिओ । ९ १७ १३
 ३७. वीयउ मन्दरु णाउँ समुट्ठिउ । ३ ६ ३७. णं आयउ वीयउ मन्दरु । ९ १७ १६
 ३८. ताव विणिग्गय दिव्व झुणि । ३ ११ १ ३८. ता णिग्गन्त-वीर-दिव्व-झुणि । १० ९ १
 ३९. जो जं मग्गइ तं तहो देइ । ३ १२ ५ ३९. जो जं मग्गइ तं तासु दिण्णु । ४ १९ १२
 ४०. सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं,
 भरहु अज्झ पईसरइ ।
 णव-णिसियर-धारउ,
 चक्करयणु ण पईसरइ ॥ ४ १ ४०. उज्झहि भरहाहिउ पईसरइ,
 सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं ॥
 णउ पईसरइ पुरवरे । १६ १ १९
 णिसिय-धारयं राइणो रहङ्गं ॥ १६ २ १-२
 ४१. पईसरइ ण पट्ठणे चक्करयणु,
 जिह अवुहभन्तरे सुकइ-वयणु ॥ ४ १ २ ४१. थक्कउ चक्कु ण पुरि परिसक्कइ,
 कुकइहि कव्वु व णउ चिम्मक्कइ ॥ १६ २ ३

४२. जइ सो कह वि वियट्टइ,
तो सहुँ खन्धावारें, एक-पहारें ।
पइ मि देव दलवट्टइ ॥ ४ २ ९
४३. को तुहुँ को भरहु ण भेउ को वि । ४ ३ ६
४४. (a) परम-जिणेसरेण, जं किं किं
विहज्जे वि दिण्णु । ४ ४ १
(b) इमु मण्डलु,
आसि समप्पिउ वप्पे । ४ ४ ९
४५. कि वहिएण वराएँ, भइसंघाएँ । ४ ८ ९
४६. उवरिल्लियएँ, हेट्ठिम दिट्ठि परज्जिय । ४ ९ ९
४७. उज्झहे दणु-दुगेज्झहे । ४ १४ ९
४८. सो पहु मुअउ अवारेँ णिज्जइ
० ० ०
जिह सज्झाएँ एउ पडकय-वणु,
तिह जराएँ घाइज्जइ जोव्वणु ।
जीविउ जमेँण सरीरु हुआसें,
सत्तइ कालेँ रिद्धि विणासें ॥ ५ २ ५-७
४९. आयएँ लच्छिएँ बहु जुज्झाविय
पाहुणया इव बहु बोलाविय । ५ १३ ८
५०. जो जो को-इ जुवाणु, तासु तासु कुल-उत्ती ॥
मेइणि छेज्झइ जेम, कवणे णरेँण भुत्ती ॥
५ १३ ९
५१. पुव्व-भवन्तर-णेहे । ५ ७ ११
५२. (a) महु-पिड्ढगल-लोयणु । ११ ४ ४
(b) चाववंसु । ११ ४ ८
५३. जे जल-हत्थि-कुम्भ सोहिल्ला,
ते जि गाई थण अद्दुम्मिल्ला ॥ १४ ३ ६
५४. णउ वइसणउ ण वड्डउ जीवणु,
ण करेवउ कयावि णिट्ठीवणु ॥
पाय-पसारणु हत्थप्फालणु,
उच्चालवणु समुच्च-णिहालणु ॥
हसणु भसणु पर-आसण-पेल्लणु,
गत्त-भङ्गु मुह-जम्भा-मेल्लणु ॥
णउ णियडेण दूरे वइसेवउ,
रत्त-विरत्त-चित्तु जाणेवउ ॥
४२. जइ रणि कह वि वियम्भइ,
तो सहुँ चक्केँ सहुँ साहणेँण,
पइ मि णरिन्द णिसुम्भइ ॥ १६ ५ १२-१३
४३. को तुहुँ भरहु कवणु किर
वुच्चइ । १६ १६ ४
४४. (a) जं दिण्णं महेसिणा...णयर-देस-
मेत्तं । १६ १९ १
(b) तहु मेइणि महु पोयणणयर
आइजिणिन्दे दिण्णउ । १६ १९ ११
४५. कि किङ्कर-णियरेँ मारिएण,
किर काई वराएँ दण्डिएण । १७ ९ ९-१०
४६. हेट्ठल दिट्ठि उवरिल्लियाइ, णिज्जिय
१७ ११ ५
४७. अउज्झहि वड्डरि-दुसज्झहि
(v. I. दुगेज्झहि) ७ २६ २५
अउज्झ परम (v. I. पर-) दुगेज्ज ।
३ १० १७
४८. सो मुउ घर-दारेण ण णिज्जइ
० ० ०
तणु लयण्णु वणु खणि खिज्जइ,
कालालि मयरन्दु व पिज्जइ ॥ १ ९ १२
४९. एयइ वसुमइ-भुत्तियइ,
बोलाविय के के णउ णिवइ । १५ ६ ३-४
मइ पइ जेहा बहु बहाविय,
पुहइइ पुहइ-पाल बोलाविय ॥ १८ २ २
ताएँ भुत्त चिर, पुत्तेँ सहुँ सुहुँ अच्छइ ।
वसुमइ-झेन्दुलिय, जगि केण-वि
समउ ण गच्छइ । १५ ६ १४-१५
महि-पुण्णालि व केण ण भुत्ती ।
१८ १ ७
५१. पुव्व-भवन्तर-णेह ९ ५ १४
५२. (a) णयणेहिँ महु-पिड्ढगलो । ९ १७ ६
(b) चाववंसो । ९ १७ १०
५३. काहि वि दिट्ठउ पयडु थणत्थलु,
गाई णिरङ्ग-कुम्भि-कुम्भत्थलु ॥
२ १ १४
५४. पहु-अग्गइ सेवा-दूसणउँ,
णिट्ठीवणु जिम्भणु पहसणउँ ॥
कम-कम्पणु अद्दुणिहालणउ,
हिक्कारसु भउँहा-चालणउँ ॥
खासणु घम्मिल्लामेल्लणउँ,
कर-मोडि परासण-पेल्लणउँ ॥
अवट्ठम्भणु दप्पण-दंसणउँ,
अइजम्पणु सगुण-पसंसणउँ ॥

अगल-पच्छल परिहरिबी,
जिह तूसइ तिह सेव करेबी ॥

८१ ११ ५-९

आयहँ लहुयाहँ ण करणहँ,
फिटिबण-पायपसारणहँ ॥
कहर-मोडण-जिम्भामेल्लणहँ ॥
कन्तेकहण-परासण-पेल्लणहँ ॥
अवहउर-रूप-णिहालणहँ,
उायसियहँ हत्युप्फालणहँ ॥
अहँ सव्वहँ वञ्चेवाहँ,
इन्दियहँ पञ्च खञ्चेवाहँ ॥

RC. २८ १ ७-१०

सवियासु काय-णियच्छणउँ,
इट्ठागम-देव-दुगुच्छणउँ ॥

संकेय-वयण-अवयारणउँ,
पर-णिन्दणु पाय-पसारणउँ ॥
अवर वि जं विणएँ विरहियउँ,
त म करह गुह्यण-गरहियउँ ॥
६ २ ४-१०

५५. मे हरिअम्माहीप(र)एँण,
परियदइ हल्लरु पाह ॥
गोउलें पइँ अवइण्णएँण
हउँ हइय जि सणाह ॥ RC. 5 1 Ghattā

५५. परियन्दइ अम्माहीरण ॥
हो हल्लरु जो जो सुहुँ सुअहि,
पइँ पणवन्तउ भूयगणु ॥
४ ४ १३-१४

Besides there are several passages which have common contents and descriptive patterns in PC. and MP. For instance,

- (1) The passage describing various services rendered to Marudevī by Śrī, Hri, etc., in PC. gives the details in a sequence of lines each beginning with *kā vi* (1 14 5-8). The corresponding passage in MP. (3 4 1-7) also gives similar details with a sequence of lines each beginning with *ka vi*.
- (2) The passage in PC. describing the activities of the gods celebrating the ceremonial bath of newly-born Rṣabha has a sequence of lines each beginning with *kehi mī* (PC. 2 4 2-8). The corresponding passage in MP. has similar details and a sequence of lines mostly beginning with *keṇa vi* (MP. 3 18 1-6).
- (3) The contents and pattern of PC. 4 1 and MP. 16 3 describing how the triumphant Cakra did not enter Ayodhyā are closely similar. The sentences in PC giving the similes begin with *jīha* and those in MP. end with *va*.
- (4) Compare the following passages from the *Svayambhūchandas* and the *Mahāpurāṇa*:

जिण-णामें मअगल मुअइ दप्पु,
केसरि वस होइ ण डसइ सप्पु ॥
जिण-णामें ण डहइ धअघअन्त,
हुअवह जाला-सअ-पज्जलन्त ॥

जिण णामें जलणिहि देइ थाहु,
आरण्णे वण्णु ण वधइ वाहु ॥
जिण-णामें भव-सअ-संखलाहँ,
टुटन्ति होन्ति खणे मोक्कलाहँ ॥
जिण-णामें पीडइ गहु ण को वि,
दुम्मइ-पिसाउ ओसरइ सो-वि

जिण-णाम-पवित्तें, दिवसुवन्तें

तुह णामें णउ भक्खइ अहि वि ॥
तुह णामें णासइ मत्त-करि,
कमु देतु वि थक्कइ णरहु हरि ॥
तुह णामें हुयवहु णउ डहइ,

पर-वल्लु गय-पहरणु भउ वहइ ॥
तुह णामें संतोसिय-खलउ
तुट्टेवि जंति पय-संखलउ ॥
तुह णामें साय्हरि तरइ णरु,
ओसरइ कोह-कंदप्प-जर ॥
तुह णामें केवल-किरण-रवि
णीरोय होति रोयाउर वि ॥
पूरन्ति मणोरह, गह साणुगह,

पाउ असेसु वि छज्जइ ॥
जं जं मणे भावइ, तं सुह पावइ
दीणु ण कामु वि किज्जइ ॥
(स्व. छं ८—४१, ४२, ४३, ४५)

होति देव पइ दिग्गइ ॥

(म. पु. १९ ८ ७—१२, १४).

Lastly, we find several rhymes common between PC. and MP. used in the same context. With the common mythological subject-matter allowing little variation even in details, and with the style and diction becoming increasingly standardized it is natural that we find numerous rhymes (over and above ideas, phrases and stylistic devices) common between such epics as PC. and MP. The following few examples have been gleaned from the two works.

PC.

MP.

- | | |
|--|---|
| १. देवाहिदेव ।
किय-णाग-णरिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ १ ९ २. | १. कय-सुर-णर-खयर-सेव
... देव ॥ ४ ८ ३. |
| २. सुविणावलि. . . . मरुदेविणं दीसइ
णराहिवहो. . . . सीसइ ॥ १ १५ ९. | २. मुद्ध. . . सिविणइ जं. . . दिट्ठु
पच्चहे. . . रायहु तं. सिट्ठु ॥ ३ ५ ३३-३४ |
| ३. जसु मेरु महागिरि ण्हवण-वीहु
. . . . सहिहर-खम्भ-गीहु ॥ १ १६ २. | ३. जो सुरगिरि सो तहु ण्हवण-वीहु
जं महिमण्डलु तं तेण गीहु ॥ ४ ३ ५. |
| ४. ०सारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ ६ १. | ४. ०सारियहे — भडारियहे ॥ ३ ६ १. |
| ५. मङ्गलगारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ १. | ५. संययगारउ — भडारउ ॥ ६ १. |
| ६. पेक्खणाई पारद्धई
०तोरणई णिवद्धई ॥ ३ ६ ३. | ६. थोत्तई पारद्धाई
तोरणई णिवद्धाई ॥ ३ १८ ४. |
| ७. त णिसुणे वि भय-भीसे
वाहुवलीसे ॥ ४ ३ ९. | ७. तं णिसुणेपिण बाहुवलीसे
भ-भङ्गा-भीसे ॥ १६ १८ १४. |
| ८. मण्डलु — ०चित्तिय-फलु ॥ ४ ४ ९. | ८. मण्डलु — चित्तिय-फलु ॥ ५ १२ ७. |

Svayambhū and Dhanapāla

The beginning of the *Bhavisattakaha* of *Dhanapāla* (probably 10th Cent. A.D. Ed. Jacobi, 1918, Dalal-Gune, 1923) also appears clearly to have been modelled after the beginning of *Svayambhū's Paumacariu*, as can be established from the following verbal correspondences collected from the relevant portions of these two works.

Paumacariu

Bhavisattakaha

- | | |
|--|--|
| १. पणवेप्पिणु १ १ २ | १. पणविप्पिणु १ १ ३ |
| २. संसारसमुद्गताराहो १ १ २ | २. संसारसमुद्गतरणसेउ १ १ ७ |
| ३. दुज्जयकदप्पदप्पहरहो १ १ ३ | ३. कन्दप्पदप्पदलणेक्कमल्लु १ १ ६ |
| ४. परमेठि १ १ १ | ४. परमिठि १ १ १० |
| ५. भवियायणसउणकप्पतरुहो १ १ ९ | ५. भव्वयणवयणपंक्यपयंगु १ १ ४ |
| ६. तइलोकमहारिसिकुलहरहो १ १ १७ | ६. पवरमहासिरिकुलहरहो १ १ ११ |
| ७. इय चउवीस वि परम जिण। पणवेप्पिणु भावे ॥
पुणु अप्पाणउ पायडमि । रामायण-कावे ॥
१ १ २० | ७. सो हियइ धरेवि । परममहासिरिकुलहरहो ॥
वित्थारमि लोइ । कित्तणु भविसणराहि-
वहो ॥ १ १ १२ |
| ८. णिम्मलपुण्णपवित्तकह १ २ १२ | ८. णिम्मल पुण्ण पवित्त कहु १ ४ ९ |
| ९. ०पवित्तकहकित्तणु १ २ १२ | ९. कित्तणु भविसणराहिवहो १ १ १२ |
| १०. वुह्यण १ ३ १ | १०. वुह्यण १ २ २ |

११. एहु सज्जणलोयहो किउ विणउ १ ३ १२ ११. इहु सज्जणलोयहो विणउ मिट्ठु १ ३
 १२. अवहत्थेवि खलयणु १ ४ १ १२. अच्छउ खलयणु १ ४ १
 १३. गणहरदेवहिं दिट्ठ १ २ ६ १३. गणहरिण दिट्ठ १ ४ २
 १४. थिउ विउलमहीहरे वद्धमाणु १ ७ ६ १४. विउलइरि परिट्ठिउ वद्धमाणु १ ४ ६
 १५. समसरणु वि जसु जोयणपमाणु १ ७ ६ १५. जसु समवसरणु जोयणपमाणु १ ४ ६
 १६. जहिं पक्ककलमे १ ४ २ १६. परिषक्कलमि १ ५ ३
 १७. The story begins with the १७. The story begins with the
 description of the मगधदेव, description of the कुरुजाङ्गलदेव,
 most of the lines beginning most of the lines beginning
 with जहिं, १ ४ with जहिं, १ ५
 १८. पुणु पंथिय रससलिलई पियंति १ ४ ८ १८. पुंहुच्छुरसई लीलई पियंति १ ५ १०
 १९. तहिं पट्टणु रायगिहु, धणकणयसमिद्धउ। १९. तहिं गयउर पाउं। पट्टणु जणजणियच्छ-
 रिउ ॥
 २०. पं पुइहएँ १ ४ ९ २०. पं गमणु १ ५ ११-१२
 २०. पं सगखण्डु अवयरे वि थिउ ९ १३ ६ २०. पं गयणु मुएवि। सगखण्डु महि अवयरिउ
 जहि १ ४ जहि १ ५ १२
 २१. पं पिहिविणं णवजोव्वणं। सिरे सेहरु आइड्डउ। २१. जं पुइइहि मंडणु पं पसत्थु १ ६ १
 १ ४ ९
 २२. The patterns of PC. 1 14
 4-8 and Bh. 1 10 9-13 are
 quite similar.
 २३. जक्खकहमेण १ १४ ८ २३. जक्खकहमथवक्कु १ १० १३
 २४. णउ सामणु णरु ९ ५ ५ २४. सावन्तु एहु णउ दीसइ २ ३ ५
 एहु कोवि सामन्तु न दीसइ २ १४ २
 २५. आलावेण वि संसउ १ १४ ४ २५. आलादणि संसउ २ ४ ६
 २६. उप्पाइउ भंतिउ १ १० १ २६. उप्पाइय केण वि भंति २ ७ १०
 २७. णीसइउ ह्यउ किङ्किणीउ २७. सोहइ रणझणन्तु किङ्किणिउ १
 घघरयहि घवघव-घोसु चत्तु १३ १ ६-७ घवघदन्तु घघरयमहारउ ९ ४ ३

These correspondences are sufficiently striking to warrant the conclusion that at the time of composing the first few *Kāḍavakas* of his *Bhavisattakaha* Dhanapāla had before him the beginning portion of Svayambhū's *Paṭimacariu*.

Svayambhū and Hemacandra

In the field of Apabhramśa prosody also Svayambhū had exerted considerable influence. Hemacandra has naturally profited much by Svayambhū's work on Pk. and Ap. metres. More than sufficient proofs are there to show the eclectic and exhaustive character of Hemacandra's treatise on prosody, the *Chandaṇuśāsana*. It is therefore quite reasonable to expect Hemacandra to have made generous use of the works of such eminent metrical authorities as Bharata, Kāśyapa, Piṅgala, Saitava and Jayadeva, and we actually find these names cited several times in Ch. Svayambhū is also found quoted along with these great names. This indicates that by the times of Hemacandra, Svayambhū had come to be recognised as an eminent metrist.

We have seen that Rājasekhara Kavi had made a Sk. rendering of at least the Ap. section of SC. Hemacandra appears to have utilised SC. directly as also through the *Chandaśśekhara* of Rājasekhara.

Firstly, when there obtains a difference of names regarding any of the metres treated, Hemacandra records it, at times along with the name of the authority. In this manner at the end of the definition and illustration stanza of the Meghavisphūrjitā, we read: *Rambheti Svayambhūh* (Ch. 14 a, l. 16). If we refer to SC. we find that it defines at I 102 under the name Rambhā that very metre which is called Meghavisphūrjitā. Similarly after treating the Vasanta (na-na-ta-ta-ga-ga; Ch. II 224), Hemacandra remarks *Nandimukhity eke*. SC. I 11-12 define and illustrate this metre under the designation Nandimuhī. Ch. II 28 8 deals with the Vamśapatrapatita (bha-ra-na-bha-na-la-ga) and at the end it is observed: *Vamśadalam ity anye*. SC. I 61-62 define and illustrate the metre Vamśaala and at the end there is a note: *ko vi a Vamśavattalalam ti pabhaṇai*, while in the next stanza (l 64) which is given to illustrate this, there occurs the word *Vamśavattavaḍiam* in the fourth line.

Secondly, at several places Hemacandra has borrowed, verbally or with modifications or in its Sk. garb metrical rules and definitions from SC. without quoting the source or at times even without giving any indication that the statement in question is not original.

Compare the following:

- (1) छव्वीसक्खरअहिअं जं दीसइ किपि ख्वअं दीहं ।
तं दण्डअंतिमणइ पिपीडिआइं पमोत्तण ॥
यत्किञ्चित् दृश्यते छन्दः षड्विंशत्यक्षराधिकम् ।
शेषजात्यादिकं मुक्त्वा तत्सर्वं दण्डकं विदुः ॥ Ch. 18a, l. 17.
- (2) धवलणिहेण अ पुरिसो वणिज्जइ जेण तेण सा धवला ।
धवलो वि होइ तिविहो अट्ठपओ छप्पओ चउप्पाओ ॥ SC. IV 36.
- = Ch. V 32 (1), preceded by *yadāha* and with the better variants, *supuriso* and *so dhavalo*.
- (3) गुरुओ च्चिअ एककलहू विरामविसअम्मि विसमसंखाए ।
जमललहू लहुओ च्चिअ समसंखासंठिओ होइ ॥ SC. V 2.
- = Ch. 1b, l. 11, preceded by *yadāha* and with some corrupt variants.
- (4) विण्णवण संविहाणअ— मंगलसीहावलोइअत्थम्मि ।
तत्थ णिवज्जइ धुवअं तस्सोवरि सव्वदुवईओ ॥ SC. VII 1.
सिहावलोकिताथपु विज्जप्तौ संविधानके ।
मडगले च धरुवा प्रोक्ता द्विपदान्यत्र कीर्त्यते ॥ Ch. VII 57 (1)
- (5) दोप्पाअसंजुआओ एआणेअक्खरन्तजमिआओ ।
ताओ च्चिअ दुवईओ चउण्ह तीसण्ह मज्झम्मि ॥ SC. VI 2.
चतुर्मात्रादिकं त्रिशत् प्रान्तैरंहा युगैः पुनः ।
एकानेकैरन्तवर्णै— र्यमके द्विपदौ विदुः ॥ Ch. VII 72 (1),

preceded by *yadāha*.

Lastly, Ch. borrows from SC. several illustrative stanzas also in their original, Sanskritized or modified form. SC. itself has got most of them from other sources;

- (1) अचलदिहि अङ्गारगणस्स—
विलुलिअच्चिउरमहरअलकअवण—
मविरलपूलअभरिअथणजुअमवि ।
रइरससणिअमणिअमुहल्लिअमिह
सहइ सुरअमविरअमइ सहि तुह ॥ SC. I 53.

विशालभाललोलपूर्णमानकज्जलोज्ज्वलालकट्टिरेफमालिकोपशोभिते ।
विशुद्धहावमुद्धचारुपक्षमलालसभ्रमत्सुतारदीर्घनेत्रपत्रमुन्दरे ॥
अमन्दकुन्दकुडमलाग्रकोमलोलमद्द्युतीद्वशुद्धदन्तपङ्क्तिकेसरालये ।
प्रियामुखाम्बुजेऽधरं चिराय मध्विवापिवन्ननारत भवेदनङ्गाशेखरः ॥

Ch. p. 19b, l. 12-13.

(6) भुजङ्गविलासो तस्सेअ (सुद्धसहावस्स)—

वासहरम्मि वरे कसणाअरुइडिअधुवसुअधमणोहरए कमणीए ।
पीणघणुण्णअचक्कलथोरथणीअ सअं परिपेल्लिअवच्छअलो रमणीए ॥
कोमलवाहुकलआदढवेडिअओ पडिबट्टसुणेत्तविअंसिअए सअणीए ।
पावइ णिट्ठिअं हिअइच्छिअअं सहि जो ञ्चिअ पुण्णजुओ स णरो रअणीए ॥

SC. I 173.

पीनधनोन्नतवृत्तविशालतरस्तनमण्डलगाढनिपीडनकण्टकिताङ्गाः ।
कोमलपुञ्जमङ्गलदनान्द्वेगित्तनागनाट परिचुम्बनविभ्रमपात्रम् ॥
वासगृहे बहलोच्चलितारुणधूमलतानिचिते गयने मृदुनि क्षणदाया ।
यो दयिता रमयत्यतिसभ्रमसानजुष स भुजङ्गविलासधुरामिह धत्ते ॥

Ch. p. 20b, l. 1-3.

(7) Echoes from Sc. I 29 are found in Ch. p. 21b, st. 31.

(8) अवदुवहउ अज्जदेवस्स—

काइं करउ हउं माए । पिउ ण गणइ लग्गी पाए ॥
मण्णु धरन्ते हो जाइ । कट्ठिण उत्तरङ्गा भणाइ ॥ SC. IV 13.
एत्थुं करिमि भणि काइं । प्रिउ न गणइ लग्गी पाइ ॥
छड्डेविणु हउं मुक्की । अवदोहय जिम्ब किर गावि ॥ Ch. VI 19, 45.

(9) वीअचलणे मत्तबालिआ गोइन्दस्स—

कमलकुमुअह एक्क उप्पत्ति ।
ससि तो वि कुमुआअरह । देइ सोक्ख कमलह दिवाअर ॥
पाविज्जइ अवस फलु । जेण जस्स पासे ठवेइउ ॥ SC. IV 17.
कुमुअकमलहं एक्क उप्पत्ति ।
मउलेइ तु वि कमलवणु । कुमुअसंडु निच्चु वि विआसइ ॥
सच्छन्दविआरिणिय । चंदजोण्ह कि मत्तबालिआ ॥ Ch. V 18, 18.

The last two lines of the stanza in Ch. are different.

(10) बाआला फरसा विन्धणा । गुणेहिं विमुक्का प्राणहरा ॥

जिह दुज्जणु सज्जणउवरि । तिह पसर ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC. VI 150.

वायाला फरसा विधणा । गुणिहिं विमुक्का प्राणहर ॥

जह दुज्जण सज्जणजणउवरि । तेम्ब पसर न लहन्ति सर ॥ Ch. VI 21, 118.

(11) किर कण्णकलिङ्गा परिज्जिआ । ठिअ णवर माणविवज्जिआ ॥

णहु कोवि अहिट्ठइ मुणिअवहे । कहि धरइ जअइह कण्ह कहे ॥ SC. VI 152.

कृवकण्णकलिङ्गा परिज्जिआ । ठिअ नरवइ माणविवज्जिआ ॥

नहु कोइ अभिट्ठइ अणिअवहि । कहि वइरि जयइहु कण्ह कहि ॥ Ch. VI 20, 116.

(12) मत्तकरिणी जहा तसेअ (गोइन्दस्स)—

सव्व गोविउ जइवि जोस्सए

हरि सुट्ठवि आअरेण । देइ दिठ्ठि जहि कहि वि राही ॥

को सक्कइ संवरेवि । डड्ढणअण णेहें पलोट्टउ ॥

एक्कमेक्कउ जइवि जोएदि ।

हरि दुट्ठु सव्वाअरेण । तो वि द्रेहि जहि कहि वि राही ॥

को सक्कइ संवरेवि । दड्ढणअण णेहें पलुट्टा ॥

Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar IV 422 (6).

(13) With बोलिलज्जइ जं तं निव्वहइ । Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu* 80, 4, 2a and बोलिलज्जइ जं निव्वहइ वक्कु । को अन्तरे (र) जइ विहिं मरउ एकु (क्कु) Svayambhū's *Ritṭhaṇemicariu* 24, 7, 4 cf. तं बोलिलज्जइ (v.l. बोलिलज्जइ) जं निव्वहइ Hemacandra's *Prakrit Grammar* 4 360 (2).

It is not unlikely that for some of these illustrations which Svayambhū himself has taken from others, Hemacandra may have used directly the original sources. It should be noted that the citations as found in Hemacandra's works appear to preserve the language of the original as contrasted with their comparatively modernized language in the published text of the *Svayambhūcchandas*.

5. THE PAŪMACARIU AND ITS SOURCES

The Paūmacariu

The narrative of Rāma, who is also known as Padma (Pk. *Paūma*) in Jain mythology and who along with Lakṣmaṇa and Rāvaṇa makes up the eighth trio of Baladeva, Vāsudeva and Prativāsudeva¹ respectively was related by many Jain poets. Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu* is such a Rāma-epic in Apabhraṃśa.

In most of the colophons of various Sandhis of PC. the title appears alternatively as *Paūmacariu* or *Pomacariu* equivalent to Sk. *Padmacaritam*. At the end of the work it is called *Rāmāyana-purāṇa*. The donor's colophon at the end of MS. S. refers to the work as "the Śāstra called Rāmayaṇa." The *Jīnaratna-kōśa* describes the work under the name of *Rāmāyananurāṇa* and in the colophon stanzas of Sandhis 88, 89 of PC. it is called simply *Rāmayaṇa*. In the upper corner of the margin of folio 222 verso of MS. S. we find मयभुक्त्वा प पुराणे २२२ In the colophon stanza of the 18. and the 84. Sandhi (the latter written by Tribhuvana) the poem is called *Rāmaevacarīya*, Sk. *Rāmadevacarita*, and once, in the colophon of the 86. Sandhi it is referred to as *Rāmacarīya*, Sk. *Rāmacarita*. In the body of the work Svayambhū mentions it as *Rāmāyana-kāva* (1 1 19) 'The Rāmāyana Poem', *Rāmāyana* (23 1b) or *Rāhava-carīya* (23 1 9b, 40 1b), Sk. *Rāghava-carita*, while the subject-matter is generally called *Rāma-kāva* (1 1, 1 2 1), Sk. *Rāma-kāvya*. Of these titles *Paūmacariu* is the most frequent and evidently one intended by the poet.

PC. has a roundly estimated extent of 12,000 Granthāgras. It contains a total of 1,269 Kaṭavakas, distributed among 90 Sandhis which are divided into five books (called Kaṇḍa, Sk. Kāṇḍa) in the following manner—

1. Vijjāhara-Kaṇḍa (Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa): 20 Sandhis.
2. Ujjhā-K° (Ayodhyā-K°): 22 Sandhis.
3. Sundara-K°: 14 Sandhis.
4. Jujjha-K° (Yuddha-K°): 21 Sandhis.
5. Uttara-K°: 13 Sandhis.

According to this account and also according to the actual contents, the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished with the 77. Sandhi and indeed at the end of that Sandhi we find a statement to this effect—

(1) According to Jain mythology there flourished in past sixty-three great persons, Śalākāpurusa, which included twenty-four Tirthankaras twelve Cakrins, nine Vāsudevas, nine Baladevas and nine Prativāsudevas. Kṛṣṇa, Balarāma and Jorāsandha make up the ninth group.

(2) The extent in Kāṇḍas is given in the colophon stanzas 37-38 (Appendix I)

telling us that the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished and that the Uttara Kāṇḍa is now begun. But immediately after this the MSS. read: *Siri-muṇi-suvvaya-tittham namāmi, Jujjha-Kāṇḍam nisāmeha*. 'I bow down to the Tirtha of Muni Suvrata. Listen to the Yuddha Kāṇḍa'. Further at the end of the next, i.e., 78. Sandhi, it is stated: *Jujjha-kāṇḍam samattam Jyestha Vadi 1* Some: 'Finished the Yuddha Kāṇḍa, on Monday the first, dark half, Jyestha'. This is clearly an error. The words *Sirimunisuvayya* etc. should be found in the beginning of the 57. Sandhi, while the statement at the end of the 78. Sandhi has its legitimate place at the end of the 77. Sandhi.

Similarly at the end of the 13. Sandhi the MSS. read: *Prathamam Parva*. Its significance is not clear. The first Kāṇḍa is completed with the 20. Sandhi. The 13. Sandhi does not seem to markedly round off the foregoing matter so that the first 13. Sandhis can form a definite unit.

Puṣpadanta has regularly given separate titles to the individual Sandhis of his *Mahāpurāṇa*. Svayambhū only casually assigns a title to individual Sandhis. Thus in the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa, Sandhis 1, 2, 13, 17 and 18 are found with special titles. On the other hand for Sandhis 83-90, which were not written by Svayambhū, we regularly find the Sandhi titles.

In the colophon of the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa at the end of the 20. Sandhi Svayambhū records that his high-spirited wife Amiavvā¹ (=Amṛtāmbā) dictated to him (obviously when he was preparing a copy of his epic, finished partly or wholly) the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa. Similarly we gather from the colophon of the 42. Sandhi² that his second wife named Aiccamvā (Ādityāmbā) dictated to him the Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa.

Onwards from the 83. Sandhi we find a statement at the end of each Sandhi saying: 'Finished the Sarga number so and so entitled so and so in the supplement to the *Paumacariu* (*Paumacariya-sesa*) that was somehow left out by (or that escaped, *uvvariya*) Svayambhū and that was composed, after the latter's passing away, by his younger son Tribhuvana Svayambhū under the patronage of Vandāiya'. This means that Sandhis 83-90 of PC. were written by Tribhuvana³.

In the previous Section we saw that Svayambhū's *Ritthanemiacariu* was felt to be incomplete by Tribhuvana and the wanting portions were supplied by him and later by Yaśaḥkirti. Here in the PC. too we find a similar state of things. Some portions of the narrative were somehow not covered up by Svayambhū and

- (1) That the name is Amiavvā and not Sāmiavva has been shown on p. 10.
- (2) Appendix I, Stanza 15. The end of the first half is metrically defective. *Aiccamvi(ya-nā)māe* is the most probable emendation.
- (3) Premi, 1942, 377, thinks that Sandhis 84-90 were Tribhuvana's work and that the 83. Sandhi, excepting possibly some closing Kaṇḍavakas, must be attributed (in spite of the colophon!) to Svayambhū, because Tribhuvana's reference to the Rāma-Story as *satta-mahā-sagg'-aṅgi* (Appendix I, stanza 56) 'having the seven great Sargas as limbs' imply *seven* Sandhis as his contribution to PC. But this is a mistake. The seven Sargas referred to by Tribhuvana have nothing to do with Tribhuvana's part in the composition of PC. These seven Sargas are just the seven traditionally laid down Adhikāras or topics of the Rāmāyana mentioned by both Vimalasūri: *ṭhū-vaṁsa-samuppatti, paṭṭhāṇa-raṇam Lavaṅkusuppatti/nivvānam-aṇeyabhavā. satta purāṇettha ahigārā/* (*Paumacariya* I 31) and Raviṣena *sthitir vaṁsa-samutpattiḥ prasthānam saṅhyugam tatah/Lavaṅkaśa-sambhūtir bhavoktiḥ parinirvṛtiḥ/ Yuktāḥ sapta Purāṇesminn-adhikārā ime smṛtāḥ/* (*Paumacarita* I 43-44).

Tribhuvana deemed it necessary to supply them. This naturally poses a problem for us: How is it that both the epics of Svayambhū stood in need of supplementation? Was Svayambhū forced to leave them incomplete in spite of his original design or was it that these portions—i.e., the subject-matter thereof—added by others being unacceptable to Svayambhū, were left out by him intentionally and hence the two epics, in their original unextended form were complete from his point of view?

Opposite opinions on this point have been expressed by scholars. Jain¹ thinks that PC. was complete from Svayambhū's viewpoint, so that the portion added by Tribhuvana has no more value than that of interpolation. On the other hand he considers RC. in its original form to have remained incomplete possibly because of Svayambhū's unexpected death, so that the performance of Tribhuvana regarding RC. was necessary to bring the work to completion. The additions, on the other hand, made to RC. by Yaśahkīrti are considered by Jain as interpolations.

Premi², on the other hand, takes the view that both the epics in their unextended form were complete according to Svayambhū's plan. The additions made by Tribhuvana to PC. as well as RC. were not desired by Svayambhū to be included in them. The additions made by Yaśahkīrti might have been designed, according to Premi, to make good the passages that were possibly found missing or damaged in the MS. of RC. in his possession.

For judging the plausibility of these views it is essential to critically evaluate whatever scanty evidence is available to us mostly from the Praśasti and colophon stanzas

In this connection the Stanza³ given in the beginning of the 100. Sandhi (or it may be considered to be at the end of the 99. Sandhi) of RC. is very important. It has not been interpreted correctly either by Jain or by Premi. Jain just gives the purport of the stanza. He says⁴, "At the end of Sandhi 99 of the *Harivaṃśa-purāṇa*, we have a verse telling us that the poet proceeded to compose the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* after having finished the *Paṇḍitarīu* and yet another work of great merit *Suddhayacarīa*. This information precludes us from imagining that his *Paṇḍitarīu* was interrupted by any calamity like death⁵."

According to Premi the Stanza in question was written by Tribhuvana and not by Svayambhū as Jain is inclined to think. He says⁶,

"इस (९९ वीं) सन्धिके अन्तमें एक पद्य है जिसमें कहा है कि पउमचरिउ या मुव्वयचरिउ बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंशकी रचनामें प्रवृत्त होता हूँ, सरस्वतीदेवी मुझे सुस्थिरता देवे। निश्चय ही यह पद्य त्रिभुवन स्वयंभुका लिखा हुआ है और इसमें वे कहते हैं कि पउमचरिउ की अर्थात् उसके शेष भागकी रचना तो मैं कर चुका हूँ, उसके बाद अब मैं हरिवंशमें अर्थात् उसके भी शेषमें हाथ लगाता हूँ। यदि इस पद्य को हम त्रिभुवनका न मानें तो फिर इस स्थानमें इसकी कोई सार्थकता ही नहीं रह जाती। हरिवंशकी ९९ सन्धियाँ बना चुकने पर स्वयंभुदेव यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि पउमचरिउ बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंश बनाता हूँ।"

Both these scholars have failed to understand the words

(1) Jain, 1935, 71-72.

(2) Premi, 1942, 376-377, 380-382

(3) Appendix I, 65. It reads:

Kāṭha Pomacarīyaṃ. Suddhayacarīyaṃ ca guṇa-gaṇ' agghaviyaṃ |
Harivaṃsa-moha-harane Sarassā' sudhaya-deha vva |

(4) Jain, 1935, 71.

(5) Premi, 1942, 378.

moha and *suḍhiya-deha* in the stanza correctly. Works on *Padma-carita* and *Harivaṃśa* in Jain literature usually have a beginning in which it is declared that the accounts of Rāma and Kṛṣṇa given in non-Jain traditions are false and misleading and so Śreṇika requests Gautama to narrate these Caritas in their correct version—that is known to the Jain tradition. Thus we find in Svayambhū's *Paumacariu*:

paramesara para-sāsaṇehiṃ, suvvai vivarerī |
 kahi jiṇa-sāsaṇe kema ṭhiya, kaha Rāhava-kerī ||
 jage loehiṃ ḍhakkarivantaehiṃ, uppāiu bhantiu
 bhantaehiṃ |
 (1 9 9-1 10 1)

"The narrative of Rāghava, O Great Lord, is heard in other faiths in a topsy-turvy form. (Hence) tell (us) how is it found in the Jain faith. Deluded people in the world have fabricated (many) delusions (regarding this narrative)."

Similarly Svayambhū describes his *Harivaṃśa* narrative as *sa-samaya-parasamaya-viyāra-sahā* 'capable of considering (the accounts current in my) own faith and (those current in) others'. The word used in PC. is *bhanti*, Sk. *Bhrānti*. It is synonymous with *moha* in the expression *Harivaṃśa-moha-haraṇe* occurring in the stanza under discussion. Accordingly it means 'in removing the deluded notions (or erroneous views) regarding the *Harivaṃśa* (narrative)'.

Agrain, *suḍhiya* means *śrānta* (*Deśināmamālā* VIII 36), *thakā huā* (PSM.) 'exhausted'. So *suḍhiya-deha* means 'exhausted in body'. The whole stanza can be rendered as, "Having composed the *Paumacariu* and the *Suddhyacariu* replete with merits, (my) Muse (*Sarassai*) in removing the deluded view about the *Harivaṃśa* narrative, has become as it were exhausted in body". In the sense in which the stanza is understood by Jain we fail to see how Svayambhū can say, when most of RC. was actually composed, that he proceeds to compose the *Harivaṃśa*. Similarly Premi's interpretation too has to contend with serious difficulties. Firstly we have to understand *Paumacariu* in the sense of 'Supplement to the *Paumacariu*' even though Tribhuvana makes it a point to refer to his contribution to PC. with the special name of *Paumacariyasesa*¹. Secondly, it would be inconceivable that Tribhuvana who holds his father in great respect and who is never tired in showering encomiums on him, would describe his proposed additions to RC. as 'designed to remove wrong notions about the *Harivaṃśa*', for it would imply indirect censure of his father's performance. Lastly Tribhuvana's confession of his inspiration waning when he undertook to supplement the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* would be something unusual for him in the face of his pronounced tendency to emphasize his nobility in shouldering the highly responsible task of bringing to completion his father's work and in continuing the poetic tradition of his family. Therefore it is more natural and sensible to take the stanza to have been written by Svayambhū himself. After completing 99 Sandhis of RC. Svayambhū says that with the blessings of Sarasvatī he has already completed the two works, the *Paumacariu* and the *Suddhayacariu*. But as he proceeded with the composition of the *Harivaṃśa* that was intended to dispel false versions, his poetic inspiration did not remain sustained. Already in the introduction to RC. Svayambhū talks of his

(1) Appendix I. Stanzas 19-22, 24-25, 27-28, 30-33, 31-36, 38-39. 53.

feeling highly diffident in handling such a vast and difficult theme as the *Harivaṁśa*. But then Sarasvatī reassures him: 'Here I bestow on you keenness of mental faculties. Proceed with the composition'. Hence it is very probable that after the composition of RC. up to 99 Sandhis Svayambhū felt tired in spirit and his literary activity thus interrupted was never resumed by him any more. It would follow from this that the *Paṇḍitarīu* and the *Suddhayaṇarīu* were written before RC. and that the poet's life was cut short before he could complete the latter. The remaining portion of RC. was written by Tribhuvana after Svayambhū's death. In later times some new details and episodes came to be considered essential in the concluding portion of the *Harivaṁśa* narrative and their absence in RC. of Svayambhū and Tribhuvana induced Yaśaḥkīrti to make requisite interpolations. We have an interesting parallel for this in the interpolations made by Gandharva in Puspādanta's *Jasaharacarīu*.

Now let us take up the case of PC. Jain and Premi both suppose that from Svayambhū's point of view PC. was complete at 32. Sandhi and the additions of Tribhuvana were not desired by Svayambhū as the parts of his PC. For, they argue, in the case of PC. no calamity like death interrupted the poet's activity and that would leave unexplained why Svayambhū left PC. incomplete. Secondly, PC. and RC. were composed under the patronage of two different persons. If PC. was composed before RC., how can Svayambhū start writing another work under a different patronage without completing the work more than eight-ninths of which were already finished under the earlier patronage? Thirdly Tribhuvana calls his contribution to the *Paṇḍitarīu* by a special name, *Paṇḍitarīu-sesa* 'Supplement to the *Paṇḍitarīu*'. No such special name is given to his additions to RC. Fourthly the parts added by him are described by Tribhuvana as '*Svayambhūevassa kahavi uvvariya*', which, according to Premi, means 'that which was somehow considered undesired (*anāpsita*) or extra (*adhika*) by Svayambhūdeva'. This implies that the matter added by Tribhuvana was unacceptable to Svayambhū. Fifthly the subject-matter of the Sandhis written by Tribhuvana appears to be digressive and unessential for the main narrative of the *Rāmāyaṇa*. Lastly it would appear quite singular that not one, not two, but altogether three works could have been left incomplete by Svayambhū.

Now there is nothing inherently improbable in an author leaving more than one works incomplete behind him. Of the three works improved upon or completed by Tribhuvana, we do not know in which way did he 'repair' the *Siri-pañcamīkahā*. Tribhuvana's statement does not necessarily imply the incomplete character of that work. As to RC., Svayambhū most probably passed away before he could finish it. And if we can establish on other grounds that PC. was left incomplete by Svayambhū, the other objections can be easily met with. It is not so unusual for an author to begin and continue to work on two works at a time or to embark upon another before the first is completed. We can assume that Svayambhū accepted the patronage of Dhavalāyīa before completing PC. under the patronage of Dhanañjaya for reasons unknown to us. He might have intended to complete PC. later on. And the meanings *anāpsita*

(1) Appendix I, passage 57, lines 2-3, 5.

(2) Appendix I, Stanza 68. 84 wherein Tribhuvana talks of 'rescuing' the poem and poetry of Svayambhū, and of carrying the paternal burden, *piu-bhara-nivahana*

and *adhika* recorded for *uvvariya* in the *Deśināmamālā* are rather special. For in literature 'left behind', 'escaped' is the most common meaning and in PC. itself *uvvariya* (5 11 3, 14 7 5) and *samuvvariya* (15 5 3) are used in the senses 'escaped' 'saved', 'left as a remainder'. We need not, therefore, understand by Tribhuvana's use of that word that the matter contained in his supplement to PC. was unacceptable to or rejected by Svayambhū.

The argument that Tribhuvana gives a special name *Sesa* or *Paumacariya-sesa* to his supplement to PC. appears to have some weight. Except in the second colophon stanza of the 84. Sandhi¹ where the general title *Rāmaevacariya* is used, in all the Sandhis composed by him, Tribhuvana invariably calls his contribution by the special name, *Paumacariyasesa* and in the colophons of Sandhis 83-90 this title is mentioned no less than eighteen times. As contrasted with this his additions to RC. are not given any special name. Again it is significant that this *Paumacariya-sesa* is described by Tribhuvana as 'the crest-jewel of the *Paumacariya*' while in another stanza² it is stated: 'Thus is finished (*samatta*) the charming *Paumacariya*; the same, when completed by Tribhuvana, is now thoroughly finished (*parisamatta*)' where the contrast between *samatta* and *parisamatta* appears to be intentional.

But there are very weighty arguments for believing that PC. could not have been considered by Svayambhū also as complete with the 82. Sandhi. Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* was the main source for Svayambhū's PC. The latter borrows ideas and expressions from the former and the general plan and pattern of PC., so far as its subject-matter or contents are concerned, are cast after those of the *Padmacarita*. As noted previously, the *Padmacarita* mentions seven broad topics (*adhikāras*) of the Rāmāyaṇa narrative as recognised and handed down by the Jain tradition. They are³ *Sthiti*, *Vaṁśa-samutpatti*, *Prasthāna*, *Saṁyuga*, *Lavaṇāṅkuṣa-sambhūti*, *Bhavokti*, *Parinirvṛti*. These are enumerated by Vimalasūri,⁴ and Tribhuvana too refers⁵ to this fact. And the Rāma-story as narrated by Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri actually bears this out. But the 82 Sandhis of PC.—the portion composed by Svayambhū—covers up only the first five out of the seven topics. The last two topics cannot be said to be unessential or digressive as is suggested by Premi because they are recognised by tradition and are actually found in the source-work of PC. No reason is forthcoming for their omission by Svayambhū. Secondly, if PC. was according to Svayambhū complete with 82. Sandhi, where is its colophon that ought to have been written by Svayambhū? So long as we cannot find any satisfactory explanation for these facts, it would be quite unsafe to assume that PC. was complete as it was left by Svayambhū.

From the fresh maṅgala stanzas found in the beginning of the 23. and the 43. Sandhi it follows that the composition of PC. was twice interrupted. The fresh maṅgala is indicative of some lapse of time preceding the resumption.

(1) In two colophon stanzas of RC (Appendix I, 66-67) *samāniya* 'completed' and not something like *īsta* or *ādrta* is used as a complement to *uvvariya*.

(2) Appendix I, 23.

(3) Appendix I, 31.

(4) Appendix I, 50.

(5) *Padmacarita*, I 43.

(6) *Paumacariya*, I 32.

(7) Appendix I, 56.

Sources of the *Paūmacariu*.

In the very opening stanza of the first Sandhi of PC. Svayambhū declares that he has taken on hard to narrate the Rāma-tory after keeping in view the *Ārṣa*. The colophons of all the Parvans of Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* begins with *iti Ārṣe Raviṣeṇācārya-prokte Padmacarite*. This makes it clear that Svayambhū's reference pertains to that work. And this is endorsed by PC. 1 2 9 where we are told that Kavirāja Svayambhū has embarked upon such a vast theme through the favour of Ācārya Raviṣeṇa. In the same Kaḍavaka Svayambhū also gives, following Raviṣeṇa, the tradition through which the Rāma-story that was being narrated by him was handed down: from Vardhamāna to Indrabhūti, Dharma and Prabhava down to Kirtidhara, to Anuttaravāc and thence to Raviṣeṇa. Raviṣeṇa gives also the name of Jambū and the last two are given by him as Kirti and Anuttaravāgmin. Raviṣeṇa, while giving his tradition says that his present effort of composing a Rāma-epic was made consequent upon the written (*likhitam*) work of Anuttaravāgmin. Now to any one who even casually compares Vimalasūri's *Paūmacariya* with Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* it is as plain as the day-light that one of them is simply a recast of the other and there is no difficulty in granting the claim of originality, as is done by Premi, to Vimalasūri. Raviṣeṇa's Sanskrit work is but an enlarged recast of the Prakrit *Paūmacariya*, some of the alterations being necessitated due to the difference of medium and to the fact that Vimalasūri was a Śvetāmbara, but Raviṣeṇa, a Digambara. The enlargements chiefly centre round the descriptive and dogmatic-didactic portions. In extent Vimalasūri's epic is 10,000 Granthāgras, that of Raviṣeṇa 18,000 granthāgras. It requires no elaborate comparison to show that the enlargements apart, Raviṣeṇa's work is but a slavish imitation of that of Vimalasūri. Indeed very few cases from the field of our ancient literature can be cited as a parallel to such thorough and continuous verbatim borrowing, when we make necessary allowance for the difference in the linguistic and metrical mediums. Does this mean that Vimalasūri and Anuttaravāgmin were one?

On the other hand though Svayambhū expressly states to have followed Raviṣeṇa and even though we keep out of consideration the alterations forced by the difference in religious belief and literary medium, a close and critical comparison of the *Padmacarita* and the *Paūmacariu* leaves us very favourably impressed as to Svayambhū's originality and poetic powers. As a rule he holds to the thread of the narrative as found in the *Padmacarita*, but otherwise also the theme even in its very minor details was fixed by tradition and permitted no significant variation. But many a time he parts company with Raviṣeṇa, summarily treats or altogether rejects or rehandles certain topics or waxes eloquent over others that were barely touched in his model, according as it suits his artistic sense. Parallel passages of PC., RP. and VP. are given in Appendix III.

One broad tendency that is clearly discernible in Svayambhū's handling of his material is that he is primarily interested in recounting the narrative in an attractive manner. This aim is responsible for applying scissors to everything that is flagrantly digressive and for giving only passing attention to the side-episodes. Of course, these observations are to be assessed keeping the diffuse and accom-

• (1) Premi, 1942, 272-292.

modating nature of the epic-form in view. Svayambhū seems to have a sure eye for all such points in the narrative which would give full scope to the play of his poetic fancy. The 18,000 *granthāgras* of the *Padmacarita* have been brought down to 12,000 in the *Paumacariu* and thus it has become comparable in extent to Vimalasūri's epic.

First we take up the omissions and abridgements. Part of RP. IV (topic, *sūtrakānṭhānām utpattiḥ*), the whole of RP. XI (*Marutta-yajña-dhvaṃsana-padānugābhīdhānam*) and the long sermon covering the whole of RP. XIV. are totally cut out by Svayambhū, excepting the two lines (PC. 15 5 9 b and 15 9 1), passingly referring to the topic of RP. XI and one Kaṭavaka (PC. 17 18) summing up RP. XIII. Svayambhū has also omitted the table of contents given in RP. I and has treated the topics of Kṣetra-varṇana and Kāla-varṇana (RP. II) quite briefly. Similarly the Hariṣeṇa episode, running over 130 stanzas in RP. (VIII 272-401) is ruthlessly compressed by him in two Kaṭavakas (PC 11 1-2) and almost everywhere the topic of *pūrvā-bhava kathana* is skipped over: The account of the previous existences (1) of Toyadavāhana and Sahasrākṣa and their father Pūrṇaghana and Sulocana (RP. V 96-141), (2) of Bhīma and Bhagīrathi (RP. V 286-294), (3) of Mahāraksas (RP. V 343-359), (4) of Madhu (RP. XII 22-69), (5) of Indra (RP. XIII 54-66). Only in two cases (PC. 6 15=RP. VI 314-328 and P.C. 19 4-5=RP. XVII 140-198) Svayambhū chooses to relate the *pūrvabhavas*.

In the same manner it can be shown that many of the lengthy descriptions in RP. have been considerably shortened by Svayambhū and most of the sermons omitted.

We shall now point out the additions and enlargements affected by Svayambhū which slightly make up the big losses in bulk detailed above. It is quite obvious that the purpose in coming *Paumacariu* being primarily religious, there was no question of taking any sort of liberty with the traditional story. As such there was no scope for invention or artistic designing and variation as far as the subject-matter was concerned. The poet enjoyed freedom regarding stylistic embellishments, descriptions and depiction of various sentiments and he could expatiate on particular incidents he took fancy for. The whole of PC. XVI dealing with the topics of Arthasāstra is not found in the same context in the RP. and is thus an innovation. But most of the cases pertain not to innovation but to alteration. Many a time only the suggestion or bare facts are availed of from Raviṣeṇa, but the development and the presentation are quite original. Of course as the table of correspondences (see Appendix III) demonstrate Raviṣeṇa's work forms the basis for Svayambhū's work and cases of borrowing ideas and expressions are numerous, but this dependence is out of choice and not out of necessity, as we can judge from the high artistic worth of those passages where Svayambhū's poetic fancy chose to fly with its own wings, and even when the suggestion is taken from Raviṣeṇa, its working over exhibits the hand of a great poet. Part of the descriptions of nature and water-sport in PC. XIV, description of battles at various places (especially the portion PC. VIII 4-8), depiction of some incidents of tense emotion in the Añjanā episode (in PC. XVIII-XIX), the duels between Bharata and Bāhubali (in PC. V) etc. can be cited as illustrations. In short it can be said that of the high poetic merits

and literary charm only a fraction is such as for which Svayambhū is indebted to Raviṣeṇa. For the rest the credit goes to his own poetic powers.

From what is said above it should not be understood that Raviṣeṇa was the one and only source of Svayambhū so far as the composition of PC. was concerned. For we find that the facts and incidents at several places in PC. are at variance with those in corresponding contexts in RP. This clearly suggests that Svayambhū had access to other sources. Thus (1) *the episode of Bharateśvara and Bāhubali*: (1) In RP. (IV 70) and VP. (IV 430) it is Bāhubali who proposes to decide their quarrel by personal combat instead of involving their whole armies, but in PC. (4 8 9c) the proposal is put forth by ministers. (2) Over and above the glance duel and the wrestling duel (RP. IV 72, VP. IV 43-47), PC. (4 10) gives also water duel. (3) In RP. and VP. there is no mention of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and how it was removed by Bharata (PC. 4 13-14).

(II) *The battle with Vāli*: According to RP. IX 73-90 and VP. IX 39-46) Vāli went to the battle-field but at the instance of his minister was disgusted with the imminent slaughter and immediately renounced the world. But PC. 12 10-11 describe the combat between Vāli and Rāvaṇa in which ultimately Vāli lifts up Rāvaṇa together with his sword and aerial car and thereafter renounces the world.

Again when Rāvaṇa was out to uproot Mount Kailāsa with Vāli over it and throw it in the ocean, it is Vāli himself, according to RP. (IX 145-158) and VP. (IX 74-81), who, in order to save the Jina shrines from destruction, presses down the mountain with his toe and thereafter at the request of Mandodarī to spare Rāvaṇa's life, removes the pressure. But the account in PC. is different. There (XIII) Dharaṇendra, coming to know of the *upasarga* caused to Vāli by Rāvaṇa appears before Vāli and as he bows the mountain is pressed down with his weight, it being pulled up afterwards at Mandodarī's request. In the RP. (IX 191-193) and VP. (IX 96) Dharaṇendra appears after Rāvaṇa comes out shattered and prays to Vāli. But from PC. XV 9 10 it is clear that Rāvaṇa believed it was Vāli's foot that had pressed down the mountain.

(III) *The Dynastic and other Lists*. PC. gives between Sandhis V and VI names of sixty-four successive kings in the Rākṣasa dynasty. Strangely enough they are given in Sanskrit. All Mss. of PC. have them. But we find several divergences when we compare this dynastic list with those given at RP. V 378-398 and VP. V 251-266^a PC. has Mṛgavega (v. l. Mṛgaveṣa) for Amṛta-vega; omits Cintāgati (RP. V 393, but not in VP.); gives Siṃha-

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- (1) In the *Vasudevahiṇḍī* (1-187) also only the *ditṭhi-jujja* and the *mutṭhi-jujja* are given. There the account of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and removal thereof at Rṣabha's suggestion is narrated but the details are different from what is found in PC.
 - (2) There are discrepancies between RP. and VP. also on this point. Some of the above noted divergences in names can be explained on assuming that they represent different attempts at reproducing the Prakrit original. Thus, from an original *Sihadavamṇa* or *Mayāridavamṇa* we get (1) directly *Mṛgāridamāna* and (2) by metathesis of *va* and *da*, *Siṃhavadana*. Similarly the first portions of *Mṛgavega* or (*Mṛgavesa*) and *Amṛtavega* can be derived from *maya* or *miya*. In Purāṇic lists also we find similar corruptions and transformations.

vādāna for Mrgāridamāna, Indravītu for Indrajit; adds Mahābhīma after Bhīma, has Bhātaka for Māraṇa (though both have the same metrical value). Dvīpavāhu for Dvīpavāha (VP. Bhayavāha), Gatyuttama for Gatabhūma (VP. Gaiuttamo, wrongly divided in the text as *Pavaṇuttaragāi, uttamo*).

In the list of Islands given at PC. 6 4 5-9 we find several names which are not represented either in RP. (V 371-373; VI 67-69) or in VP. (V 246-248; VI 31-33). The same is the case with the list of Vidyās (PC. 9 12, RP. VII 324-332; VP. VII 135-142).

IV. There are some minor details which we find in PC., but which are either absent or in a different form in RP. (1) When Sagara's sons visit Kailāsa, PC. (5 10 6-7) mentions the fact that the Jina-shrines there had been erected by Bharata. Bhagīrathi proposes to make some arrangements for the protection of those shrines. RP. does not give these details, but VP. (V 107) mentions them, though there the proposal comes from the minister. (2) Again the moat dug round the Kailāsa is styled Gaṅga in PC. (5 10 8a) (cf. VP. V 172) but there is nothing corresponding to it in RP. (3) When all the sons of Sagara except two are burnt to death RP. (V 254 b) says that Bhīma and Bhagīratha went to Sagara, but PC. (5 11 4b) says that forthwith they came to Sāketa city and the wording here roughly corresponds¹ with VP. V 175b. (4) When the news of his sons' death are broken to Sagara, he swoons, according to PC. 5 13 4b (*taṁ nṣunevī rāu mucchāṅgau*) and VP. V 192 b (*rāyā taṁ ciya soṇa niyaya-suyamarāṇaṁ mucchāvāsa-vembhalo paḍi*). RP. does not mention this. (5) The bewailing king says in PC. 'what is the use of enjoyments and (this) army' (*kiṁ so(bho?)eṁ kiṁ khandhāvāreṁ* 5 13 7 a) as in VP. (*kiṁ majjha vasaṁ, navahi nihihi va rayāṇa-sahiehiṁ*, V 199 a). (6) The adjective 'long-tailed' (*dīha-laṅgūla*) is given to the monkeys in PC. 6 9 2a) and VP. (*dīha-ṇaṅgūle*, VI 70b, not in RP. in the corresponding context (VI 167-169). (7) They are called *kula-devayaṁ* in PC. (6 9 8b) and *devabbhūyā* in VP. (VI 75b). RP. does not use any equivalent expression. (8) The magic horde of the monkeys is described in PC. as producing terrifying and rumbling shrieks (*vukkāra-ghora-ghagghara-saraiṁ* 6 11 5b) and as not being contained by the earth, the ocean or the sky *jale thale āyāse ṇa māyāiṁ*, 6 11 6b). The wordings correspond to VP. VI 107 b (*mahā-ghore*) and 108 b (*bukkāravaṁ karentā* and *pavaṅgame jala-thalāyāse*). In the same context in RP. (VI 246) the wording is different. (9) In PC. Taḍitkeśa and the Udadhikumāra god going to the monk request him to expound religion (*puṇu pucchīu maharisi 'dhammu kahe'* 6 13 7a); VP. also says like this (*sāhuṁ pucchanti jīṇa-dhammaṁ*, VI 112b). RP. does not mention this. (10) PC. gives *Hari-kesi* as the name of Indra's commander-in-chief (8 1 4b), RP. gives *Harīṇakeśin* (VII 29b), VP. *Harīṇagesī* (VII 11b). (11) The name of Dhanada's father is *Viśāvasu* in PC. (9 6 3a), *Viśravas* in RP. (VII 127), *Viśaseṇa* in VP. (VII 55a). (12) In the description of various obstacles created by Anāvṛtta Yakṣa to test the steadfastness in austerities of Rāvaṇa and his brothers, PC. includes elephants, ghosts, goblins and demons (*gaya-bhūya-pisāehiṁ rak-khasehiṁ* 9 9 8a) also, as is done by VP. (*veyāla-vāṇamantara-gahabhūubbhaḍa-karāla-muha-danta*, VII 117a). There is nothing cor-

(1) *lahu sakkeya-ṇayari saṁpattā*. PC. 5 11 4b.

Bhāirahi-Bhīmena samam Sāyapuriṁ samanupatto. VP. V. 175b.

responding to this in RP. (VII 287-290). (13) Some of the names of the Vidyās acquired by Rāvaṇa are common between PC. and VP. only. (14) According to PC. 9 13 7 Rāvaṇa having found Svayambhū city, got constructed a beautiful shrine called Sahasasihara. RP. or VP. knows nothing of this. (15) In PC. Khara and Dūṣaṇa are two different persons as in the *Rāmāyaṇa* of Valmiki (see PC. 12 3 3, 13 11 7, where *Khara-Dūṣaṇa* appear in the plural; 12 4 9b, where appears only Khara, 17 11 4, where Khara is said to be fighting against Citta and Dūṣaṇa against Cittāṅga), but RP. (see X 30) and VP. (see IX 10, 12; X 17) know Kharadūṣaṇa as one person. (16) The name of the princess from Nityāloka city married by Rāvaṇa was Rayanāvali according to PC. (13 1 1a) and VP. (IX 52b), but Rambhāvali according to RP. (IX 102b). (17) Vālī engaged in meditation is described in PC. as *Meru va akampu* (13 2 8a); so also in VP. (IX 62b) as *Meruṁ piva niccalam*. But RP. simply says *sunīṣcalam* (IX 128a). (18) According to PC. (13 11 5-11) Rāvaṇa while on march against Indra comes to Pātāla-lāṅkā and reminded of the misbehaviour of Khara and Dūṣaṇa flares up and wants to punish them. But Maya pacifies him. RP. and VP. have nothing corresponding to this. They simply say that as Rāvaṇa reached Pātāla-lāṅkā, Kharadūṣaṇa and Rāvaṇa greeted each other cordially. (RP. X 31-32; VP. X 17-18). (19) Sahasrakirāṇa's city is called Māhesara in PC. (14 4 9c) and VP. (X 34a) but Māhiṣmatī in RP. (X 65a). (20) In PC. the incident of Uparambhā is narrated considerably differently from RP. and VP. (21) The beginning portion of the episode of Añjanāsundarī in PC. (17 1 5) and RP. (XV 6-82) is somewhat different from each other. (22) According to PC. 19 4 6 Pavana takes a vow that if no intelligence of Añjanā reaches him, he would become a recluse, while according to PC. 19 18 1b Pavana writes a stanza to the effect that if Añjanā is dead, he will not live. In RP. and VP. there is no mention of becoming a recluse. There Pavana says that if he does not get back his beloved, he will die (RP. XVIII 54, VP. XVIII 27).

The differences between PC. and RP. detailed above reveal two facts. Firstly the division IV above makes it probable that Svayambhū had casually consulted Vimalasūri's work also. Of course we cannot be quite definite on this point because we have no knowledge of the *Rāmāyaṇa* literature available to Svayambhū. Secondly in certain cases Svayambhū disagrees with both Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri and we cannot explain all such cases as innovations. This means that Svayambhū had consulted other sources also.

One of these sources was probably Caturmukha's *Paṇḍitarī*, quotations from which are found in SC.¹ Of course no Ms. of this work has yet come to light. But Svayambhū has admitted that he was indebted to Caturmukha for the structure and metrical form of his epics. For in the beginning of his *Ritṭhaṇemicarī*, where he mentions some of the previous poets and scholars from whose works he derived some sort of help or benefit, we are told that Caturmukha bestowed on him the Paddhadiyā 'studded' with the Chaddāṇiyā, Dvipadī and Dhruvaka². In view of this it is not also unlikely that Svayambhū's poetical works contain echoes from Caturmukha's works, and especially because three works of both the poets treated commonly the themes of *Rāmāyaṇa*, *Harivaṁśa* and *Pañcamīcarita*. This is confirmed by one accidental identifi-

(1) See Section 4.

(2) Appendix I, passage 57, line 10.

cation. SC. quotes the following lines under the name of Caturmukha to illustrate the non-position making character of an Anusvāra appearing on the end syllable of a word:

haṃ Ajjunū, tumha, eum raṇu SC IV 2 (a).

Compare with this the second Pāda in the following Ghattā found in the 11. Kaḍavaka of the 67. Sandhi (*Jayadīṭhavadha*) of RC.: kuru paccāriu Ajjunēṇa te tumhaṃ. so haṃ, eu raṇu.

rakkaṇo sīsu Jayaddahaho, lai dharahu savvu maṃ ekkū khonu.

The resemblance of *b* in the above with the line cited in SC. is unmistakable. A close study of the two epics of Svayambhū may reveal some more such resemblances.

6. GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF PC. I-XX

1 Orthography

§1. Manuscripts of Apabhraṃśa texts are notorious for their erratic orthography. Not only different Mss. of a particular text spell a particular word differently but one and the same Ms. is disconcertingly inconsistent with regard to the spelling of one and the same word. Five factors are responsible for most of these vagaries of Apabhraṃśa orthography: defective alphabet, defective calligraphy, dialectal variation, modernization and scribal ignorance. Short *e* and *o*, the Anunāsika, nasalized *v* and *yaśruti* and *vaśruti* are characteristic of the Apabhraṃśa sound system, while they are unknown to the phonetic system of Sanskrit. No new characters, however, are developed to represent them. They are expressed by the characters for their phonetic near-equivalents. Short *e* and *o* are represented either by *ē* and *ō* thus sacrificing the quantity, or by *i* and *u*, thus sacrificing the quality, of the original sounds. The Anunāsika is written either as an Anusvāra, or is omitted altogether. *m*, *mv* and *v* with or without the nasalization of the preceding vowel alternatively stand for the nasalized *v*, *y* and *v* serve to express *yaśruti* and *vaśruti* or the latter are not expressed at all.

§2. Secondly, we can well understand what a fruitful source of confusion can hurried, careless or obscure handwriting prove, when textual transmission was solely dependent upon copying on the part of successive generations. This applies to the copyists who were ignorant of the language of their Mss. On the other hand an educated copyist is also liable to alter the text, if he claims some literary interest. The potentiality of the copyist for altering the original text assumes greater significance if we remember the fact that the language of these texts was in certain particulars not far removed from the spoken language of the day, which was constantly but subtly changing from generation to generation and hence it was quite easy and natural for an ordinary scribe to substitute for the original form, a developed or dialectical form which but slightly varied from the original. This substitution was hardly a conscious process, so that the modernization worked in a random fashion, and as in most cases we possess the MSS. whose copying date is removed by several centuries from the date of composition

(1) Critical description and studies of the grammatical facts of Ap. will be found in Jacobi, 1918, 1921; Alsdorf, 1928, 1936, 1937; Bhayani, 1945; Tagare, 1948.

of the text, we find, in the language of one and the same text, an admixture of old and developed features. And with regard to some features like the *ya-sruti* and the cerebralization of an initial *n* or a medial *nn*, different, practices prevailed since the 'Prakrit stage'.

§3. These factors in short are responsible for the great divergence and inconsistency of spelling in the Apabhramśa MSS. It raises knotty problems for the editor of Apabhramśa texts. His difficulties are multiplied by the fact that the manuscript material at his disposal is as a rule meagre and of a considerably late date. Under these circumstances, in some cases the original spelling can be determined with the help of metre (if such help is forthcoming) and by a consideration of the prevalent orthographic tendencies of particular MSS. (the value whereof will depend upon the age and tradition of the MSS.). But with all this help, he cannot succeed in determining the original spelling with precision. At the best he can hope to point out probabilities consequent upon a critical examination of the orthographic data before him.

With these general remarks, we take up for consideration the chief orthographic peculiarities of the three Mss. utilized for constituting the text of the *Paūmacarīu*.

§4. Confusion between the following characters is usual in Apa. Mss: र and ञ, ण and ख; ज्ञ and ञ, त, त्त and न, ड and ढ; ड, ढ and द, द, प and ए. S. has a strong tendency to consider the Daṇḍa marking the end of a Pāda as a part of the final syllable and hence words in this position which end in -a in other Mss. are found in S. ending in -ā. Casually writing ये for ए is another tendency of S. Writing single consonants for the conjuncts ज्ञ, त्त, ण्ण, ढ, वख or vice versa, writing उ for ओ metathesis, repetition of a word or longer portion of the text, omission of a portion of text (haplographic or otherwise), tagging the -u of the Nom. sing. to a prior member of a compound, omission of Anusvāra are the results of scribal carelessness. On the other hand confusing medial ड and य, उ and व, or ए and य has a phonetic basis and rare omission of the -u of the Nom. sing., substitution of -hu, hi and-hā in P., S. for the Gen. Loc. endings -ho, hiṃ and huṃ are the traits that reveal the modernizing influence. The oft-recurring spellings पुफ and सिहासन are explicable under the influence of Sanskrit.

Apart from these stray features there are some more prevalent and significant tendencies of Ap. orthography:

1. Short e

a) in open syllables.

§5. Short e is evidenced in the following forms and vocables: 1. I. sing. of masc./neut. A stems in -em, epa. 2. I.L. plur. masc. neut. A stems in -ehiṃ. 3. L. sing. in short e. 4. I. sing. of fem. A, I and U stems in -ae, -ie, ue. 5. All G. sings. of all I, U stems and of fem. A stems, and L. sing. of fem. A, I and U stems in -ihe, -uhe, ahe. 6. V. sing. of fem. A stems in short -e. 7. The pronominal forms amhe, turnhe, te, ehu, e, ce, ke, je. 8. Imper 2. sing. in short e. 9. Abs. in evi 10. Indeclinables jc, jje, jema, tema, ema, kema, jettahe etc., an-
nettahe. None of our three Mss. has either e alone or only i instead in these forms consistently throughout. They occur in all the Mss now with e, now with i. But in all the Mss. the spelling

with *e* prevails, and if arranged according to the number of forms in *e*, A., P. and S. would be the order of the Mss. In other words A. has the strongest tendency to spell the abovementioned forms with *e* as compared with P. or S., while S. has the greatest number of forms in *i* when compared with P. or S. Regarding *-e* of L. sing. and *-he* of Abl. G., Ms. A. and to a lesser degree P. tend to preserve the original spelling as contrasted with the modernized *-i* and *-hi* of S. In all the above cases short *e* is given in the constituted text. Even in those few places where all the three Mss. have *-i*, I have given *-e* in the constituted text but with a wavy underline to indicate its hypothetical character so to speak. Only in the case of the emphatic particle (*j*)*je* and *jema*, etc., the alternative forms (*j*)*ji* and *jima*, etc., are accepted in the text when none of the Mss. had the former. Regarding all the cases cited in the beginning of this article evidence supplied by the Mss. is sufficiently strong for concluding that *e* is original, *i* its later development.

§6. These remarks relating to the orthography of short *e* apply also to the orthography of short *o* and Anunāsika. In the constituted text the short *e* in open syllables has been throughout marked.

b) in closed syllables.

§7. In closed syllables, *e* and *o* are invariably short according to the rules of MIA. phonetics. Hence they have not been expressly indicated in the constituted text. Regarding closed *e* and *o* appearing in the seam of a compound, the general tendency of the Mss. is to write them as *i* and *u* (*gaṇḍa-* = *gajendra-*, *Maṇusuttara-* = *Maṇuṣyottara-*). I have followed this practice unless my best Mss. spell otherwise.

2. Short *o*.

a) in open syllables.

§8. Short *o* is evidenced in the following forms and vocables: 1. G. sing. of masc./neut. A and U stems in *-aho*, *-uho*. 2. V. pl. of masc. neut. A stems in *-aho*. 3. Imper. 2. pl. in *-aho*. 4. The pronominal forms *so*, *ko*, *oku*. 5. Indeclinables: *ho*, *aho*, *tattaho*, etc.

§9. What is said in connection with short *e* holds good for short *o* also. In the constituted text the Genitive and Vocative forms have been spelt with short *o*. The Imperative forms are spelt with *u* also when none of the Mss. has *o*. The short *o* in open syllables has been throughout marked.

3. The Anunāsika or Nasalization

§10. The Anunāsika is found in the following forms and vocables: 1. N. Sing. of enlarged neut. A stems in *-aum*. 2. N.A. plur. of neut. A stems in *-āim*. 3. I. plur. and L. plur. of all stems and L. sing. of fem. A stems and all I and U stems with the ending *-him*. 4. G. plur. of A stems in *-ahum*, *-ahā*. 5. G. plur. of I stems and feminine stems with the ending *-him*. 6. *-ahum* of the first person plural. 7. Pronominal forms *haum*, *amhaim*, *maim*, *tuhum*, *tumhaim*, *paim*, *kāim*. 8. Indeclinables: *ṇaim*, *ṇāim*, *saim*, *sahum*, *nahim*, *ṇāhim*, *ghaim*, *jahim*, etc., *jaiyahum*, etc., *jāvehim*, etc., *evahim*.

§11. The remarks made while considering the orthography of short *e* hold good here also. P. more than S. and A. more than P.

are careful in marking the Anunāsika. In *ṇaiṃ*, *ṇāiṃ*, *sahūṃ*, *ṇahīṃ* and *ṇāhīṃ* the nasalisation is inorganic. Nevertheless both the good Mss. of the *Paṇḍitarīu* have it and hence I have standardized the spelling of these words.

§12. Hemacandra takes note of the enlarged A stems being nasalized at the end in the Nominative singular (HC. IV 354). Regarding this feature none of the three Mss. shows any pronounced tendency. They are indiscriminate in nasalizing the final vowel of the vocables. Many extended neuter Nominatives are not nasalized. On the other hand we find numerous corresponding masculine forms nasalized on the final at random. But there are other indications to show that the Mss. are quite indifferent in nasalizing the ending syllable. *-hi* forming a part of stem is at times nasalized, as if it were the Instrumental/Locative ending. So also *-hu* of the forms from stems ending in *-ha*. Similarly *-ui* at the end of pres. 3. person sing. forms or at the end of stems is confused with neuter plural Nominative/accusative in *-aiṃ*. By way of examples can be cited *piyāmahuṃ*, *vammahuṃ*, *muhūṃ*, *bhāiṃ* from P., and *ḍuṇḍuhīṃ*, *ṇṇaiṃ*, *dharaṇiṃ*, *haraiṃ* from S. Even the Instr. sing. form of masc./neut. A stems which has an Anusvāra on the final syllable, is casually written without the sign of nasalization (*ṇiurumbe*, *bimbe*, *āe*, *ṇivisaddhe*, *samudde*).. Because of this state of affairs, I have not admitted the neut. forms in *-auṃ* as authentic. But they have been recorded in the critical notes throughout.

4. Ya-Śruti and Va-Śruti

§13. Apabhraṃśa Mss. like Prakrit Mss. are quite careless in writing the *ya-śruti*. Our Mss. P. and S. have a tendency not to insert *y* between *a* or *u* and a following vowel. In these cases I have accepted the spelling without the *ya-śruti* if it is supported by even one Ms. If all the Mss. have *y*, I have accepted the spelling with the *ya-śruti*. In one or two stray stems like *pari-añca-pari-atta-*, I have followed the practice of the Mss. For the rest, *ya-śruti* is consistently shown as filling an intervocalic hiatus.

§14. *Va-śruti* appears to be characteristic of Apabhraṃśa. With regard to it also the Mss. have the least claim to regularity or consistency. It appears at random between *u* and *a* or even between any two vowels. Whenever any one Ms. spells a vocable with the *va-śruti*, I have accepted that spelling in the constituted text. For examples see §31.

5. Initial *ṇ*- and Medial *-ṇṇ*-

§15. Some Prakrit Mss. follow the practice of using *ṇ* in the initial position, *ṇṇ* in the medial position and *ṇ* for the rest. But many Apabhraṃśa Mss. do not know *ṇ* at all. They have *ṇ* or *ṇṇ* under all conditions. Among our three Mss. P. (and A. to a lesser degree) exhibits a slight tendency of spelling with an *n*- or medial *-nn*-. In the constituted text dental *n* is strictly eschewed.

6. *b* and *bbh*.

§16. Many Apabhraṃśa Mss. use *v* for both *v* and *b*, and as a corollary to this practice they always write *vbbh* for *bbh*. The Mss. of PC. have *b* only once in a thousand. Hence the former practice is adopted in the constituted text, but *vbbh* being a phonetic absurdity, it has been given as *bbh* throughout.

7. Nasalized -v-

§17. According to Hemacandra intervocalic -m- in Apabhraṃśa was pronounced by some as nasalized *v*. Some Ap. Mss. also give some indications to this effect. Words like *karami*, *jema* are casually written as *karavm*, *jeva*, *jemva*, *jeva* or *jemva*. Barring a few stray words our Mss. preserve *m*-. Only twice the pres. 1. sing. is found ending in -*vi* in all the three Mss. and P. and S. as contrasted with A. have a tendency to write *jeva*, *teva*, etc. for *jema*, *tema*. In the latter case I have retained *m* whenever I found it even in a single Ms. When all the three Mss. agreed in writing *v* I have not changed it to *m*.

§18. Quite casually -*v*- is found nasalized under the influence of a following nasal, e.g., *Rāmaṇu*, *Rāmvaṇu* written for *Rīvaṇu*. In such cases, unless there is the support of A. and P. I have not accepted such a nasalized *v* as authentic.

§19. More interesting is the case of the particle *vi* following an Anunāsika or a syllable containing a nasal. In this case A. and P. have a definite tendency of nasalizing *vi* to *mi* and omitting the preceding Anunāsika. This spelling has been accepted as standard in the constituted text. For examples, see §29. Personally I believe it to be a comparatively later trait and as such unknown to early Apabhraṃśa, but in this point I could not ignore the testimony of the Mss. Alsdorf also has accepted this practice in his edition of the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa*.

8. The Vargānunāsika.

§20. The nasal preceding a consonant is given in the Mss. always as an Anusvāra. I have followed the practice of Alsdorf and Jacobi (the only two scholars so far to study the problems of Apabhraṃśa linguistics and textual criticism in a critical, systematic manner) and have reproduced the Anunāsika as the Vargānunāsika before the stops. The only exception has been made in the case of the compounds with the preposition *sam*- which are retained with *saṃ*.

§21. The Mss. of Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa*, represent two distinct groups—one optionally preserving *r* in groups of conjuncts having *r* as a latter member, the other group assimilating it. Contrasted with this, the Mss. of the *Paumacariu* assimilate such groups without exception.

II. Sporadic phonetic changes.

§22. Shortening of vowels: a) General tendency to shorten the final syllable. Hence fem. *Ā* stems of the earlier stage occur in Apa. as *Ā* stems. See also §23 b. b) At times binding *i* of the *cvi*-forms is shortened as in *vasikiya*- (*vaśikṛta*-) 4 5 3, *kaṇṇuppalikarevi* (*karnotpālīkṛtya*) 1 8 1, etc. c) Shortening in stray cases: *aliyaya*- (*alīka*- enl.) 8 3 6, *gahira*- (*gabhīra*-) 1 5 3, *cāmiyara*- (*cāmīkara*-) 7 2 2, 14 6 9, *piḍha*- (*pīṭha*-) 4 5 9, *Bhāīrahi*- (*Bhagīrathī*-) 5 13 3, 5 14 3 as against *Bhāīrahi* 5 10 7, 5 11 3, *paripālāṇiya*- (*paripālāṇiya*-) 6 16 7.

23. Lengthening of vowels: a) compensatory lengthening of a preceding vowel consequent upon the simplification of a conjunct. This tendency has become one of the chief characteristics of the New Indo-Aryan Stage. For instances see §33. b) The quantity

of *i* and *u* as stem-finals is somewhat indifferent. Hence irrespective of the original character of the stem-final, it is lengthened or shortened in accordance with the metrical requirement. Thus *Vāhuvali-* 4 7 7, 4 8, *nalīni-* 6 3 6, *koḍiyau* and *payaḍiyau* 3 11 6, *Sayambhu-* 1 3 1. c) Lengthening in stray cases: *paśai* (*praviśati*) 4 1 8, 5 9 2, *paśarai* (connected with *praviś-*) 4 1 as against *paśarai* 4 1 1. *jośiya-* (*jyautiśika-*) 3 5 7.

§24. Stray vowel changes: Instead of the usual *appaṇu* (*ātmanah*) we have *appaṇu* at 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8 etc. *ṇirurumva* (*nikuramba-*) 4 10 6, 4 11 9 and *khuruppa-* (*ksurapra-*) 15 5 3 against *khurappa-* 11 11 7 are due to assimilation, while *maūda-* (*mukuta-*) 3 5 1 and *maula-* (*mukula-*) 3 7 7 are the results of dissimilation; *iya* (*iti*) 1 1 19 is an instance of a final *-i* changing to *ya*. Note also *liha-* 17 7 8 and *liha-* 15 12 7 from *lekhā-* and *rihā-* 11 4 5 from *rekhā-*.

§25. Contraction of vowels in contact: a) contraction of the *-aya-* at the end of enlarged stems to *-ā-* e.g. *bhaḍārā* 1 1 1 etc., *-sārā-* 1 1 7, *bhaviyā-* 1 1 8, *mahisā-* 1 10 8, *kusumā-* 14 2 5, *davaṇā-* 14 2 5, *pahārā-* 16 13 9, *paḍivā-* 5 6 8, 5 12 5, 5 12 9 etc., *Pavanañ-jayā-* 19 10 4, *Suloyaṇā-* 5 4 7. b) Contraction of *-aya-* resulting from the *-aka-* of the agentive to *-ā-* as in *gavesā* 14 10 10, *pasāhā* 10 12 7, *-uttārā* 1 1 1, *-hakkārā* 2 10 9, *muhavekkhā* 10 2 7, *bhunjā* (?) 14 2 7, *-gārā-* (*kāraka-*) 1 1 14, 2 6 10 etc. c) Contraction of the original *-aya-* at the end of a stem to *-ā-* as in *jīṇālā-jīṇālaya-* 6 2 5. d) Contraction of two medial vowels in contact as in *andhārāya-* (*andhakāra-* enl.) 10 1 9, *akkhādaya-* (*aksavātaka-*) 4 11 2, *vāma-* (*vyāyāma-*) 4 11 5, *thera-* (*sthavīra-*) 1 4 2, *janera-* (**jana-kara-*) 4 13 2, *mora-* (*mayūra-*) 3 4 5, *Ujjha-* (*Ayodhyā-*) 4 14 9 against *Aujjha-* 4 1, *pāḍihera-* (*prāṭihārya-*) 3 3 10, *-kerāya-* (*-kārya-* enl.); various cases of contraction of the preposition *ava-* to *o-*.

§26. Preservation of intervocalic stops (instead of elision) either unchanged or by voicing or by geminating: *Kumbhī-pāka-* 11 9 7, *Kaikasi-* 9 2 5, *Kaikaseu* (*kaikaseyaḥ*) 10 10 7, *Kaūsiki* (*Kaūsiki*) 9 6 2, *Kāmuka-* 5 8 3, *Ikkhukka-* (**Ikṣvuka-*?) 5 1 2, *Sakkeya-* (*Sāketa-*) 5 11 4, 2 2 5 (all proper names), *lakkudī-* (*lakutī-*) 11 6 4, *-gārāya-* (*-kāra-*) 5 1 5 against *-kārī-* 4 5 9 and *-yārī-* 6 9 6; *Bhigu* (*Bhṛgu*) 16 6 6, *naga-* 1 9 2, *āgara-* (*ākara-*) 4 2 3, *maragaya-* (*marakata-*) 1 4 3, *mayagala-* (*mada-kala-*) 1 15 1, *vaiyā-garaṇa-* (*vaiyākaraṇa-*) 7 14 4, *Payāga-* (*Prayāga-*) 2 11 4, *jogesara-* (*yogeśvara-*) 5 15 2, *nakkha-* (*nakha-*) 14 5 7, *Māricca-* (*Mārica-*) 10 12, *Vtaya-* (*Vtyaj-*) 7 12 3, *Kaūṭilla-* (*Kaūṭilya-*) 16 6 3, *Vaītaraṇi* 11 9 3, 9, 11 10 15, *-atisaya-* (*atiśaya-*) 1 7 3, *Gottama-* (*Gautama-*) 1 9 8, 5 1, *ṇitti-* (*nīti-*) 7 12 1, 16 2 1, *-sotta-* (*srotas-*) 2 1 8, *Jimutta-* (*Jimūta-*) 20 6 7, 17 11 8, *Toyadavāhaṇa-* 5 7 7, 5 9 11, *ubhaya-* 1 2 4.

§27. Most of the following instances of *-ḍ* becoming *-l* are known to Prakrit also: *-phaliha-* (*sphaṭika-*) 6 5 2, *pīlaṇa-* (*piḍana-*) 1 4 4, *ṇiyalaya-* (*nigada* enl.) 1 5 6, *talāya-* (*tadāga-*) 2 2 3, *-kīla-* (*kriḍā-*) 5 1 7, 14 11, 4, *palitta-* (*pradīdpta-*) 7 11 9, 13 3 2, *solaha-* (*śoḍaśa-*) 2 4 4.

§28. Occasionally intervocalic *-m-* is changed to nasalized *-v-* which is as a rule written as *-v-* in the Mss. *davaṇā-* (*damanaka-*) 14 4 5, *Haridavaṇa-* (*Haridamana-*) 15 10 5, *Vpaṇava-* (*pra+nam-*) 1 1 1, *ṇāvālaya-* (*=nāmavat-*) 6 16 4, *ravaṇṇaya-* (**ramaṇyaka-*) 2 2 2, *ṇikkhavaṇa-* (*niṣkramaṇa-*) 2 11 4, *ṇisāvaṇṇa-* (*niṣsāmānya-*) 4 5 4,

nivisa- (*nimiṣa-*) 8 6 6 etc., *atthavaṇa-* (from *Valthava* = *astamaya-*) 15 6 2, *āsava-* (*āśrama-*) 9 1 9, *dharevi* (*dhārayāmi*) 18 8 9, *parihareviṃ* (*pariharāmi*) 18 8 9. For dropping of an intervocalic *-m-* see §30 d.

§29. A reverse tendency of changing *-v-* to *-m-* under the influence of a nasal sound in proximity, or even without such a condition is revealed by a) *mi* resulting from the particle *vi* following a word with the nasalized final syllable, as in *kehi-mi* 2 4 6, *tinṇi-mi* 4 9 2, *suraha-mi* 3 9 10, etc. (See Index Verborum under *vi*); b) stray instances like *puṅgama-* (*puṅgava-*) 1 1 10, *pihimi-* (*prthvi-*) 2 15 3, *parimiya-* (*parivṛta-*) 2 11 8, 3 5 9, *simira-* (*sivira-*) 11 8 1.

§30. There are numerous cases of eliding an intervocalic *v* original or secondary mostly before *u* but occasionally also before *i* and *a* : a) *-v-* is mostly, though not always, dropped before the *-u-* of the Nom. sing., *sahū* 1 7 4 (but *payāvu-* 7 7 4); *sāu* 1 11 2 (and *sāvu* 7 7 4); b) casually it is dropped before *i* as in *kukai* (*kukavi-*) 1 3 1, *parāiya-* (*prāpta-*) 1 6 1, *pāisai-* (*praviśati-*) 4 1 8, *thera-* (*sthavirā-*) 1 4 2, *-aḍai-* (*aṭavi-*) 3 8 5; c) before *a* it is omitted in *payatta-* (*pravṛta-*) 5 15 9, *bhuaṇa-* (*bhuvana-*) 6 1, *tihuaṇa-* (*tribhuvana-*) 1 1 15, *ḍiyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5, *pariyattanti* (= *parā-vartante*) 5 12 6, *rūa-* (*rūpa-*) 3 7 7 (against *rūva* 1 2 10), *ṇiyatthi-* (from *ni* + *Vvas-*) 14 10 4, *suai* (from *Vsua-*, *Vsuva* = *Vsvap-*) 1 10 8, *lāyaṇa-* (*lāvaṇya-*) 1 13 6, *akkhādaya-* (*akṣavāṭaka-*) 4 11 2; *-va-* disappears in *samasaraṇa-* 1 8 6, 3 4 8 (against *samosaraṇa* 3 4 10); d) in a few cases such a *-v-* has resulted from an intervocalic *-m-*: *Jaṇṇa-* (*Yamunā-*) 12 4 3, *sumsuāra-* (*śumśumāra-*) 3 5 6, *raṇaūha-* (*raṇamukha-*) 20 1; in *nāuṃ* (*nāma*) 2 17 8 and *bhaumpha* 10 2 9 (as against *bhauha-* 14 3 10 and *bhamuhā* 14 12 8) the disappearing *-m-* nasalizes the succeeding vowel.

§31. A reverse tendency is to insert a *va-* *śruti* between two contiguous vowels to fill up the hiatus created by the elision of a stop, as *Mandovari-* (*Mandodari-*) 1 10 9, *thovaya-* (*stoka-* enl.) 16 8 7, *uvara-* (*udara-*) 1 10 3, 15 7 9, *uvahi-* (*udadhi-*) 3 3 7, 6 10 9 etc., *juvala-* (*yugala-*) 2 17 9, *dheṇuva-* (*dhenu-* enl.) 3 3 5, *dhuva-* (*dhūta-*) 7 14 8, *dūva-* (*dūta-*) 10 8 10, *huvāsana-* (*hutāsana-*) 20 4 9, *vuvvuva-* (*budbuda-*) 17 3 3, *bhuva-* (*bhuja-*) 1 10 7, 2 17 9, *murava-* (*muraḥa-*) 1 5 7, *sivāla-* (*śṛgāla-*) 9 11 2, *malliva-* (*mallikā-*) 14 10 6.

Vimalasūri's *Paṭimacariya* has several instances of *vaśruti*: *juvā-* (*yukā-*) 6 44, *avalovaṇi-* (*avalokani-*) 7 139, *murava-* (*muraḥa-*) 7 156 etc.

§32. Some stray cases: *Tilakesa-* (*Tilakakesā-*) 5 6 1; *muhala-* (*mukhara-*) 1 15 7, *somāla-* (*sukumāra-*) 7 1 5, *kaluṇaya-* (*karuṇa-* enl.) 9 10 2, *calaṇa-* (*carāṇa-*) 1 7 9; *ḍiyaha-* (*divasa-*) 5 12 5, *pāhāṇa-* (*pāsāṇa-*) 7 14 1. *pāhiya* (*pāsiya-* from *pāśya-*) 2 16 7. Loss of *-va-* in *nisiyara-* (*nīśitatara-*) 4 1 is haplological.

§33. We have several instances of the simplification of the conjunct with or without the compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowels: a) *vairāya-* (*vairāgya-*) 2 9 2, 2 10 3, *kāosāya-* (*kāyotsarga-*) 2 11 8, *dhāi* (*dhātri-*) 7 3 3, *dāhiṇa-* (*dakṣiṇa-*) 1 11 8, *payāhiṇa-* (*pradakṣiṇā-*) 1 1 17, 6 13 3, *ṇiddākhinṇaya-* (*nirdākṣiṇya-* enl.) 2 14 2, *cāyāra* (*catvāraḥ*) 6 1 7 *sāmali-* (*śālmali-*) 3 1 9, *sāva-* (*sarva-*) 1 8 10, 1 11 2, 7 7 4 *ṇāvai* (from *navvai*) 2 2 9, *kāva* (*kāvya-*) 1 1 19, *sāvaḍau* (from *V sāmpaḍa-*) 1 3 10, *ṇiyāsana-* (*ṇiyāmsana-*) 6 14 4; *soma-* (*saumyā-*) 2 2 6 *pāseya-* (*prasveda-*) 1 13

7; b) *caūthaya-* (*caturtha-* enl.) 1 8 8 *kaṇṇiyāri* (*karṇikārī*) 3 1 9, *paija-* (*pratiṇṇā-*) 5 7 7 (but *paijja-* 12 7 5), *paṭṭha-* (*praviṣṭha-*) 4 10 2, 14 2 1, 14 4 9, *pahilaya-* (for *pahillaya-*) 1 4 1, 16 2 1, *-ālasa* (*alasya-*) 2 12 3, *rayasala-* (*rajasvalā-*) 19 1 2, *Vaivasa-* (*Vaivasvat-*) 15 13 7, *Vaisavaṇa-* (*Vaiśravaṇa-*) 9 6 3, *samuha-* (*saṃmukha-*) 6 9 2; *akkhohaṇi* (*akṣauhiṇi-*) 12 8 1; c) words compounded with *nir-/nis-*, *dur-/dus-*, *ud-* etc. have their initial vowel treated indifferently as simple or conjunct according to metrical convenience. This is a general tendency and no particular instances need be noted.

§34. The treatment of the conjunct in the following cases is noteworthy: *vimbhaya-* (*vismaya-*) 1 12 4, *Jasumbhaya-* (*Yaśasvat-* enl.) 1 13 1, *Cakkhubhaya-* (*Cakṣusmat-* enl.) 1 12 4; *jhuni-* (*dhvani-*) 3 11 1, but *dhaya-* (*dhvaja-*) 1 5 2; *suviṇa-* (*svapnā-*) 1 14 9, *duvāra-* (*dvāra-*) 6 7 7 (against *vāra-* 5 8 6), *duvāraha* (*dvādaśa*) 11 7 1 (against *vāraha* 3 4 1), *vintara-* (*vyantara-*) 1 8 9, 10, *-abbhintara-* (*abhyantara-*) 1 16 6; assimilation is at the basis of *bhimbhala-* (*vihvala-*) 1 5 4 and *phoppphala-* (*pūga-phala-*) 1 5 9, 3 1 8.

§35. Gemination of consonants mostly for metrical reasons: *pammukka-* (*pramukta-*) 12 10 1, *khammāviyaya* (for *khamāviyaya-*) 19 6 8, *ṇimmantio* (*nimantritah*) 16 13 5, *ṇimmitti-* (*ṇimittin-*) 16 3 9, *papphulla-* (*praphulla-*) 5 5 6, *ujjuya-* (*rju-* enl.) 5 15 9, *acceyaṇā-* (*acetanā-*) 19 15 1, *sapparivāra-* (*saparivāra-*) 2 2 8, 2 7 7, 2 14 6, 3 8 1, *tillokka-* (*trailokya-*) 12 11 2, *koūhalla-* (*kautūhala-*) 1 12 6, 10 2 2, *vaulla-* (*bakula-*) 14 7 3, *sannaṇavai* (*sannaṇavati*) 2 3 3, *vaṇṇara-* (*vāṇara-*) 7 4 6; the Gen. postposition *taṇṇiya* appears as *-ttaṇṇiya* at 8 4 9 (*kaho-* *ttāṇṇiya*, and *taho-* *ttāṇṇiya*), 9 6 2 (*mahu-* *ttāṇṇiya*) and perhaps at 6 3 9 (*A. kahi-* *ttāṇṇau*).

§36. Sandhi in a sentence has been effected between the continuous syllables of two words under metrical stress in following cases:—

ṇāṇuppanṇu (for *nāṇu uppa°*) 3 2 11, *aṇṇuppanṇu* (for *aṇṇu uppa°*) 3 3 2, *kappayaruchannā* (for *kappayaru uccha°*) 1 11 9, *Vimalavāhanucchaliya°* (for *Vimalavāhanu uccha°*) 1 13 1, *mohuppāiṇi* (for *mohu uppā°*) 14 3 12, *vaṃsuddhāriṇi* (for *vaṃsu udd°*) 8 9 6, *vālāvaṇi* (for *vā ālāvaṇi*) 1 5 8, *suravaiṇāruṇa°* (for *suravaiṇā aruṇa°*) 2 3 2, *paḍahāmara°* (for *paḍahā amara°*) 2 4 1, *dhammaṇāharāṇa°* (for *dhammaṇa āharāṇa°*) 6 14 4, *ṇisunuttara°* (for *nisuṇu uttara°*) 6 15 2, *viṇāsaṇāim* (for *viṇā āsaṇāim*) 5 12 3, *gamaṇāṇeya* (for *°gamaṇā aṇeya*) 14 10 1. The Sandhi in the compound *cautisaṇṇiya°* (for *cautisa-aṇṇiya°*) 3 3 1 is peculiar.

III. Gender.

§37. a) The following words masculine in Sk. are found with the n. pl. ending *-aiṇ* in PC.: *kumbha-* 9 2 9b, *kiraṇa-* 11 14 5, *thūha-* (*stūpa-*) 3 4 4, *vidruma* 13 5 9, *sāhāmiya-* (*śākhāmṛga-*) 6 11 4, *jāna-* (*jana-* person) 12 12 10b, *jīva-* (used with n. pl. adjectives) 11 9 6, *taḍa* (*taṭa-*) 14 9 7, *kalahaṃsa-* 11 1 6 and many more. The *Bhavisattakaha* also manifests this tendency.

b) *Jhuni-* (*dhvani*) 3 11 1, *ṇiṇiya-* (*nidhi-* enl.) 3 13 7, 4 6 6, *kallola-* 14 12 6, *kallolā-* 1 2 5 are treated as feminine.

IV. Affixes.

Several noteworthy affixes are listed below:

§38. Agentives:

a) *kāraya-*, *gāraya-*, *-yāraya-* (Sk. *-kāra-*) and *-kara-*, *yara-*. (Sk. *-kara-*) form compounds with an agentive sense as in *khaya-kāri* (*kṣaya-kārikā*) 4 5 9, *khaya-gāraya-* 5 1 5 and similarly at 2 6 10, 2 1, *-gāriya-* 19 4 8, 19 5 5, *-gāri-* 8 4 6, *-yāri* 6 9 6, *-yara-* 1 16 9.

b) *-aṇa-*: *kandāvaṇa-* 9 6 9, *bhayaṇa-* 8 1 4, *jūraṇa-* 12 5 1, *suhāvaṇa-* 12 3 9, *kampāvaṇa-* 15 1.

§39. Possessive suffixes:

itta-: *jovvaṇaitti-* (*yauvanavati-*) 4 9 9 and similarly *atthaitta-* (from *artha-*) 14 13 5, *dumaitta-* (?) (from *druma-*) 20 8 9.

§40. Adjectival suffixes:

a) *-ima-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *phādima-* (from *V-phāda-*) 1 4 6, *saṁcārīma-* (from *saṁ V cara-*) 4 10 8; from adverbs as in *heṭṭhima* (from *heṭṭha-* below) 4 9 9;

b) *-ira-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *paṇaccira-* (from *paṇacca=pra+ V nṛtya-*) 4 8 4, 17 2 7 and similarly *paribhamira-* 7 2 3, *paribhāsira-* 18 8 1;

c) *-illa-* forming adjectives from substantives etc. as in *gāmilla* (from *grāma-*) 1 3 11, *uvarilliya* (fem. enl. from *uvari=upari*) 4 9 9a;

d) *-ikka-* equivalent to *-illa-* as in *vappikkī-* from *vappa-* 4 3 9.

§41. a) *-ttaṇa-* and b) *-tta-* forming abstract nouns from substantives as in *-hiyattana-* (from *hita-*) 2 9 3, *bhucattana-* (from *bhṛtya-*) 2 10 3, *Surindattanaya-* (from *Surindaā-*) 8 1 7, *Indatta-* (*Indratva-*) 3 11 9, *suratta-* (from *sura-*) 3 11 8.

b) *-ima-* forming abstract nouns from adjectives as in *poḍhima* (from *poḍha=prauḍha-*) 4 4 1.

§42. Comparatives in *-ā(ā)ra(ya)* (from *-tara(ka)-*) as in *guru-yāra-* (from *guru-*) 15 9 10, *vaḍḍāraya-* (from *vaḍḍa-*) 16 4 8, *piyāraya-* (from *priya-*) 2 9 1, *pahilāraya-* (from *pahila-*) 9 3 3, *ṇisīyara-* (*niṣītātara-*) 4 1, *viruāriya-* (fem. from *virua-*) 19 4 8.

§43. Pleonastic suffixes: a) *-ika-* in *dhāṇiukkīya-* 6 15 3 against *dhāṇukka-* 6 15 7; b) *-akka* in *gurukkī-* (from *guru-*) 2 10 1, 4 3 9; c) *-alla-* in *ṇavalla-* (from *nava-*) 11 5 9; d) *-ullaya-* in *kaḍaullā-* (from *kaḍaya-*) 14 5 7. This solitary instance of *-ullaya-* presents a contrast with the numerous instances of *-ulla-* extension in Puṣpa-danta.

§44. *-aḍaya-* and *-uḍaya-* in later Ap. are used as diminutive and pleonastic suffixes, but in our text they are strictly used in a pejorative sense as in the only instances *sarīraḍaya-* (from *sarīra-*) 6 13 5, *vaṅkuḍaya-* (from *vakra-*) 6 16 5.

§45. Amelioratives: a) *-vara-* developed a pleonastic sense in Ap. as can be seen from *ku-muṇivara-* 7 3 9, *gayavara-* 2 14 3, *sura-vara-* 1 1 7, *jiṇavara-* 1 1 7, *kavivara-* 1 10 5, *girivara-* 1 10 6, *raha-vara-* 4 8 7, *taruvara-* 6 3 5, *kaivara-* 6 11 2, *hayavara-* 3 13 4, *asi-vara-* 7 5 9, *puravara-* 8 12 1, *harivara-* 19 18 6, etc.; b) the same remark applies to the prefix *su-* which is used to fill up a metrical gap as in *sualāṅkāra-* 1 2 2, *supariṭṭhiya-* 1 4 3, *sumanīṭṭhaya-* 3 1 13, *sunisalla-* 4 12 7, *sumanohara-* 5 3 7, *sudārūna-* 7 7 6, *su-Mallavanta-* 7 11 3, *supariyāṇa-* 9 5 1, *sukulīṇavahu-* 12 6 2, *supūyaphala-* 14 7 3, *supahutta-* 14 7 9, *su-Tanūyari-* 16 4 7, *suviḥānaya-* 1 5 9, *susārahi-* 17 9 6, *su-pariṭṭhavevi-* 19 1 4, *su-Pasannakitti-* 10 10 6.

§46. In *sa-kiyattha* (= *kṛtārtha*) 10 7 2, *sa* is mildly emphatic.

It becomes frequent in early vernaculars and develops a pleonastic function.

§47. In *anavasa-* 12 6 9, *ana-* is a negative prefix. *ku-* and *du-* (= *dur-*, *dus-*) have the same function as in Sanskrit.

V. Stem-formation

§48. As the final consonant of the stems disappeared since the Prakrit stage, all the Ap. stems end in a vowel. The quantity of the final vowel is indifferent. The general tendency of Ap. is to shorten the final syllable and hence Pk. fem. stems in *-ā*, *-ī* and *-ū* appear as *A*, *I* and *U* stems in Ap. as a rule. But due to liberal use of Prakritisms, due to the later development *-iya-* into *-ī* and *-uya-* into *-ū* and due to lengthening and shortening affected to suit metre, we have Ap. stems ending in *-a*, *-i*, *-u* as well as *-ā*, *-ī*, *-ū*. The stems with a short final predominate. The other ones are used often to satisfy exigencies of metre.

§49. Enlargement of the stem by adding *-ya-* (from 'svārthe *kah'*) is quite common. Final *-aya*, *-iya* and *-uya* of the enlarged stems are liable to become *-ā*, *-ī*, and *-ū* respectively through contraction and hence in *A*-declension (mas. and neut.) we have two parallel stems, one ending in *-a* (or *-aya*), the other ending in *-ā*. The latter has later on considerably contributed to the evolution of the oblique form of the NIA. languages.

§50. The tendency of normalization in nominal and verbal flexion developed in Prakrit has gained considerable strength in Ap. The other types are gradually brought in line with the *A*-type. *bahava-* (*bahu-*) 5 9 1, *pasava-* (*pasu-*) 14 11 8, illustrating the change of *U*-stems to *A*-stems and the Ins. sing. forms in *-em* from *I*-stems (§83) are indicative of this tendency. Similarly in the case of Fem. *A*-stem, instrumentals in *-ehim* (§75), Gen. forms in *-hum* (§80) and Loc. forms in *-him* (§76) illustrate the influence of the masculine.

§51. In the case of the fem. bases, the general tendency in Ap. is to turn *I*-bases into *A*-bases by enlarging them with the addition of the pleonastic suffix *-iya*.

VI. Inflection

a) Substantive.

§52. The flexion system of Ap. is in a process of disintegration. Merging of Nom. and Acc., of Abl. and Gen., partial merging of Ins. and Loc., confusion of masc. and neut., domination of *A* declension, and increasing employment of post-positions to convey various case relations are the characteristic indications of this state of affairs.

§53. The Ap. used in the *Varṇavṛttas* and some of the *Mātrāvṛttas* is more or less Prakritized. Many Pk. forms are found in the passages composed in those meters.

Stems in *-a* (mas. and neut.).

§54. For the influence of this type over other types see §§50, 80, 83.

§55. *-u* (enl. *-au*) is the only termination in the Nom. and Acc. sing., there being no form in *-a* or *-ā*. Nom. sing. forms in *-o* occur sporadically as Prakritisms before the indeclinable *vi* (1 7 9, 2 13 9, 4 5 8, 4 13 3 etc.) and under metrical stress (17 6 1, 17 10 1 etc.). Metre is also responsible for occasional Prakrit Acc. in *-am*.

§56. For the enlarged neut. sing forms in *-aum* see §12.

§57. Stem-enlargement with pleonastic *-ḍa-* (*-ḍaya-*) is not known to our text. *-ḍaya-* is used in a pejorative sense only (§44).

§58. Voc. sing. uses the bare stem, which has its final *-a* occasionally lengthened (through contraction of *-aya-* from enlargement). Note, °*sārā* 1 12 6, *paivā* 5 12 5, *mudhā* 5 12 6, *Pahan-janā* 9 8 1a, all at the end of a Pāda. In forms like *bhaḍārā* 2 6 10b, *-ā* has resulted from the contraction of the stem-final *-aya*. On most of these points PC. agrees with MP.

§59. The bare stem or the stem with its ending vowel lengthened (the result of vowel contraction in the stem enlarged with pleonastic *-ya-* from *-ka-*) is used as the Nom. Acc. Masc. pl. form. These as well as forms with the termination *-aiṃ* are employed in the Neut. pl.: *sahāsa* (*sahasra-*) 2 11 7, *pavvaiyā* (*pravrajita-*) 2 11 7, and *sahāsaiṃ* 2 10 8 are all neut. pl. In forms like *gavesā* 14 10 1, the final *-aya* of the pl. form *gavesaya* is contracted as *-ā*.

§60. As remarked above (§37), occasionally mas. stems also take this neut. termination *-aiṃ*.

§61. *eṃ*, *eṇa* (*-ēṇa*), are the terminations of Ins. sing. Short *-e* and *-eṃ* are unknown to our text, while *-iṃ* is found as an orthographic variant of *-eṃ*. A roughly made sample analysis gives 2 : 1 as the proportion of forms in *-eṃ* and *eṇa* respectively. This agrees with the figures for HP. given by Alsdorf. Metre accounts for most of the forms in *-ēṇa*. The same remark applies to a few Prakritisms in *-eṇaiṃ* (eg. 17 3 1, 17 7 1, 17 8 1, 17 15 1, 13 4 1).

§62. In the termination *-eṃ*, the vowel is probably short, as shown by Alsdorf on the ground that its alternative form is *-iṃ* in the Mss. (cf. Loc. sing. termination in its two forms short *-e* and *-i* in the Mss.).

§63. Regarding *-eṇa* Tagare observes¹ that it was less popular in Southern Ap. It is frequent in MP. because in it 'Pūspadanta deliberately tried to initiate the high-flown ornate style of Sk. and Pk. classics. One has simply to turn to Jc. (i.e. *Jasaharacariu*) (which is a work of a more popular nature), and one finds the popularity of *-iṃ*, *-eṃ* termination.'

But these observations are not correct. The frequency of the forms in *-eṇa* in PC. proves that free occurrence of these forms in MP. is not just a vagary of Pūspadanta. And in a casual survey of the *Jasaharacariu* I have been able to spot two hundred and odd forms in *-eṇa* which shows it to be in no way different from MP. on this point.

§64. Further, following Grierson, Tagare derives² *-eṃ* of Inst. sing. from Loc. sing. *-aiṃ*. He believes that the Inst. and Loc. merged into one case in Apa. and the desinences of Loc. came to be substituted for those of Inst. He finds support for this view in the Inst. sing. forms in *-i* (from Loc. sing. short *-e*) found in Bh. and Kp. He thinks, "the use of *-i* for Inst. sg. was well established in S(outhern) Ap. of the 10th Cent. A.D. e.g., *kāli* from *kāla-*, *suhi* from *sukha-*, *daṃsaṇi* from *darśana-* in J(asahara) c(ariu)'. Hence he finds it 'surprising that Alsdorf's edition of H(ari)V (*aṃśapurāṇa*) should contain no *-i* forms'. He comes to the conclusion that "*-e*

(1) Stray cases like *ujjaliya* (qualifying *asivaru*) 18 8 2, *kaya* (qualifying *marāṇu*) 12 3, 5, *juijha* 7 5 2 are modernizations, while voc. sing. forms in *-u* occurring at quite a few places are counted as scribal slips.

(2) Tagare, 1948, 118.

(3) Tagare, 1948, 118-120.

is a regular term(ination) of the Ins. sg. in Ap., though it was originally of the Loc. sg."

Now these views are not borne out by facts. Ins. sing. forms in *-i* are not found in MP. as also in our text. From just three instances of such forms from the *Jasaharacariu* Tagare generalizes that *-i* was well-established as an Ins. sing. termination in the Southern Apa. of the 10th Cent. But even these three forms lose all their meagre evidential value on examination. *kāli* is found as *kālim* in the *Index Verborum* to the *Hist. Gram.* of Apa. and actually it is *kālim* (i.e. the variant of *kālem*) as shown by the metre of *Jasaharacariu* 2 15. The second form in *-i*, viz., *suhi* is not found in the *Index*, but the latter quotes *suha* (equated with *śvā* 'a dog') from *Jasaharacariu* 2 35 10, and if we consult the original passage we find that the actual word is *suṇahu* and not *suhi*. The remaining third form *daṃsaṇi* is correctly quoted, but it occurs in a passage which is plainly a fourteenth century interpolation² in the *Jasaharacariu*. This is one out of many instances of the uncritical use of the sources on the part of the author of the *Hist. Gram.* of Apa. which has unfortunately vitiated several of his conclusions.

Thus it still remains to be demonstrated that the works of Puṣpadanta contain Instruments in *-i* and unless this is done, it cannot be accepted that Loc. sing. in short *-e* was used in an Instrumental sense³. This fact would go against the derivation of *-em* from *-ahim*, which otherwise on phonetic grounds also appears unconvincing. Loss of *-h-*, change of the final nasalization to an Anusvāra and the contraction of *-a-* and *-i* into *-e-* (in the face of their preservation in the neut. pl. termination *-aim*) which are presupposed by the proposed evolution *-ahim* into *-em* remain unexplained. Hence the derivation accepted by Bloch and Turner (*eṇa* becoming *em*) is to be preferred. Turner's suggestion that in Ap. *-eṇa*, *-ṇ-* probably represented Anusvāra is unacceptable, because reading the two-moraic *-em* in place of the three-moraic *-eṇa* would spoil the metre.

§65. *bhamantaeṇa* 1 13 9a, *uttinṇaena* 3 8 1a, *ubbhinnṇaena* 3 8 1a, *puṇṇaena* 3 1 2a, *samāṇijjantaena* 1 2 12b (all at the end of a Pāda) are instances of the enlarged Ins. sing. forms.

§66. For Instrumental forms used for the Locative see the next article.

§67. Short *-e* (orthographic variant *-i*) is the only termination of the Loc. sing. *-ahim* is not found for A stems in PC. Occasionally Ins. forms are used for Loc., e.g. *āsaṇṇem* 15 5 8 and especially in Loc. absolute constructions as at 1 2 12b, 3 8 10b, etc. In *anṇehim kiya ṇivitti anṇekkahim* 3 12 4 'others abstained (piously) from many other thing', *anṇekkahim* presents a case of using Ins. for Abl. *khīra-mahaṇṇave khīru bhareppinu* 2 5 8 can be rendered as 'having collected milk at the Milky Ocean.'

§68. *-ehim* and *-ahim* are found in Ins. and Loc. pl. *-ihim* appears as an orthographic variant of *-ehim*. Of these terminations, *-ehim* predominates. A comparison of the Mss. indicates that a gradual process of substituting *-ahim* for *-ihim* (*-ehim*) was at work,

(1) *hā! Jasaharu rāṇai ajju muu, hā! dāva! kāim maiṃ suṇahu haṃ*

(2) Vaidya, 1931, Introduction, 17.

(3) It would appear *prima facie* that in *vijau Dasāṇane ghutṭhau* PC. 10 11 9a. *Dasāṇane* is a Loc. form used in an Ins. sense. But *vijau ghutṭhu amārāhiva-sāhaṇe* PC. 8 10 1b ('Victory was proclaimed in the ranks of the Lord of Gods') and several such passages show that this was an idiomatic expression and the form in short *-e* has a Loc. sense. So also in *samāvaṇe* 5 13 1a *samāṣeṇa* 'in short' and *kare* 6 13 2a, 6 16 8a

for the Ms. which is comparatively careful in preserving the language of the original has at many places forms in *-ehim* corresponding to the forms in *-ahim* found in the Mss. handing down a comparatively later text-tradition. The proportion of *-ehim* forms to *-ahim* forms in PC. is roughly estimated as 3 : 1.

§69. *-aho* (orthographically *-ahu*) is the normal termination of Abl. Gen. sing. *-ā(ā)ha* is never used in PC¹ but Prakritic *-āsu* is found. Most of the forms in *-āsu* occur at the end of the trochaeically closing Pādas (e.g. 1 8 5, 1 13 3, 4 10 4, 4 11 7).

§70. Both *-ā(ā)hvuṇi* and *-ā(ā)hā* are used for Gen. pl. Forms in *-ā(ā)huṇi* are fairly numerous². It should be admitted that such cases are rare when all the three Mss. of PC. read *-ā(ā)huṇi* at relevant places. As a rule forms in *-ā(ā)huṇi* are found in only one of the Mss. at a time (mostly in either A. or P.). In a lesser number of cases two Ms. agree in reading *-ā(ā)huṇi*. Corresponding to *-ā(ā)huṇi* in one Ms. we find *-ā(ā)hu* or *-ā(ā)hā* (and occasionally *-ā(ā)ha* in other Mss. As the Mss which are found more authentic contain numerous cases of *-ā(ā)huṇi*, I have accepted it in the constituted text if it is attested by even one Ms. and I have reconstructed it when the Mss read varyingly *-hu* and *hā*. But when both P. and A. read *-ha* (with S. reading *-hu*) that has been accepted in the constituted text.

§71. Puṣpadanta occasionally used this form as we can gather from the cases noted by Alsdorf and from occurrences like *pīṇiṇya-bhāvavahūṇi* (38 18 7), *puvavahūṇi* (38 18 7 so to be read for the textual *puvavāḥ* in view of the rhyme), *tasa-thāvarajīvavahūṇi* (39 8 6), *devavahūṇi* (39 11 10b), *ari-bandhavavahūṇi* (48 20 4), *varisavahūṇi* (49 13 11) in MP. This upholds the Prakrit grammarians to some extent in their sanction for *-huṇi* as a Gen. termination³.

§72. Prakrit termination *-āṇa* is rarely found in PC. I-XX.

Feminine Stems In *-ā(ā)*

§73. Besides zero, *-u* is the termination of Nom. Acc. plur. before which the stem vowel is optionally lengthened. *uppāiu* (from *uppāya-*) 1 10 1 and *seviu* (from *seviya-*) 2 8 7 are peculiar in that they stand for *uppāiyau* and *seviyau* respectively. Probably these forms are instances of contraction under metrical stress as is also seen in another form from *vāimāṇiḥe* for *vāimāṇiyaho* (from *vāimāṇiya-*) 15 15 5.

§74. Short *-e* (orthographic variant *-i*) is the only termination of Inst. sing. No form in *-aim* or *-aim* is attested from PC.

§75. Forms in I. plur. end in *-ahim*. In *āehim* *vara-vijjehim* 9 12 9, *guhehim* (I. for Abl.) 13 5 6, *viṭṭiehim* 10 6 6, *koilehim* 6 6 6 Masc. ending *ehim* is employed.

§76. *-he* is the termination of G. L. sing. In later orthography it is spelt as *-hi* and the Mss. often confuse it with *-him*⁴. In the case of Loc., Mss. clearly show this hesita-

(1) The same is the case with MP. though *maranaha kerāu* (38 19 6a) appears to be an exception.

(2) e.g. see PC. 3 4 9, 3 4 10, 3 10 5, 3 13 3, 3 13 4, 3 13 6, 4 2 3, 4 6 10, 4 7 8, 4 7 9, 2 8 1, 2 8 6, 2 8 8, 2 14 2, 2 14 3, 2 14 4, 5 7 3, 5 7 4, 5 8 7, etc.

(4) There is overwhelming evidence to show that the language of the Apabhramśa texts has undergone continuous revision and modernization so far as its

(3) cf. Tagare, 1948, 147
orthography was concerned. Hence the picture of the language of the same text would vary in accordance with the age of the Ms. of that text. To quote one instance only at PC. 19 12 1b PS. read *Añjanaho*. A. *Añjanahe* equivalent

tion between *-he*, *-hi* and *-hiṃ*, where *-hiṃ* can be as well genuine. Hence besides *Aujjhahe* 2 7 5, *Ujjhahe* 4 1 8 we have *Aujjahhiṃ* (S. °hi, A. °he) 5 1 1, *Ujjhahiṃ* (A. °he) 5 12 9b, *guahiṃ* 19 9 4, *silahiṃ* (A. °ha) 13 8 6.

§77. Here as elsewhere, the short *e* of the earlier orthography is spelt as *i* in the later orthography and hence the earlier form of the G.L. termination is *-he* and not *-hi* or *hiṃ* as held by Tagore¹. Hence Alsdorf is right in considering the terminations of G. and L. of Fem. A stems as identical and we need not try to connect it with *-asmin* or *-adhi*.

§78. In later Apabhraṃśa *-ahiṃ* is quite frequently used for the Loc. sing. of masc. A-stems.

§79. Besides *-he* and *-hiṃ*, thrice *-hā* is attested in L. sing. of the fem. A-stems: *silahā* and *ilahā* 12 19 9b, *dikkahā* (P.S. °ha) 3 10 2; The *Sanatkumāracarita* has *piyahā* and *ṇiyahā* and *Sāvayadhammadohā* 95 uses *ḍalahā* in the Loc. sing. sense. *narayahā* at *Pāhūdadohā* 5 is a similar instance of L. Sing. of masc. A stem. All these forms cannot be possibly just scribal errors².

§80. In G. plur. we find *-huṃ* and *-hā*, obviously extended from the masc. Thus *chāyahuṃ* and *padāyahuṃ* 3 4 7, *muahuṃ* 19 2 8, *cavantiyahuṃ* and *acchantiyahuṃ* 19 9 4, *sunhahuṃ* (P.S.) 19 4 9, *sua-sāriyahuṃ* 17 5 2, *vijjahuṃ* (S. °he, A. °hu) 12 9 7, *vijjahu* 9 11 9b; *pīvara-thaṇahā* and *varaṅgaṇahā* 3 13 2, *dheṇuvāhā* 3 13 5, *kannahā* (P.S. *hiṃ*) 10 7 1.

§81. *sāsuṇṇa* and *sunhāṇa* 19 5 1 are Prakritisms.

Masc. I and U Stems

§82. The final vowel of the bare stem used in the Nom. Acc. sing. and plur. is optionally lengthened.

§83. *-ṇā* and Anusvāra are the terminations of I. sing.: *sura-vaiṇā* 2 3 2, *vaḥṇā* 13 2 1a, *Sumāliṃ* (S. *Sumālem*) and *Māliṃ* (S. *Mālem*) 8 6 8, *Vāliṃ* 12 9 10, *Sumāliṃ* 8 9 6, *vairiṃ* 15 14 1, *Hari-kesiṃ* 16 13 7, *Sirimāliṃ* and *aliṃ* 17 5 6; once the form ends in *-em*, *Mālem* (rhyming with *ḍālem*) which betrays the influence of A declension.

To the derivation of this Anusvāra of I. sing. from *-ṇā* (*aliṇā* becoming *aliṇa* becoming *aliṃ*) Tagare³ prefers to

to *Añjanāyāh*. A is in many points more reliable than P and S. so far as the metre, language and orthography of PC. are concerned. Had I only P. and S. at my disposal and constituted that text on their basis, I would have quoted *Añjanāho* as an instance of the extension of masc. *-ho* termination to the fem. A. stems. Similarly there are several instances in PC. of P. and S. giving the Nom. Acc. sing. of masc. A stems as ending in *-a* while the corresponding reading in A. ends in *u*. Paying little heed to this sort of variable, defective and unreliable orthography of the Ap. Mss., the uncritical character of some Ap. texts and their indiscriminating use have marred many conclusions in Tagare's *Historical Grammar of Apabhraṃśa* which otherwise so far as the method of treatment is concerned, makes a valuable contribution to Apabhraṃśa linguistics.

(1) Tagare, 1948, §92.

(2) Over and above these terminations, Tagare gives a supposed instance of 'zero' termination in L. sing. of fem. A stems (Hist. Gram. of Apa. 92A and 93B and p. 160). The form in question according to Tagare is *akhaini* 'of a perpetual nature' qualifying *rāmāim* supposed to be I. sing. from *rāma* = *rāmā* in *Pāhūdadohā* 42. This is a clear case of misinterpretation based on misdivision. The line actually reads *jasu akhai nirāmāim gayau manu* i.e. *yasya akśaye nirāmāye gataṃ manah*. Thus *akhaini* and *rāmāi* are ghost words and there is no instance of zero termination in I.

(3) Tagare, 1948, 168.

explain it as a result of the influence of masc. A declension. He parallels *aggim* (*agginā*) with *sappim* (*sarpeṇa*). But this is unacceptable as in the A declension the genuine early form ends in *-em* and not in *-im* and as such *aggim* cannot be explained with the help of *sappem*. Only those I. sing. forms of the masc. I, U declensions which end in *-em* are formed under the influence of masc. A declension.

§84. *-he* and *-ho* are found in G. sing. *munihē* (S.A. °ho-) and *jhunihē* 1 1 9, °*disihē* (S.A. °ho) 1 1 13, *Nāhīhē* (P.S. °hi) 1 13 3, *saṁdhihē* (P.S. *saṁdhiē*) 1 3 3, *sihīhē* 2 11 9b, *Vāhuvālihē* 4 10 5, *guruhe* 2 9 6, *Meruhe* 12 1 19b, *muṇuho* (S. °him) and *cūdāmanihō* 1 1 12, *guruho* and *kappataruho* 1 1 8. °*vāihu* (rhyming with *Vijaya-sihu*) 7 4 5 is obscure.

§85. Corresponding to the singular terminations, *-him* and *hum* are the terminations of the plur. Instances are *aṭṭhāna-vaihim* *bhāihī* 4 2 6, *bhāihim* 9 11 4, *vairihim* (P.S. °him) 7 9 1, *guruhum* 7 12 5, *vairihum* (P.S. hi) 7 11 6, *sāhuhum* and °*vāhuhum* 5 3 5.

§86. Loc. sing. ends in *-him*: *Meruhim* 2 1, 5 1 6, (P. °he), °*irihim* 11 3 1.

Fem. i and u stems.

§87. *-he* is used in Abl. and G. sing, *-him* in plur. *Paramesarihim* and °*sarihim* 9 1 9, °*scāddhihim* 2 15 5, *kamaliṇihim* 19 4 9a.

§88. Loc. Sing. has *-he* and *-him*. Instances are *vihattihē* (S. *-him*) 4 1 8, *vāvihe* 5 14 7; 6 10 6, *karīnihē* (P.S. hi-) 7 3 1, *gaṇiyārihē* 7 3 3, *uccolihe* (P.S. °hi) 9 3 1, *scāddhihim* 2 15 9, 6 2 2, 7 1 2, 8 1 1 (A °he), *māhihim* 4 8 9, 4 12 2, 10 10 3. *purihim* (P.S. °he) 11 14 11b, *rayaṇihim* 18 6 6, *uccolihim* 20 3 3.

§89. *-him* is also employed in L. plur. e.g. *paolihim* 16 14 8.

b) Post-positions.

§90. The following post-positions in a compounded or un-compounded form, are found in PC. In the case of those which are declinable, the base is also given.

§91. *samau* (Sk. *samam* enl.) 2 12 2, *saṁāna-* (sk. *saṁāna-*) 2 11 7, 4 2 2, 3 10 2 and *sarisau* (Sk. *sadrśakam*, Guj. *sarsum*) 14 4 9 govern Ins. and are used in an instrumental sense conveying the idea 'with', 'along with'.

§92. *kārane* 4 12 3, 10 6 6, °1 10 5, °9 1 2 and °*kajje* (**kārye* = *krte*) 6 12 7, 12 5 5 or °*kajjeṇa* (**kāryeṇa* = *krte*) 10 4 3, governing Gen. are used in a dative sense to convey the idea 'for' 'for the sake of'.

§93. *laggevi* (abs. of V *lagg-* 'stick'; = *ārabhya*) 1 16 4, 6 9 8, 12 2 8 governing Gen. is used in an Abl. sense to convey the idea 'beginning from'.

§94. *keraya-* and *taṇaya-* (HC. IV 422) the early ancestors of Guj. *kerum* and *taṇum* are used frequently as Gen. post-positions. They govern Gen. They are found at 6 13 5, 9 8 3, (*kerau*), 4 3 8, 5 3 3 (*kerī*), 1 9 9b (°*kerī*), 6 11 9 (*kerāim*), 9 11 7 (*tāha mi kerāim*, where *mi* (*api*) intervenes) etc., and 4 5 2, 4 5 5 (*taṇau*), 3 7 1

(1) This can also be interpreted as L. plur.

(*tanai*), 3 6 10a, 4 3 7, 4 14 2, 9 6 2 (*tanīya*), 8 4 9 ab, 9 6 2 (*ttanīya*), 1 16 5 (*tanaya*) etc.

§95. Tagare has misunderstood the function of *tanaya*. It is a declinable adjective (like *sambandhin* with which it is rendered by Hemacandra), qualifying the following substantive and as such quite normally is in number, gender and case concord with the latter. *tanaya* can be declined in all cases and numbers depending upon the substantive qualified by it. Hence there is nothing like a double genitive in *taho tanayaho nāmaho* (Bh. 96 7) as is held by Tagare'. Again he understands that *tana* was also popular as an Instr. post-position in Western Apabhraṃśa. This conclusion is arrived at from *mahu tanai* (*Paramappapayāsu*, 2 186) = *maḍiyena, sukaihiṃ tanāim* (MP. 1 12 8) 'pertaining to good poets' and *vaddattanaho taneṇa* (HC. 1 12 8) 'for the sake of greatness' which is comparable to *siddhattanaho taneṇa* (*Pāhuḍadohā*, 38). But by no stretch of imagination these cases can be made to yield the conclusion that therein *tana* is used as an Instr. post-position. In the first case it qualifies a substantive in Instr. sing. The second case has neither any Instr. ending nor any instrumental sense. In the remaining two instances *kāraṇeṇa* is to be understood after *taneṇa* (i.e. *vaddattanaho taneṇa kāraṇeṇa* and *siddhattanaho taneṇa kāraṇeṇa*) and then it is clearly seen to be a gen. post-position.

Thus there is no justification for holding that *tana* was used as an Instr. post-position also.

§96. *uvari* (*upari*) 2 3 8, 6 6 2 etc. *uvarim* 17 8 10b, *uppari* 1 3 3, 2 3 4 governs Gen. and are used in a Loc. sense conveying the idea 'on' 'above'. So also °*matthae* (*mastakē*; Guj. *māthe*) 1 8 13, 9 9 9.

§97. *bhaṇevi* (abs. of *V bhaṇ-* 'speak') 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 14 5 8 governs Acc. and has the sense of Sk. *iti kṛtvā, iti matvā*. From *mahi-vallaku bhanevi jo thuvvai* 3 9 6, 'who is praised by being spoken of as the lord of the earth—by being looked upon as the lord of the earth', we can see the semantic evolution which further changes the meaning to *uddiśya, prati* or 'towards' as exemplified at 6 7 5 and 2 4 9 (*bhaṇevi*), thus bringing it not only morphologically, but semantically too in harmony with its Guj. representative *bhaṇi* 'towards'.

§98. Neither *hontau*¹ nor *thiu* are found in PC. *pāsu* and *pāse-him* governing genitive are used in the sense of near. See Index s.v. *pāsiu* governing genitive is used in the sense of 'because of' as in *eyaho pāsiu* 10 8 2, 3 'because of him'. But at 4 5 4, 10 9 6, 9 5 6, 7, 8, it appears to have been used in a genitive sense conveying the idea 'belonging to'.

(1) Tagare, 1948, 197.

(2) Tagare says that *hontau* in the Abl. sense is unknown to Southern Apabhraṃśa (*Hist. Gram. Apa.*, 192). But Alsdorf quotes four instances, three from Hp. (89 18 13, 92 17 12, 92 19 2) and one from *Nāyakumāracarīu* (6 7 9) of the post-positional use of *hontau*. I have come across the following instance from Svayambhū's RC.: *āyau kumḍina-nayarahō hontau* 9 2 7b, and one more from the *Jasaharacarīu*: *haṃ vivaraho hontau nīsarīu* 3 3 17. There is, therefore, no ground to believe that this post-positional use of *hontau* was of a late Western Apabhraṃśa origin.

c) Pronouns.

§99. First Person Pronoun:

Sing.	Plur.
N. <i>haum</i> 4 4 3, 4 4 5, 4 14 8.	<i>amhe</i> 2 15 7, 2 8 3.
	<i>amhe</i> 7 4 9.
	<i>amhañ</i> 10 4 3.
Acc. I. L. <i>maim</i> 15 6 2, 1 3 1, 2 16 8, 3 9 5, 4 5 3, 5 9 8.	<i>amhehim</i> 2 13 9b. (I.L.)
Abl. G. <i>mahu</i> 1 12 6, 8, 4 1 9b, 4 3 3, 4 5 2.	<i>amhahum</i> 2 4 2, 3, 4, 2 6 10.
<i>majjhu</i> 11 5 9b.	<i>amhahā</i> 2 15 3, 10 6 6.

§100. Second Person Pronoun.

Sing.	Plur.
N. <i>tuhum</i> 4 3 6, 8, 4 12 6.	<i>tumhe</i> 7 4 9. <i>tumhaiṃ</i> 6 12 5.
Acc. I.L. <i>paim</i> 1 3 1, 4 2 9b, 4 5 8; 2 10 8, 2 10 9.	<i>tumhem</i> 5 9 4. (I.L.).
Abl. Gen. <i>tuha</i> 4 2 6, 3 8 10; <i>tau</i> 1 16 1, 4 12 2; <i>tuva</i> 19 15 9; <i>tujjhu</i> 4 4 9a.	<i>tumahaiṃ</i> 10 7 9a. <i>tumhahum</i> 10 8 5 <i>tumhahā</i> 5 5 3, 10 8 2 <i>tumha</i> 4 14 2.

§101. Other Pronouns: Their declension follows mostly that of the nouns. So only the peculiar forms are noted.

a) Third Person Pronoun: Nom. sing.¹ masc. *su* 8 8 9, fem. *sa* 10 2 3; I. sing. *teṇa* 3 9 10a, fem. *tīe* 7 3 4; G. sing. masc. *tāsu* 4 9 2, 1 6 1, 8, 1 11 3, 4 3 2, 4 13 8, 4 14 2 (all at the end of a Pāda); 1 11 7, 1 12 4, 3 9 7, 4 3 2, 4 4 4, 4 9 2, 5 1 3, 4; fem. *tāhe* 5 1 5 as well as *tahe* 1 13 6.

b) Relative Pronoun: G. sing. *jasu* 1 3 14a, 1 7 6, 1 16 2, 3, 3 3 11a; *jāsu* 1 6 8, 1 11 3.

c) Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun: N. sing. masc. *ko vi* 4 6 9, 10, 13 2 4, 18 1 9a; *kavana-* 1 6 1, 4 4 4, 8 6 9a; 2 14 9; neut. *kāim* 2 12 7, 2 12 9b, 2 14 3, 4 3 5; N. plur. *ke vi* 7 13 3; G. sing. *kāsu* 3 9 4.

d) Proximate Demonstrative Pronoun: N. Sing. masc. *ehu* 1 3 12, 6 13 4, *ehau* 2 3 9b; neut. *eu* 5 5 5; *iu* 10 1 8; N. plur. masc. *e* (short) 15 3 4; I. sing. *eñ*. 3 9 10b. N. sing. fem. *ima* 19 10 2; N. sing. neut. *imu* 4 4 9a, 9 1 5, 12 2 7, 15 11 9a, 19 1 10, 19 15 9; I. sing. masc. *āyaehim* 10 6 7.

d) Verbal Flexion.

§102. Present Indicative. It is also used to indicate shades of indefiniteness—subjunctive, immediate future etc.

a) First person Singular. *-mi* is the only termination. *-um* is absent with the solitary exception of *visahaum* 18 6 2, which therefore invites suspicion. *-mi* appears as *-vi* (*-vi*) in *dharevi*, *pariharevi* 18 8 9b.

b) *-ahum* serves for the First Person Plural as in *jāṇahum* 2 13 9b, 5 5 2, *pāvahum* and *āvahum* 2 15 2. *jāhum* 2 12 8,

(1) Tagare (1948, 222) observes, 'Neut. direct sing. *tau* from *tako* from *ta-ka-h* is an extended form of *ta-* in *Pāhudadohā* 11.' This is an error. Hiralal Jain has corrected his interpretation of this Dohā in the *Tippaṇī*, equating rightly *tau* with *tapah*, but Tagare has failed to consult it and has followed the incorrect translation.

3 4 10, *vandahum* 3 4 10, *lehum* 2 15 8, *paribhamahum* 6 13 7, *pekkhahum* 12 9 7, *parisujjhahum* 19 1 10b (in the last seven cases the sense has different shades of indefiniteness).

c) *-hi* is the only termination for the Second Person Singular and *-hu* or *-ho* (*acchahu* 3 4 10, *gavesaho* 12 8 9b, *jāṇahu* 4 5 2) for the Plural.

d) Besides the normal *-ai*, *-ei* appears in the Third Person Singular mostly in metrically conditioned cases (*khañcei* 3 12 5, *kareḥi* 4 12 6).

e) *-ahim* is not found in the Third Person Plural.

§103. The desinences of the Future are the same as those of the Present Indicative; only the special base is formed by adding *-(e)sa*. Instances: 1. plur. *karesahum* 3 6 11a; 2. plur. *karesaho* 12 8 9b; 3. sing. *hosai* 4 5 4, *vahesai* 6 11 3; 3. plur. *hosanti* 5 9 10.

The *-ha* type of future is not found in our text.

§104. Imperative.

a) Imper. 1. pl. (These cases can be also regarded as present Ind. 1. plur. forms used in an indefinite sense) *jāhum* 2 12 8, 3 4 10b; *vandahum* 3 4 10b, *karahum* 5 10 7, *bhamādahum* 5 10 8, *paisahum* 6 13 9, *paisahum* 7 9 1.

b) Imper. 2. Sing.

i) *-ahi*: *padarisahi* 2 9 6, *genhahi* 6 4 9b, *lahahi* 19 15 8, *bhuñjahi* 12 11 5, *jāhi* 2 9 6, *jajjāhi* (intensive) 15 5 6, *jivahi* 7 12 1, *vollahi* 18 8 3, *dakkhavahi* 19 15 2, *ehi* 7 9 1;

ii) *-u*: *jiu* 4 3 8, *ṇisarū* 4 7 2, *maru* 5 7 2, *hasu*, *bhuñju* 7 12 3, *taju*, *jujjhu* 7 12 3, *cau*, *saṃcaru* 7 12 4, *sunu* 7 12 5, *cadu*, *āu*, *padu* 19 15 3, *bhamu*, *ramu* 19 15 5, *utthutthu* (intensive) 10 4 4;

iii) short *-e*: *kare* 4 3 2, 9 2 6, (rhyme-secure at) 6 16 8, 15 5 6, *bhuñje*, 4 12 6, *kahe* (rhyme-secure) 6 13 7, 8 6 9, *pāle* 7 12 6, *anukunje* 12 5 13, *anubhuñje* 12 10 9b, *ṇihāle* 12 5 14a, *mue* 15 7 2, *jotte* 19 2 5, *dhare* 19 15 6.

iv) *-i*: *vollī* 2 14 1, *sunī* 5 1 1, *kahī* 1 9 6, *pariṇī* 10 5 8.

§105. The forms in short *-e/--i* as also in *-u* are commonly used. There are several forms in short *-e*. The Ms. which leads in preserving original orthographic features, is also leading in attesting the imper. forms in short *-e*. It is quite naturally explained by Jacobi and Alsdorf as a development of the Sk. opt. 2. sing. in *-eh*. The *-i* forms represent a phonetically later stage. Tagare's suggestion to explain it as due to passive + zero or to the loss of *-h* in *-(a)hi* is quite unattractive.

The term *-u* is also to be explained in accordance with the Ap. tendency to turn final *-a* into *-u*. It has nothing to do with the *-u* of the 3. sing.

§106. Imper. 2. pl. ends in *-aho* or *-ahu*: *toḍaho*, *ḍohaho*, *chaṇḍaho* 2 13 4, *bhindaho* 5 11 5 (rhyme-secure), *joyaho* 2 3 9b (rhyme-secure), *lakkhaho* 5 5 1 (rhyme-secure), *bhaṇaho*, *maṇḍaho* 4 8 9, *niṭṭhavaho*, *paṭṭhavaho* 6 2 8, *haṇaho*, *khaṇaho* 7 4 7, *dharaho* 7 7 2;

āgacchahu (rhyme-secure) 3 4 10b, *āmellahu* 3 7 4, *karahu* 4 3 3, 4 5 2, *thāhu* 2 16 11, *kahahu* 4 1 9b.

§107. Optative.

2. sing. *dejja* 2 6 10b, *jujjhejjahi* 15 5 6, *khamejjahi* 19 14 4, *lajjijjahi* 18 8 3.

§108. Passive.

- a) Pres. 2 sing. *paṇavijjahi*, *uvamijjahi* 2 6 9;
 b) 3. sing. 2 6 9, *uvamijjai* 1 6 1, *ghāijjai* 1 10 5, *laijja* 2 5 5, *jijjai* 7 11 9b.

§109. Causative.

- a) *uddāva-* 2 1 7, *caḍāva-* 2 3 1, *cintāva-* 2 9 2, *khamāva* 4 14 3, *devāva-* 1 8 3, *darisāva-* 2 3 9, *ṇhāva-* 2 5 9a.
 b) *viṇṇava-* 1 3 1, 1 7 9, *dakkhava-* 2 8 5, *ṇhava* 2 6 1, *thava* 2 2 7, 2 6 5;
 c) *bhamāḍa-* 5 10 9;
 d) *paīsāra* (from *paīsa-*) 5 5 8, 13 10 10a etc.; *vaiśāra* (from *vaiśa-*) 5 14 3, 20 3 3.

§110. Denominative:

- a) simple: *pāyaḍa-* 1 1 19, *dhavala-* 3 3 6, *uppallāṇa-* 5 4 5, *ṇhāṇa-* 5 4 5, *maila-* 14 7 8, *dhūma-* 17 14 7;
 b) compound: *kāṇekkha-* (from *kāna-* + *Vikkha-*) 2 12 8, *mambhīsa-* (from *mā* + *bhīsa-*) 10 2 1, *kaṇṇāra-* (from *kaṇṇa* + *āra-*) 19 14 2.

§111. -cvi- forms:

- a) *āsannhūu* 1 8 5, *muhalihūyau* 1 13 9, *vilakkhī-hūu* 4 11 8, *dūri-hoi* 6 4 3, *ḍhillihontāim* 8 5 11a, *ṇiratthī-kiu* 20 4 7.
 b) *kannuppalī-karevi* 1 8 1, *vasi-kiu* 4 5 3, *duvvali-huyau* 18 5 9b.

§112. Infinitives.

- a) *-aṇahā*: *vandaṇahā* 1 9 1, *pariṇaṇaha* 5 15 9b, *kampanahā* 10 1 8;
 b) *-ehum*: *ṇiehum* 10 2 4;
 c) *-evi*: *dharevi* 9 13 3.

At 2 12 5 the infinitive of purpose is conveyed by using the Loc. sing. of the Gerundive: *pievae laggā* 'began to drink'.

§113. Absolutives: There are several terminations for the absolute: *-evi*, *ēvi* *-avi* *-eppiṇu*, *-eviṇu*, *-(e)ppi*. Of these *-evi* is the commonest.

- a) *evi*: *pekkhevi* 4 1 9a, *ṇisuṇevi* 4 2 1. *vāvarevi* 12 9 8, *hoevi* 2 15 8;
 b) *-ēvi*: *paṇavevi* 1 1 16, *bhaṇevi* 6 4 1, *pariāṇcevi* 12 10 16 etc.
 c) *-avi*: *parisesavi* 3 10 8, *ṇiyavi* 6 2 6, *muyavi* (rhyme-secure) 15 13 5;
 d) *-eppiṇu*: *naveppiṇu* *joeppiṇu* 1 1, *paṇaveppiṇu* 1 1 1, *gampiṇu* 1 15 9, 7 13 9b, *toḍeppiṇu* 2 12 8, *deppiṇu* 2 2 7, 2 14 8, *thaveppiṇu* 2 2 7;
 e) *-ppi*: *gampi* 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 5 5 1, 5 7 9a;
 f) *-eviṇu*: *viḥaseviṇu* 1 16 1, *ṇisuṇeviṇu* 11 11 6.

§114. Potential Participle:

Termination *-evau*: *jīvevau* 5 16 4; *jujjhevau* 4 9 1, *ghāevau* 4 12 3, *paīsevau* 10 8 3, *paharevau*, *jāevau*, 11 13 5, *karevī* (f.) 9 6 9b, 20 1 7, *harevī* (f.) 20 1 7.

§115. Gerundives:

jīvevae 2 8 4, *parīhevae* 2 8 4, *pievae* 2 12 5, *jievāho*
ruevāho 7 8 8.

§116. Compound verbs:

There are several instances of compounding a participial with a verbal form to express tense-variation. Thus past passive participle is combined either with *āsi* 'was' to express a past perfect sense or with *si* to express a present perfect sense.

kahiū āsi 'had been told' 1 12 8.
kiū āsi 'had been committed' 2 13 9b.
pesiya āsi 'had been sent' 2 15 1.
samappiū āsi 'had been made over' 4 4 9a.
vuttāu āsi 'had been said' 5 5 5.
jāo āsi 'had been born' 6 15 2.
giliya āsi 'would have been swallowed' 19 8 10b.
nimmantio si 'you have been invited' 16 13 5.
dhukko si 'you have approached' 10 10 8.

§117. The order of the members of a compound is altered according to metrical convenience. Note the following instances:

kammatṭha^o- 1 1 4, *vaya-paṇca*^o- 1 1 5, *accanta-mahanta-patta-siva*- 1 1 11, *puccha-pāhara*- 6 11 5, *lāṅgūla-pāhara*- 6 11 8, *bhava-saṁsāra-mahaṇṇava-ṇāsiya*- 5 16 3, *pavara-bhuva-phaliha-dīha* 7 5 1.

VII Some Syntactical Remarks.

§118. In *Bharahesara-Vāhuvalī vi te vi*, *āsaṇṇaṁ dhukkaiṁ valaiṁ ve vi* 4 4 7 the common predicate of the compound subject takes the gender of the following member.

Case usages.

§119. Instrumental:

a) Inst. instead of Loc.:

dāhina-bhāem Bharahu thakku 1 11 8a.
'Bharata was situated in the Southern division.'

b) Inst. absolute for Loc. absolute:

paiṁ hontena, *havantu asesaiṁ* 2 10 8; *dhammen hontena*, *deva vi seva karanti* 6 14 9a; *ṇisariem pura-paramesareṇa*, *ṇisariya vira* 12 7 8.

§120. Genitive:

The Ap. Gen. has a very wide province. It has usurped the functions of several other cases.

a) As Dat. is lost as a rule in MIA., verbs of giving govern Gen.: *tujjhu āsi samappiū* 4 4 9a; *taṁ taho dei* 3 12 5; *samappevi ṇandaṇaho* 6 8 5; *mālau ṇaraho uvasoha denti* 6 3 4.

Another Dat. usage: *haṁ puṇu jāmi*, *thāmi ṇiya-kajjaho* 5 14 1.

b) Verbs of motion govern Gen. of goal:

Risahu gau ṇivvāṇaho 4 14 9a,
Ajiya-bhaḍḍārau gau ṇivvāṇaho 5 10 2,
gau ṇiya-paṭṭaṇaho 6 8 5,
turaṅgamu gayau pacchima-bhāyaho 5 4 1,
Kikkapuresaraho lehu gau 6 16 3,
sariyau dhoyanti salilu rayaṇāyarahō 6 3 3,
jasu dhukkai, *so so lei ṇāsu* 7 5 7.

This holds good even when the motion is figurative:

ghāi-kamma gaya khayaho 4 14 3,
jāi visāyaho 5 15 1,
mā khayaho nehu 12 9 2.

c) Further, words denoting movement require Gen. of goal as in: *mayaraharu āyāsaho utthalliyau* 11 8 9b, *Suke-seṇa Magakahā mukku payānau* 15 8 9b.

In such cases the Genitive has the force of *prati*.

In *nalīṇiu divāyarahō viyasanti* 6 3 6 also the Gen. has the same sense.

d) But we also occasionally come across instances of verbs of motion governing accusative of goal:

ṇaravaṇi gau uvavaṇu 5 14 6,
 (te) *Kikkupurakkhu patta* 7 6 3,
Bharahu ṇivvui patta 4 14 9a.

e) Other verbs governing Gen.:

i) Verbs meaning 'tell' 'say' etc.:

heriehiṇ kaṇṭṭhaho kahiu 4 7 1,
manti Sirikaṇṭhaho kahai 6 5 1,
suviṇāvali Marudevi

Nāhi-ṇarāhivaho sīsai 1 15 9b;

ii) *Vgaraha-*: *garahanti jīṇindaho* 2 14 5;

iii) *Vbhama-*: *bhamiu Mandaraho jema tārāyaṇu* 2 16 11b;

iv) *Vabbhida-*: *Nigghāu Mālihe abbhidiu* 7 13 9b, *Rāvaṇu Indaho abbhidi* 1 7 1b.

It governs Loc. also:

Rāvaṇu Sahasakiraṇe abbhittau 1 5 1b.

Note also the construction *abbhiṭṭu jujjhu Vijjāharāhā* 7 5 2. 'A battle ensued among the Vidyādhara'. The construction is familiar in the *Paumacariya* of Vimala-sūri. See 4 42, 5 69 etc.

v) *V samāvaḍa-*: *matṭa-gaṇḍu pañcāṇaṇaho samāvaḍiu* 7 13 9a.

f) In *marai to-vi mahu Toyadavāhaṇu* 5 7 7 Gen. conveys cause.

g) In the absolute construction Gen. does not convey, unlike Sanskrit, the sense of *anādara*. Mostly it is found with present participles and has been inherited by Gujarati. Instances: (*taho*) *rajju karantaho, puvvāhā lakṣha tisatṭhi gaya* 2 8 9a 'As he ruled, sixty-three lakhs of Pūrvas passed';

rajju karantaho taho Maharakkhaho, Devarakkhu uppaṇṇau ṇandaṇu 5 14 5-6 'As that Maharakkha ruled, a son Devarakkha was born to him';

taho Laṅkāhiva-duhiya pariṇantaho paṇḍane keṇa vi kai lihiya 6 9 1. 'When he was marrying the daughter of the Lord of Laṅkā somebody drew monkeys in (his) courtyard'.

h) Genitive of contents (Instr. sense):

ikkhu-rasaho bhariyaṇjali 2 16 9, 2 17 5 'The palm cavity was filled with the sugar-cane juice'.

§121. Locative:

a) *Vpaisa-* governs Loc. or Acc.:

i) *jale paiṭha* 4 10 2; *paīsai ṇa paṭṭaṇe cakka-rayāṇu* 4 1 1, *ṇa paīsai ujjahe cakku* 4 1 8, *samasaraṇe paiṭṭhau* 5 9 9b.

ii) *paṣai saraṇu* 5 7 3, 4, 5, so *samasaraṇu .paṭṭhau* 5 7 9, *Ṇandīsarakkhu paṣarami* 6 8 4, *paṣaḥuṃ jīṇālu* 6 13 9, *paṭṭhu vaṇu* 12 12 9.

- b) Instead of Acc. or Gen., Loc. is used with *visajjiya* 'sent' in *Nala-Nīla visajjiya Kikkapure* 12 12 2;
 c) *Khīra-mahaṇṇave khīru bhareppīṇu* 2 5 8 is not a case of the use of Loc. for Abl. It is a different construction, stressing the source. Loc. is used similarly in Gujarati;
 d) Loc. Absolute is quite common. *Kāle galantae, ṇāhu ṇīya-deha-riddhi pariyaḍḍhai* 2 7 9a, *kiye khae vandha-vāhuṃ, keṇa saḥuṃ rajju karesaho?* 12 8 9b etc.

§122. Some verbs of saying like *pahāsa-*, *cava-*, *pacava-* are used intransitively. Their preterite participles take a nominative and not an instrumental subject, like *gataḥ* etc. in Sk. The instances are:

so *pahāsiu* 3 9 3 'he said', *paṃaya-ṇivahu caviu* 6 12 6 'The monkey-hoard said', *sa pacaviya* 10 2 3 'she said', *sura-pavaru caviu* 15 3 3 'The best among gods said'.

Thus the distinction between the constructions required by Hindi *bolanā* and *kahanā* or Guj. *bolavṃ* and *kahevṃ* has its roots stretching back as far as the ninth century A.D.

jima 'dine' is used intransitively in *bhādārau jimiṃ* 2 17 9.

§123. Impersonal use of the preterite participle is common: *teṇa haṭṭhuthalliu* 2 15 9a 'He made a gesture with hand'. *Vāhuvalīsureṇa gaḷjiu* 4 4 7 'Lord Bāhubali roared'.

§124. Some of the idioms, expressions and usages peculiar to Ap. are noted below:

- 1) *Kikkupurakkhu* 7 6 3, *Ṇandīsarakkhu* 6 8 4 etc. Proper names are at times given in this manner—compounded with *-akkha*, Sk. *ākhyā-*. See HP., Introduction.
- 2) *ṭvatiu Jara-muhe* 7 6 6 and *vagulāmuhe āvaṭṭantau* 17 3 4 show that the expression *avaṭṭiu* has the sense of 'be thrown as a victim into (the jaws of Death)'.
- 3) *olagga-* with *pāṇehiṃ* means 'serve with one's life' 'sacrifice one's life while serving' as in *olaggai pāṇehiṃ Vijayasīhu* 7 6 5.
- 4) *kaṃ divu* 3 6 11 'when?'.
- 5) *kavaṇu gahaṇu* 'counts for how much?' as in *tasu viyaṭṭāho abbhīṭṭāho kavaṇu gahaṇu kira Rāvaṇu* 12 6 9b, 'for how much does Rāvaṇa count before him who has turned hostile and attacked (him)'?
- 6) *ḍhou* with *Vdā-* signifies 'allow to approach' as in *ḍhou na dintehiṃ* 3 6 9 'not allowing to approach'. Similarly *ḍhou laha-* = 'be able to approach'. cf. the use of *ḍhaukam* with *Vdā-* in Jain Sanskrit.
- 7) *ṇaṃ ṇaṃ* 1 6 2, 3 is used in the sense of *nanu* to express objection or doubt to a previous statement.
- 8) *tuḍhiṃ* with *Vcada-* has generally the sense of *samsāya-dolām āruḥ-*. In *kaṇṇā dāṇu kaḥiṃ taṇau, jai na diṇṇu to tuḍhiṃ caḍāvai* 6 3 9a. 'If the daughter is not given away (in marriage) to somebody, she would put one on the horns of a dilemma', its sense is slightly different.
- 9) *thottuggīriya* 'laudatory and supplicant' generally qualifying speech as in *Dasasireṇa thottuggīriya-gireṇa vuccai* 'Rāvaṇa said in supplicant words' and *thottuggīriya guru-purau* 'having sung a hymn of praise before the Master'.

- 10) *pesaṇu cukkau* is a euphemism for 'he died'. e.g. *te mahā kerāu pesaṇu cukkā* 5 13 2 'they failed to fulfil their mission entrusted by me' i.e. 'they died', (*Andhau*) *pesaṇa-cukku* 'Andhraka died'.
- 11) *gavaṇaṇimanau* 3 6 1b, *gamaṇamaṇu* 6 4 2, 'wishing to go, *jūjjhaṇamana* 12 8 9 'wishing to fight'.
- 12) *vaṭṭai* 18 3 7, 19 8 10b, 'to be sure' 'indeed'.
- 13) There are various forms of swearing expressions used at the time of taking a vow e.g.:
 - i) *tāva ṇa jīṇavaru jaya bhaṇami, jīva ṇa raṇe vivaḷkku sara-siri* 6 1 10 'I will not say "be victorious" to the Jina, till I pierce the enemy with arrows in the battle'.
 - ii) *jai kallaē tāya! Laṅkāṇayari na paisarami, to piyaya-jāneri Indāni kara-yale dharami* 7 12 9. 'O Papa, if I fail to enter the city of Laṅkā tomorrow, I would hold my mother Indrāni in my hand'.
 - iii) *jai taṇ biadda-hatthi ṇau sāhami, to jayaṇovari asivaru vāhami* 11 5 2 'If I fail to subdue that Bhadra elephant, I would brandish (my) best sword over (my) father'.
 - iv) *jai raṇamuhe māṇu ṇa malami taho, to chitta pāya rayāṇāsavaho* 12 7 4 'If I do not crush his pride in the battle front, the feet of Ratnāśrava are touched'.

7. METRES OF PAUMACARIU I—XX'

The present study of the metres employed in PC. I-XX is divided into three sections in accordance with the three structural units of the Kaṭavaka'. At times each Kaṭavaka of a particular Sandhi has a beginning piece made up of one stanza having two or four rhyming Pādas. This unit is an occasional feature of the Kaṭavaka. As contrasted with this commencing piece the main body and the concluding piece (which is also found invariably in the beginning of the Sandhi) called Ghattā are the permanent features of the Kaṭavaka. Every Kaṭavaka has got them. The metres employed in these three Kaṭavaka units, viz. the commencing piece, the main body and the concluding piece or Ghattā are different from one another. Hence they are described separately. The metres of the commencing piece are taken up first. Next follows a description of the metres of the Ghattā. Lastly is given an account of the metres employed in the body of the Kaṭavaka.

A. The Commencing Piece at the Head of the Kaṭavaka.

We have no definite knowledge as to whether the commencing piece of the Kaṭavaka was known by any general name. SC. VIII 31a while explaining the term *Kaṭavaka* declares, *āhiṃ puṇu ghatta samāmaṇanti, jamaāvasāṇa(i) chaḍḍaṇi bhaṇanti*. 'In the beginning (of the Kaṭavaka), they prescribe Ghattā and at the end of the Yamakas, they say Chaḍḍaṇi'. This means, that the Kaṭavaka-commencing piece is to be called Ghattā, while the concluding piece

- (1) For the earlier contributions to the critical study of Apabhramśa metres see Jacobi, 1918, 1921, Alsdorf, 1928, 1936, 1937 Shahidullah, 1928; Bhayani, 1945, 1948.
- (2) (a) *Kaṭavā(u) atthahim Jamaahim raanti* ||
āhiṃ puṇu Ghatta samamaṇanti ||
Jamaāvasāṇa(i) chaḍḍaṇi bhaṇanti || SC. VIII 30-31.
- (b) Sandhyādaṁ Kaṭavakānti ca dhruvam syāditi Dhruvā,
 Dhruvakam, Ghattā vā | Ch. 5 1.

is to be known as Chaḍḍaṇi. But the Ap. Mss. consistently follow the practice of calling the closing piece Ghattā, while the commencing stanza is not given any class name. Hence Svayambhū's account requires further support from other authorities, before it is accepted.

Only Sandhis 3, 13, 17 and 19 have the Kaḍavaka commencing stanza'. It appears in the beginning of each Kaḍavaka of these Sandhis. In Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa* Jambheṭṭia (IV), Racitā (V), Malayavilasitā (VI), Khaṇḍaka (VII), Āvali (VIII), Dvipadi (X, XIV etc.), Helā (IX, LXXVII) Āraṇāla (XVI) and Malaya-mañjarī (LXXVI) have been used for this purpose'. The Ap. texts or their Mss. have not got any uniform practice of mentioning the name of these metres. Usually Duvaī, Jambheṭṭia, Dohā and Helā or (Helā-duvaī) are mentioned by name, the others are left unnamed. But we find little consistency in this matter. Thus only one Ms. of PC. prefixes the term *Duvaī* to the Kaḍavaka-commencing stanzas of 3. Sandhi, other Mss. are silent about it. On the other hand MP. is in the habit of mentioning the name in every case.

The value of the end syllable is discussed below under the description of the Ghattā.

- (1) The Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza of the 3. Sandhi (Gandhodakadhārā).

Scheme—No. of lines: 4.

No. of moras per line: 13 (or 14; if the end syllable is scanned as long).

Gaṇa-scheme: 6 + 4 + 3 (or 4).

Rhyme-scheme: *a* with *b*, *c* with *d*.

The six-moraic Gaṇa has, except in four cases, two-moraic grouping. For its two middlemost moras the form *uu* is preferred. The second Gaṇa has the following forms:

uu — 21 — — 10 uu — 5
uuuu 10 — uu 3

This means that Jagāṇa is permitted.

The last Gaṇa is invariably constituted of three shorts.

It will be seen that the structure of the Pādas of this metre is identical with that of the odd Pādas of the Duvahaya or Dohā metre. Technically this is a Sarvasamā Catuspadī. If the final syllable is given its natural value, the line is 13-moraic; if it is scanned as long, it becomes 14-moraic. Among the Sarvasamā group of the Catuspadis, the Accharo-vilasā or Apsarovilasitā' has 13 moras, the Gandhoaadhārā or Gandhodakadhārā' has 14. SC. VI 157 gives

- (1) In the rest of PC. Sandhis 25, 59, 85 (all Helāduvaīs), 40, 51, 66, 75 (all Duvaīs), 48, 81 (Jambheṭṭia), 49, 77 (Gandhodakadhārā), 50 (Pāranaka), 52, 53 (Āraṇāla), 54 (Dohā), 63 and 74 (Mātrā+Mañjarī) have got the commencing piece.
- (2) Most of these metres employed in the commencing piece are treated together in the Khaṇḍaku section of the *Chandaśśekhara*.
- (3) (a) Calape teraha-mattāam, pa-pa-ta-gaṇehiṃ vihattayaṃ |
ahavā ca-ca-pa-vihūsiṃ, tam-inam Accharavilasiam | | SC. VI 157.
(b) Apsarovilasitam bhavet, sa-ca-tair dvi-ca(pa)-ganais tu vā |
Chandaśśekhara, 168.
(c) sa-ca-tūḥ cā-pau pā-tau vā Apsarovilasitam | Ch. 43a 3-4.
- (4) (a) Calape coddaha-mattāo(?) anṇam āhutṭha caārā | SC. VI 158.
(b) syur Gandhodakadhārāyām, pa-dvicakārās tri-ca-dā vā |
Chandaśśekhara, 169.
(c) sa-cāḥ ci dau vā Gandhodakadhārā | Ch. 43a 5-6.

- 5 + 5 + 3 or 4 + 4 + 5 as the Gaṇa scheme of the Apsarovilasita'. None of these schemes applies to 3 1 1a (*dīhara-kālacakka-haṇa* i.e. —UU—U—UUUU). 7 1 c (*jiṇavara-puṇṇa vāya-hayaiṃ* i.e. UUU—U—UUUU). 3 12 1 d (*uvasamu jāu savva-jaṇaho* i.e. UU—U—U—UU—U), etc. On the other hand the scheme 6 + 4 + 4 given for the Gandhodakadhārā (SC. VI 158 c) is satisfied by all the lines. Of course the theory as usual requires the end syllable to be counted as heavy.

The rhyme-scheme seen in the definition stanza of the Gandhodakadhārā in SC. and in the illustrative stanza given in Ch. is: *b* rhyming with *d* i.e. the usual rhyme-scheme of the Antarasamā Catuspadī, while in our stanzas *a* rhymes with *b* and *c* with *d*. But this has little significance, because in their treatment and statement Prakrit metricians were far from being precise or exhaustive and they have hardly ever paid due attention to rhyme even though it was a very important feature of the Apabhramśa prosody. The Gandhodakadhārā itself is a good instance of this state of affairs. For earlier in Ch. while defining the Jhambāṭaka, Hemacandra has observed² that the Gandhodakadhārā itself that will be defined later on is called Jhambāṭaka when sung. Thus from a metrical point of view according to Hemacandra himself the Jhambāṭaka and the Gandhodakadhārā are identical. Now if we glance at the illustrative stanza of the Jhambāṭaka we find that it has got the rhyme-scheme *a/b, c/d* (i.e. the same as found in our stanzas) and not that found in the illustrative stanza of the Gandhodakadhārā, viz., *b/d*!

Irregularities: In 3 3 1b the Mss. read *cautīsāisaya*^o (P.), *cautīsāisayaṃ* (A.) and *cautisā aisai* (S.). Acceptance of any one of these readings yields one or more moras too many for the line. Hence the text has been emended as *cautīs'aisaya*^o.

- (2) The Kaṭavaka-commencing stanza of the 13. Sandhi (Dvipadī).

Scheme: 6+U—U (or UUUU)+4+4+4+U—U (or UU—U—U—U) sporadic caesura after the 16. mora. This is Duvai or Dvipadī. For a detailed discussion on this metre see HP. 195, Sr. 60. The results obtained by Alsdorf hold good in all particulars for our Dvipadis also, except in one important point. Against Alsdorf, the 4. Gaṇa is twice Jagāṇa: 13 4 1 *a* is—UU—U—UUUU U,—UU—U—U—U— and 13 5 1 *b* is"—UU—U—U—UU—U—U—U—U—

These cases clearly show that the form U—U(UUUU) was not forbidden for the 4. Gaṇa.

(1) Hemacandra and Rājaśekhara give 6+4+3 also. This would deprive our test of its validity. But in examining the metres of Svayambhū's works, his own metrical work above all else should be given due consideration.

(2) vakṣyamānā Gandhoddakadhāraiveyaṃ gāna-vasād Jhambāṭaka-sañjñāṃ labhate Ch. 38a/10-11.

(3) Its illustration:

pahu tuha veri araṇṇi gaya, nichhu vi nivasahiṃ jimva sasaya- |
ghaṇa-kantaya-dūsamcarani, tahī jhambāṭa karīra-vaṇi |

The Taraṅgaka' with its forms (1) 6 + 1 + 1 (UUUU) + 4 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 (UU—) + 1 + 1 and (2) 6 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 and the Plavaṅgama (6 + 4 + 4 + 4 + 3, beginning with and ending in a heavy syllable) are fundamentally the same as the Mañjari and these together with the Māgadhanarkuṭi, Narkuṭaka and Samanarkuṭaka" (in its Sanskrit and Prakrit forms) appear to be but variations of one basic type.

Irregularities: 19 12 1 b: Two moras too few.

Seam: UU— UU— UU— UU— UU— UU—

The 2. Gaṇa is defective.

B. Metres employed in the Ghattā.

General Observations: The closing piece of the Kaṭavaka is variously called Dhruvā, Dhruvaka, Ghattā or Chaddanīā, though Mss. always have only *Ghattā*. Every Sandhi as a rule opens with a stanza, generally but not invariably, in the same metre in which the Ghattās of that Sandhi are composed. Occasionally the Mss. call this Sandhi-commencing stanza Dhruvaka. The metre employed in the Ghattās of a Sandhi is different from one used in the main body of its Kaṭavakas, the purpose being the indication, while reciting, of the end of the Kaṭavaka and the topic. According as the metre is two-lined, four-lined or six-lined, it comes under the respective categories of Dvipadī, Catuṣpadī, Ṣaṭpadī. Catuṣpadīs again fall under any of the divisions Sarva-samā (all the four Pādas of equal measure), Ardhosamā (the first Pāda equal to the second, the third equal to the fourth), Antarasamā or Ardhāsamā (the first equal to the third, the second equal to the fourth) and Saṅkīrṇā (mixture of the above varieties).

All the Ghattās of a particular Sandhi are composed, generally but not invariably, in the same metre. This also appears to be the significance of the designations *Dhruvā* and *Dhruvaka*, though Hemacandra' takes them to mean 'unfailingly occurring (at the beginning of the Sandhi and end of Kaṭavakas)'. But compare the term *Dhruvapada* 'refrain' occurring in Early Gujarati and Early Hindi poetry. Structurally the Ghattā corresponds to *Valaṇ* or *Uthlo* found in the Early Gujarati Ākhyānakāvyas.

Value of the end syllable in the Ghattā

Thanks to the disappointing insufficiency of the original sources and to the loose treatment of the subject by the ancient writers, Ap. prosody presents several perplexing problems. But of these the problem of properly determining the metre of the Ghattās is the

-
- (1) trisu api Māgadhanarkuṭi-Narkuṭaka-Samanarkuṭakesu
antyasya catuṣmātrasya sthāne trimātrah ced bhavati
tadā Taraṅgakam | Ch. 32 b/third and second line from end.
- (2) ṣa-ladala-ca-dagād ṣau Māgadhanarkuṭi,
saḥ ced Narkuṭakam; na-la-ga-ja-sāḥ sa-sau yadi
tadā Samanarkuṭakam | Ch. 32b 11-18.
- (3) (a) Sandhyādaḥ Kaṭavakānte ca dhruvaṁ syād iti Dhruvā,
Dhruvakam, Ghattā vā | Ch. V 1.
(b) Sandhi-muḥe Kaṭavante Dhruvā ca Dhruvayam ca Ghattā vā |
Chandahkunda as quoted at KD., 39; see also KD. 38.
- (4) For *Chaddanīkā* see below
- (5) tasyānte (=Kaṭavakasyānte) dhruvaṁ niscitam syād
iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam Ghattā veti saṁjñāntaram | Ch. V 1 **Corr.**

most ticklish. The varieties of the different types of the Ghattās are distinguished from one another by the number of moras their Pādas are required to contain. But addition or removal of even one mora makes a difference in metre. Coupled with this narrow margin of difference in the contiguous varieties of the Ghattās is the fact that the nature of the orthography of the Ap. Mss. being in various points confusing, the text preserved by them is far removed from having a mora-perfect correctness. This state of affairs many a time obscures the exact number of moras contained in a particular Ghattā-pāda and as a result it becomes considerably difficult to identify with precision the Ghattā-metres. Apart from this, the main cause of obscurity lies in the aneeps value of the end syllable of a Pāda. This always causes a difference of one mora and the consequent dubiety.

The treatment of this point by ancient metricians does not contribute much to the clarification. Hemacandra offers the following remarks:

V ā n t e G V a k r a ḥ

Pādānte vartamāno hrasvo g saṁjño bhavati. Sa ca prastāre takraḥ sthāpyate. 'vā' iti vyavasthita-vibhāṣā. Tena yatra —apavādaḥ tatra g saṁjño na bhavati. Dhruvāsu vivakṣā-vaśād gurutvaṁ laghutvaṁ ca. yad āha: Oja-saṁkhyā yadā'bhiṣṭā, dhruvāsu viratau tadā/go lafā, yugma-saṁkhye tu, viratau gurutā laghoḥ//Tathā: gurua(o) cchiya ekka-lahu-virāma-visayammi visama saṁkhāe/jamala-lahu lahua(o) cchiya, sama-saṁkhā-saṁthio hoi// Ch. 1 5 with Com.

For the last stanza in the above citation Hemacandra is indebted to Svayambhū, since that very Gāthā is found at SC. V 2 with the correct readings *guruo* and *lahuo*. The passage means:

- (1) The short end syllable of a metrical Pāda is to be treated as long as a general rule.
- (2) To this rule there are fixed exceptions. In these exceptional cases the final short is to have its natural value.
- (3) In the case of the Dhruvā or Ghattā, the value of the end syllable depends upon the number of moras the Dhruvā-pāda is desired to contain.
- (4) After counting the moras of a Ghattā-pāda exclusive of the final syllable, if the Pāda is short by one mora, then the remaining end syllable should be counted as of one mora and accordingly even if in such cases the end syllable is actually long, it should be considered short. On the other hand, if the Pāda is short by two moras, then the end syllable should be given the value of two moras and accordingly even if the end syllable is actually short it should be considered long.

This rule works well in those cases wherein we know beforehand the metre, but in those cases in which we have to decide the metre by scanning a specimen, we would be faced with as many as, four alternatives regarding the Antarasamā Catuṣpadis. A Ghattā with the actual mora count of 13/10, in its odd and even Pādas and with short end syllables, for instance, can be regarded as containing 13/10, 14/10, 13/11 or 14/11, moras and these are four different metres called Marakatamālā, Abhinavavasantaśrī, Kusumākulamadhukara and Bhramaravilāsa! The form of the metre has nothing

in it to decide in favour of any particular alternative. Of course Svayambhū and Hemacandra lay down the Gaṇa-schemes for all the Pādas containing from seven to seventeen moras, but there are several and overlapping schemes for each Pāda and in several cases there is disagreement between the two metrists. Hence this does not help us in making the choice out of the four possible alternatives as pointed out above.

A reference to the illustrations adduced by Hemacandra and Svayambhū for different kinds of Ghattās only helps to bring the complicated nature of our problem into relief. The text of the *Svayambhūcchandās* is considerably corrupt in its Ap. section. Hence it can prove of limited help only in so far as we are able to check the illustrations from PC. So some of the Ghattā illustrations from the *Chando'nuśāsana* we shall consider first.

In an overwhelming majority (but not all) of the cases the end syllable in the Ghattā illustrations of Ch. is to be regarded as long irrespective of its natural value, but in several cases (VI 19 4, 11 *bd*: 21a, 44; 20 78, 115; 23; 30; 14 1 *cf.*; 15 2, etc.) it is to be given its natural value, i.e. if it is short, it is to be counted one-moraic; if long, two-moraic. Further, in two Pādas of the same metrical value, the final short is to have its actual value at one place, is to be counted as long at another. Thus in the following illustration of the Campakakusumā (7+8)

aṅga-caṅgīma, jai gorāṅgihiṃ

campaya-kusuma, tā kaha agghahim'' (Ch. VI 19 4)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Pādas (i.e., a, c) are to be counted as short, but in the following illustration of the very next variety Sāmudgaka (7+9)

jai bollai, ghaṇa ukkaṇṭhia/

sā muddau, muhu kalayaṇṭhia/ (Ch. VI 19 5)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Pādas are to be regarded as long. Thus the Pādas which are theoretically equivalent turn out to be actually different. Similarly though the even Pādas of the above-quoted illustrations of the Campakakusumā and the Sāmudgaka have to all appearance the same mora-contents, yet their end syllables are to be regarded as short in one case, long in the other. Thus the Pādas that are actually equivalent turn out to be theoretically different.

Now let us glance at the *Svayambhūcchandās*. Svayambhū's general practice also in SC. appears to be to consider the end syllable as long. But here too some Śatpadīs (e.g. VIII 20-21, V 7) and Catuspadīs (e.g. Kāmiṇihāsaa VI 112 a c. Chabbhaṇia VIII 15 etc.) are treated as ending in a short.

One illustration from the actual practice of another epic poet will be illuminating on this point. The commencing stanza of the 6. Sandhi of Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa* is called Malayavilasiyā in the text itself. Ch. VII 66 and *Chandaśekhara*, 234 define a Dvipadī called Madanavilasitā, but its scheme is given as 5+3, which does not apply to the Malayavilasiyās of MP. But SC. VII 10 describes a Dvipadī called Malaaviasīā which has the scheme 6+2, which is satisfied by the MP. stanzas in question. Now on examining these stanzas, we find that in three cases (MP. 6 1, 6 3, 6 7) all the four Pādas end in *uu*. In the rest, the end is a long. In the six-moraic Gaṇa a heavy syllable is avoided in the place of even+odd

(1) SC. VI 28, 53, 76, 95, 110, 124, 134, 141, 144, 146, 147; Ch. VI 4-14.

moras and hence only the following eight forms are permitted: $UUUUUUUUUU$, $UUUUUUUU$, $UUUUUU$, $UUUUUU$, $UUUUUU$, $UUUUUU$, $UUUUUU$, $UUUUUU$. This means that all the Pādas of the stanzas in question are also divisible as 4+4. Now on the strength of the convention of counting the end syllable long, we can regard those Pādas which end in UU , as containing 9 moras divisible as 4+5. And the Dvipadī Jambheṭṭiā (SC. VII 11, Rāj. 235, Ch. VII 67) has the scheme 4+5. Consequently, if we come across the commencing stanzas of MP. 6 1. 6 3 and 6 7 isolated from their context and without the name of the metre prefixed to them, it would not be possible for us to tell whether the metre is Malaavilasiyā or Jambheṭṭiā.

But SC. can help us in quite a different way to solve this problem. Svayambhū has taken several stanzas from his PC. to illustrate some of the metres in SC. In the case of these stanzas we possess an unusual means: their metre is named and their structure is defined by their author himself. There can be nothing more definite than this. And the considerably corrupt character of the text of these illustrations in SC. need not hinder our investigation because we have an access to their correct text from PC. Moreover, the Ghattās of any one Sandhi being normally in one and the same metre, we can use additional data also, to check up the observations of SC. The table below indicates the common stanzas between SC. and PC. along with the names and schemes of their metres.

SC.		Metre	Scheme	Occurrence in PC.		
1.	2.			3	3	11
V	5	4th Śaṭpada-jāti	7+7+13	3	3	11
V	9	6th Śaṭpada-avajāti	9+9+15	14	7	9
VI	42	Vammahatilao	8+14	65	1	
VI	71	Candujjuo	9+16	77		
VI	74	Raṇṇāvali	9+17	77	13	13
VIII	4	Maṇṇāvaāra	5 × 4	24	2	1-2
VIII	6	Dhuvaa	9	33	3	9
VIII	17	5th Chaddaṇiā	7+7+13(?)	3	1	
VIII	21	7th Chaddaṇiā	10+8+13	31	1	
VIII	25	1st Ghattā	9+14	41	1	
VIII	27	2nd Ghattā	12	5	1	

Of these Nos. 1, 2, 8 and 9 are Śaṭpadīs, Nos. 6, 7 and 11 are Samacatuṣpadīs and Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 10 are Antarasamā Catuṣpadīs. Excepting No. 6 all the stanzas are Ghattās appearing either at the beginning of a Sandhi or at the end of a Kaḍavaka. The text of SC. VIII 17 is corrupt and the meaning is obscure. Therefore No. 8 is to be left out from consideration. Now SC. V 5, V 9 and VIII 20 tell us that the Śaṭpadīs employed in PC. 3 3 11, 14 7 9 and 31 1 have the respective schemes 7+7+13, 9+9+15 and 10+8+13. If we examine the text of these stanzas in PC. we find that actually their schemes are 6+6+12, 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 respectively. This means that in the first two cases the end syllable in all the Pādas is to be regarded as long, but in the last case it is to have its actual value. The basis of this discrimination is not clear. The normal expectation is either to assign uniformly its actual value to the end syllable or alternatively to regard it uniformly long. And in the structure of the stanzas themselves there is nothing to account for this discrimination, so that we could take their measures to be either 6+6+12, 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 or 7+7+13, 9+9+15 and 11+9+14. If we look up the other Ghattās of these Sandhis we find that in the case of the Ghattā of 14 2, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th

Pādas actually end in a long syllable and in their case there is no possibility of getting 15, 9, 9 and 15 moras respectively. If the metre of PC. 14 7 9, having the actual scheme of 8+8+14, is to be regarded according to SC. VIII 20 as having the scheme 9+9+15, then it follows that the Sandhi-commencing stanza and all the other Ghattās of PC. 14 are to be considered as having the scheme 9+9+15, and yet one Ghattā of PC. 14, viz. PC. 14 2 9 has the scheme 8+8+14. Does this mean that in the last case a slightly different Śatpadi is employed? But there appears no reason for this variation. The long vowel at the end of the four Pādas of PC. 14 2 9 is the feminine suffix *ī* and taking into consideration Apabhramśa development *-iya* into *-ī*, it is very likely that the end syllable of PC. 14 2 9 *cdef* was originally *-iya*. In that case the irregularity would be removed.

Of the Samacatuṣpadīs No. 6 is not a Ghattā. It is used in the main body of the Kaṭavaka and hence useless for our present purpose. For No. 7 (Dhruvaka) the scheme given by SC. VIII 5 is 9 moras for each Pāda. PC. 33 3 9 and the other Ghattās of 33. Sandhi actually contain 9 moras in each of their Pādas. Thus in their case the end syllable is *not* to be counted as a long. But though all the Pādas of these Ghattās contain 9 moras, there is a positive difference between the odd and even Pādas. The odd Pādas of the Ghattās of PC. 33 end in *—u*, while the even Pādas end in *uu*. This important difference possessing a definite rhythmic effect is not at all noticed by Svayambhū in his description of the Dhruvaka. The case of the remaining Samacatuṣpadi is quite peculiar. It is defined at SC. VIII 26 as the second type of Ghattā, but the definition stanza appears to be somewhat corrupt, as it fails to satisfy the scheme given by itself. Its odd Pādas actually contain 13 moras, the even Pādas, 11. If we examine PC. 5 1 and the Ghattās of that Sandhi, we find that in all the cases, except 5 2 9a, 5 7 11c and 5 12 9c, the odd Pādas actually contain 11 moras and end in *—u*, while the even Pādas actually contain 12 moras and end in *uu*. This means that if all the Pādas are to contain 12 moras, in one and the same stanza, the end syllable of the odd Pādas, actually short, is to be regarded as long, while the end syllable of the even Pādas also actually short, is to be regarded as short! And in spite of the marked rhythmic difference in the construction of the end portions of the odd and even Pādas, the definition does not take any note thereof, but on the contrary the even Pādas of the definition stanza actually contain 11 moras and end in *—u*, being thus equivalent to the odd Pādas of the illustrative stanza (as also of the Ghattās of PC. 5)!

There remain now No. 3, 4, 5 and 10, the Antarasamācatuṣpadīs. In their case also the inconsistency of now regarding the end syllables as long, now assigning them their actual value is patent. PC. 65 1 has actually the scheme 7+13, but SC. VI 41 considers 8+14 to be its scheme. Similarly PC. 77 1 and 77 13 having the actual schemes of 8+15 and 8+16 respectively are considered by SC. VI 70, 73 as having the respective measures of 9+16 and 9+17. On the other hand in the case of 41 1, both the actual measure as well as the scheme given by SC. VIII 24 are 9+14. There is no discrepancy here in theory and practice. But the fact that the open-

(1) savvāṇehorū pī payānam, ti-ṇava-kalāo huyanti |
Ghattā-lakkhaṇa erisau, govālā vilavanti ||
This reads as a regular Dohā!

ing stanza of PC. 77 and the Ghattā of the 13. Kaḍavaka of the same Sandhi are said by SC. (VI 70-71, 73-74) to be constructed in two different metres (Candujjuo, 9+16 and Raṇṇavālī, 9+17) is very significant'. This is a positive evidence of two different though allied metres with the difference of only one mora being employed in one and the same Sandhi.

The above discussion has given us the following results:

(1) There is no uniformity in fixing the value of the end syllables in the Ghattā-pādas. They may be regarded short or long as desired.

(2) In the case of those Ghattā-pādas in which the total number of moras is to be increased by one by assigning the value of two moras to the short end syllable, it is not always possible to do this because there is no rule that Ghattās should invariably end in a short. Some of these Ghattās may have a long end syllable and in their case one cannot increase by one their actual mora-count.

(3) Even in one and the same Ghattā the short end syllables of odd and even Pādas can be given different values. Of course this is to be uniformly observed for the whole Sandhi.

(4) Odd and even Pādas of a Ghattā having an actual difference of one mora between them are liable to be considered by metricians as equivalent in their mora-contents on the strength of counting a short end syllable long.

Thus our examination of the valuable evidence supplied by SC. does not solve the problem of the value of the end syllable of the Ghattā. Both the practices of assigning the face value as well as counting a short end syllable long are in evidence, and hence it is not always possible to give one definite name to any Ghattā.

Failing to get unequivocal guidance from the indigenous authorities on Apabhraṃśa metre, Alsdorf in his edition of the *Harivamśapurāṇa* (= *Mahāpurāṇa* 81-92 Sandhis) takes recourse to giving two schemes for the Ghattās occurring in his text. First is given the 'theoretical' scheme which gives the number of moras contained in a Ghattā-pāda computing one more than what is found actually. The second scheme gives the 'actual' number. But there is one obvious objection to following this practise mechanically. Only a short end syllable can be regarded as long and thus give us an extra mora. In the case of a long end syllable there is no possibility of raising the actual number of moras. And still in such cases also Alsdorf has mechanically counted one mora more than what is actually found.

Absence of Dvipadī Ghattās

Of the three classes of the Ghattās, Dvipadīs present a problem. They are said to contain from 28 upto 40 (or 41 or 42) moras per Pāda and have some sixty-four varieties. Svayambhū (SC. VI 163-203) and Hemacandra (Ch. VII 1-57) both treat them at length. Now I have failed to spot even a single Dvipadī in any of the three voluminous Ap. epics, viz., the *Paūmacarīu* and the *Riṭṭhaṇemicarīu*

(1) An examination of the Ghattās of 77. Sandhi shows that some have the measure 8+15 (or 9+16) and others have the measure 8+16 (or 9+17).

(2) e.g. HP. 192, no. 22, theoretical scheme. 6+4/4+4+4+3, which does not apply to MP. 85 2 15, 16, 85 9 37, 38; etc.

of Svayambhū and the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta. There are only Ṣaṭpadīs and Antarasamā and Sarvasamā Catuspadīs. This is inexplicable in view of the mention¹ of the Dvipadī as a class of Ghattās along with the Ṣaṭpadī and the Catuspadī.

In some cases it may not be so easy to distinguish between the Dvipadī on one hand and the Catuspadī and the Ṣaṭpadī on the other. The Kuṣṭharavilasitā (SC. VI 129; Ch. VI 20, 106) for instance with the scheme 15-13 finds a parallel in the first Dvipadī called Karpūra (Ch. VII 1), having 28 moras per line with a caesura, after the 15. mora. Those Dvipadis, again, which have two caesuras, the first after the 10. or 12. mora and the second removed by eight moras from the first, closely correspond to the Ṣaṭpadīs many of which have the 1. and the 4. Pādas containing 10 or 12 moras and the 2. and the 5. Pādas containing 8 moras². But even if we do not pay much heed to the difference in the rhyme-schemes of the Dvipadī and the Ṣaṭpadī, it is plain that only a few of the Dvipadis are liable to be confused in this manner with some Catuspadīs and Ṣaṭpadīs. What of the rest? Why they are not found employed in any of the available Ap. epics? Perhaps there is some clue to explain this mystery. Svayambhū defines Dhuvāa (Dhruvaka) as that which is sung again and again in the beginning of all poetic compositions³. He does not give Chaḍḍanikā or Ghattā as its synonyms. At another place he mentions 'taking a retrospect' as one of the functions of the Dhuvāa⁴. A metre named Dhuvāa, seven types of Chaḍḍanīās and three types of Ghattās are separately defined in the eighth chapter of SC., where it is also stated that Ghattā is used in the beginning and Chaḍḍanī at the end of the group of rhyming lines that constituted the main body of a Kaḍavaka; that there are also other types of Ghattās and Chaḍḍanīās and that Ghattā and Chaḍḍanīā along with some other metres are employed in the beginning of a Sandhi and in the construction of a Rāsā⁵. Rājaśekhara Kavi too deals⁶ with Dhruvā, Ghattā and Chaḍḍanikā, but in view of the text of the passage being corrupt, we fail to make out the precise sense. Hemacandra clearly says that Dhruvā, Dhruvaka and Ghattā are synonymous and he further adds that when the Catuspadī and the Ṣaṭpadī, and not the Dvipadī, are employed at the end of a Kaḍavaka to sum up the topic of the Kaḍavaka they are also termed *Chaḍḍanikā*⁷. This view is echoed in the *Kavidarpaṇa* and its commentary⁸: Ghattā eṣā Kaḍavavaya-ṇihaṇe chaḍḍanīyā/Com.: Dhruvā, Dhruvakam iti samjñā-dvayāpi eṣā (Ghattā)

- (1) Over and above defining the Ṣaṭpadī, Catuspadī and Dvipadī Dhruvās, SC. treats in the eighth Chapter, that deals with Ap. poetic forms, some other metres called Chaḍḍanīās and Ghattās, which seem to have figured in some special way in the structure of the Ap. epic. But their proper function is obscure and as such they are indistinguishable from the various types of Dhruvās. In most of them the end syllable appears to have its actual value. Two of the illustrations given for them occur in PC. as shown in the table given on p. 81. But so long as the function of these Chaḍḍanīās and Ghattās is not clear, we cannot get any guidance from them.
- (2) Ch. VII 17 defines a Dvipadī with the scheme 10, 8, 13 and actually calls it Chaḍḍanikā.
- (3) Jam gijjai puvvaddhe puno puno savva-kavva-bandhesu | dhuvāa-tti(mti) tam-iha tiviham chappāa-cauppaam duvaam | SC. V 1. Here *puvvaddhe* seems to be a corrupt reading.
- (4) SC. VII 1.
- (5) SC. VIII 5, 7ff, 31, 32, 35, 49.
- (6) *Chandaśekhara* 29. 33-34.
- (7) Ch. V 1 commentary.
- (8) Velankar 1935-1936, p. 38.

Kaḍavakānte prakrāntārthasya bhaṅgyantareṇābhidhāne chaḍ(ḍ)a-
ṇikēti turya-nāmā'pi.

The commentary also quotes the following from a work called *Chandaḥkandalī*:

Sandhi-muhe Kaḍavante Dhuvā ca Dhuvayaṁ ca Ghattā vā/
sā tivihā Chapāi, Caupāi ya Dupāi ya tāsu puṇa dunni/
cha-cau-ppaiu kaḍavaya-nihāne chaḍḍaniya-nāmā'vi//

From the statements of these metrical authorities we gather that some definite distinction was made between the functions of Dvipa-
dis on one hand and Catuṣpadis on the other. But what was the
basis and scope of this distinction cannot be made out by us so long
as more informative sources do not come to light.

1) Antarasamā Catuṣpadis

The rhyme scheme in the Antarasamā is: *b* rhyming with *d*.

(5). Scheme 9+13 (theoretically 10+14).

Occurrence. 7. (42., 54.) Sandhis.

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+1 or 6+3. In the former
grouping, Jagāṇa is avoided in the four-moraic Gaṇas. The second
four-moraic Gaṇa is frequently uu—. The end is trochaic except
in 7 14 9a which ends in uuu.

The even Pādas are divisible as 6+4+3. They are identical in
construction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. Jagāṇa is avoided in
the 2. Gaṇa. The last Gaṇa is always uuu. This Ghattā is found
in RC. 7, 34, 44, 57, 76, 82, 87, 93 and in MP. 11, 48, 91. If the end
syllables are counted as long, the scheme would be 10+14, which is
the measure of Mahuravanda or Madhukaravṛnda'. The odd Pādas
in the illustration in SC. end in a trochee.

(6). Scheme 10+13.

Occurrence. 16. Sandhi.

4 9a, 6 3c, 11 9a and 12 9a end in a long. Hence the odd Pādas
cannot be made to contain more than 10 moras. Therefore the mea-
sure is either 10+13 or 10+14. Now SC. VIII 10 defines¹ Chaddaniā
II with the scheme 10+13 and the illustrative² stanza in the case of
all its Pādas and the definition stanza in the case of its even Pādas
show that the end syllables are not to be regarded as long. Hence
I think we are amply justified in taking the metre of the Ghattās of
the 16. Sandhi to be the same as the Chaddaniā II. Otherwise with
the scheme 11+14 it would be Vaṇaphullandhua (SC.) or Navaphul-
landhaya (Ch.) as defined and illustrated at SC. VI 101,102; Raj. 117;
Ch. VI 19, 40.

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+2 or 6+4. This means
that if the former scheme is adopted, the 2. Gaṇa is never u—u. That
form is avoided in the 1. Gaṇa also. uu finds preference in the 1.
Gaṇa, and is the most prevalent form in the 2. Gaṇa. The end is
generally uu, rarely —.

The even Pādas have the scheme 6+4+3 and are identical in con-
struction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. The end is always uuu.

(1) SC. VI 85, 86. The illustration is:

sasi uggau tāma, jena naha-anganu(nahanganu)mandiau//
naṁ rai-raha-cakka(u), dīsaī Arune(m) chaddiau//;
Raj. 103; Ch. VI 34.

(2) dasa-teraha-mattā, padhama-vidiā-paa jamaa-vara/

Chaddaniā vidiā puṇu-vi gaṇā iya bhaṇa avara//

(3) jai nivvudi pāvia, dul(l)aḥa(u) lahōvi niappaṇau/

thiu kāmīni-rajjai(?) jēm na karahū hia(u) appaṇau//

(7). Scheme. 11+14 (theoretically 12+14).

Occurrence 2 (55., 70.) Sandhis.

2 9b, d, 6 10b, d, 10 9b, d, 14 9b, d end in a long and it is not possible to make them contain more than 14 moras. 13 9 b, d actually contain 13 moras. All the other Ghattās of the 2. Sandhi have actually 14 moras in their even Pādas. So on the assumption that all these Ghattās are composed in the same metre, the even Pāda has got to be uniformly of 14 moras. If the short end syllable of the Pādas is counted long, the measure would be 12+14. This is the scheme of Avaduvahaa as described at SC. VI 115', Rāj. 128, Ch. VI 19, 45.

The odd Pādas (6+4+u) are identical in structure with the even Pāda of the Dohā. The four-moraic Gaṇa is most frequently uu, the last two moras having only once the form uu. Hence its characteristic end is u.

The 14 moras of the even Pādas are divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 2. It is not possible to constitute the first Gaṇa with 6 or 5 moras. The end is generally — uu, thrice uuuu. Jagana is found in the 2. four-moraic Gaṇa only. The form uu— is preferred by all the four-moraic Gaṇas, it being most frequent in the 3. Gaṇa. The form — uu is not found in the 2. and 3. Gaṇas. This suggests a dactylic rhythm.

The odd Pādas of this metre are structurally different from the odd Pādas of the previous two Ghattā metres. It is quite possible to suggest that excepting the Ghattās of Kaṭavakas 2, 6, 10 and 14, the others have the scheme 12 + 15 and hence the metre is Premavilāsa (SC. 118; Rāj. 129; Ch. VI 19, 46). This Ghattā is used also in RC. 12, 22, 59, 102; MP. 36 has its Ghattās in a metre which has the scheme 11 + 14. But the scheme of the even Pādas there appears to be 6 + 4 + 4.

In PC. 2 13 9 b d the last words are read by all the Mss. as *nāhu* and *avarāhu*. They are emended as *nāho* and *avarāho* to make the requisite number of 14 moras.

(8). Scheme 11 (or 12) + 12.

Occurrence. 5. (23, 24, 62.) Sandhis.

SC. VII defines in the beginning certain special Ap. metres, connected possibly in some way with the construction of the Ap. epic, which is described just next in the same chapter. SC. VIII 7 states that there are seven types of Chaddāniās and three types of Ghattās and SC. VIII 8-29 define and illustrate them. SC. VIII 26 describes Ghattā II as follows:

'savvāpahom pi paṇam, ti-ṇava-kalāo huvanti |
ghattā-lakkhaṇa erisa, govālā vilavanti!'

'All the Pādas have three plus nine (i.e. twelve) moras; such definition of the Ghattā (of the second type) is stated by Ābhīras (lit. cowherds)'.

- (1) SC. treats Duvaha and its varieties Avaduvahaya and Uvaduvahaya at two different places (SC. IV 7-12, VI 113-117). First they are treated as independent metres. Afterwards they are described as varieties of Ghattās. These are to be distinguished from each other.
- (2) Here the designations Chaddāniā and Ghattā are given to some definite metres. They are not here generic names synonymous with *Dhruvā*, *Dhruvaka* and *Ghattā*. Further SC. VIII 35 mentions Ghattā and Chaddāniā among the metres used in the beginning of a Sandhi and the structures of these Ghattā and Chaddāniā are different from the ones given in the beginning of Ch. VIII.
- (3) The text is corrupt. *paṇa*, *kalāu*, *lakkhaṇu* and *erisu* can be suggested as emendations.

And for this the commencing stanza of PC. Sandhi 5 is given at SC. VIII 27 by way of an illustration. From this we can presume that this is the scheme of all the Ghattās of the 5. Sandhi. Actually there is marked difference in the structures of the odd and even Pādas of the Ghattās in question. The *odd Pādas* have for the most part 11 moras, divisible as $6 + 4 + \text{u}$ and end in a trochee. To all purposes they are identical with the even Pāda of the Dohā. 2 9 a, 7 11 c, 12 9 c have 12 moras with a final long, and 10 9 a has 12 moras closing with u u . Hence all these Pādas, with 11 moras and ending in a u are to be counted as ending in a long and thus containing 12 moras. The *even Pādas* on the other hand mostly have 12 moras divisible as $6 + 4 + \text{u u}$. A long appears for the final two shorts in 3 9 b, d, 12 9 b, d, 13 9 b, d, 15 9 b, d. Thus excepting final two shorts for one, the even Pādas and the odd Pādas are identically built up. But the small difference in their ends produces remarkably different effects. And yet metricians have not cared to notice this important feature. Svayambhū has in his definition lumped together the odd and even Pādas as containing 12 moras.

The same Ghattā is employed in Sandhis 23. and 24. 23 4 11 c, 24 7 9 a and 24 15 9 a contain 12 moras, closing with a long and 23 5 12 c has 12 moras ending in u u . 23 3 9b, d, 23 5 12 b, d, 23 8 9 b, d, 23 9 12 b, d, 23 14 9 b, d, 24 7 9 b, d, 24 8 9 b, d end in a long, while 23 7 9 b, d and 24 4 11 b, d have 11 moras ending in a trochee. In the last cases the structures of all the Pādas are exactly similar. 24 1 11 b has 13 moras, and hence requires to be emended. RC. has got this Ghattā in 1, 25, 75, 86. MP. employs it in 9., 33., 50., 69., 83., 87. and 98. Sandhis, and Nay. has it in 7.

(9). Scheme $13 + 10$.

Occurrence. 1. (80.) Sandhis.

It is not possible to make out more than 10 moras from 1 19 b, d, 5 9 b, d, 9 9 b, d, 11 9 b, d, 13 9 b, d, 14 9 b, d, because they end in a long, and from 7 9 b, d, because they actually contain 9 moras. Hence on the assumption that the even Pādas of all the Ghattās of the 1. Sandhi have the same measure it cannot be other than 10-moraic, and this gives for the metre two alternative schemes $13 + 10$ or $14 + 10$, according as the short end syllable of the odd Pādas is treated as short or long.

The *odd Pādas* invariably end in u u u . None of the three Gaṇa schemes ($5 + 6 + 2$, $5 + 5 + 3$, $4 + 4 + 5$) given by SC. VI 134 for a 13-moraic Pāda is uniformly applicable to the odd Pādas of the 1. Sandhi. On the other hand taking the Pādas as 14-moraic we find them divisible according to the scheme $6 + 5 + 3$, which is given among others for a 14-moraic Pāda at SC. VI 141. But the scheme $6 + 4 + 4$ is also applicable to these Pādas. This fact combined with the characteristic ending in three shorts makes it highly probable that these Pādas are identical in structure with the odd Pāda of the Dohā. $14 + 10$ is Ahinavavasanasīri or Abhinavavasantaśrī (SC. VI 87; Rāj. 105; Ch. VI 20, 89). Once (12 9 c) the middle Gaṇa is Jagāṇa.

The *even Pādas* are divisible as $6 + 4$ or $4 + 4 + 2$. A long is eschewed for the 2. + 3. moras and the 6. + 7. moras. If the scheme $4 + 4 + 2$ is adopted, the second four-moraic Gaṇa always ends

in a long except once (10 9b). The end is either two shorts or a long.

This Ghattā is also found in RC 43.

Irregularities: 1 4 9d. Two moras too many. Perhaps *sire* is superfluous.

(10). Scheme. 13 + 15.

Occurrence. 8., 11., 19. (21., 50., 79.) Sandhis.

In 212 cases out of 232, the Pādas end in *u u u*, which show a strong tendency to be preceded by a long, especially in the *odd Pādas*. These are identical in structure with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. 1 *a*, *c*, 1 9 *c*, 2 9 *c*, 5 11 *a*, *c* in the 8. Sandhi (and 12 9 *a b* in the 21. Sandhi) have a trochaic end.

The *even Pādas* are identical in structure with a Pāraṇaka-pāda (SC. VII 59, Rāj., 170; Ch. VI 29) divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 3. The alternative scheme 6 + 4 + 5 is violated by 11 5 9d, 19 1 10d, 19 7 11 *b*, *d*, 19 8 10 *b*, *d*. Jagana is rare in the 1 and 3. Gaṇa. The end is — *u*, in 11 1 *b*, *d*, 11 1 9 *b*, *d*. RC. 24., 67. have this Ghattā. The Ghattās of MP. 49 have the scheme 13 + 15 but there the even Pādas are different. They end in — *u*.

Irregularities: 11 4 9 *d*. One mora too few. Emendation. Read *sayāim* for *sayaiṇ*. 19 3 10 *c*. Two moras too many. *jaya-* in the opening appears to be redundant.

(11). Scheme. 13 + 16.

Occurrence. 6. (28., 51., 57., 76., 86.) Sandhi.

6 15 9 *b*, *d* (28 2 9 *b*, *d*, 28 4 9 *b*, *d*, 28 8 9 *b*, *d*, 28 8 11 *b*, *d*) end in a long and hence they cannot yield more than 16 moras. 6 14 9 *b*, *d* (28 3 9 *b*, *d*, 28 9 11 *b*, *d*) have actually 15 moras and so even after counting the short end syllable as long, they cannot be made to contain more than 16 moras.

The *odd Pādas* are built up like the odd Pādas of the Dohā and have the same structure as the 13-moraic Pāda in Nos. 9 and 10. The *even Pādas* have the scheme 6 + 4 + 4 + 2. Jagana is permitted in the 2. Gaṇa, eschewed in the 3. Gaṇa which as a rule ends in a long. The last Gaṇa is mostly *u u* casually —. Thus the Pādas are identical in structure with a Vadanaka-pāda (SC. IV 29; Rāj. 16; Ch. V 28) or a Saṅkulaka-pāda (SC. VI 160¹, Rāj. 172; Ch. V 28 Com). The Ghattās of RC. 14, 19., 29., 32., 35., 39., 41., 43., 58., 79.; MP. 13., 17., 20., 22., 23., and of Nāy 9. are composed in this metre.

In 6 4 9 *b*, *d*, 6 6 9 *b*, *d*, 6 14 9 *b*, *d* (28 3 9 *b*, *d*, 28 9 11 *b*, *d*) the end syllables should be regarded as long.

(12). Scheme. 14 + 13.

Occurrence. 13. (44., 49., 56., 61., 67., 83., 84., 90.) Sandhis.

The *odd Pādas* have the same structure as the 14-moraic Pādas in No. 7, i.e., 14 moras, divisible at 4 + 4 + 4 + 2, Jagana permissible in the 2. Gaṇa, but eschewed in the 1. and the 4., the last Gaṇa having generally the form *u u*, which is mostly preceded by a long. The *even Pādas* have the structure of the odd Pādas of the Dohā. 1 10 *b*, *d*, 12 10 *b*, *d* end in — *u* instead of the usual *u u u*. RC. 9., 15, 42., 47., 49., 69., 72., 84., 91 have this Ghattā.

If the measure is taken to be theoretically as 15 + 14 the metre would be Anaṅgalalitā (SC. VI 136; Rāj. 148; Ch. VI 20,

(1) The text is a bit corrupt.

109). The illustration in Ch. is similar in structure to our stanzas. Irregularities. In 13 6 10 *a* one mora is too many, while in 13 8 10 *c* one mora is too few.

(13). Scheme. 14 + 12.

Occurrence. 10. Sandhi.

The *odd Pādas* have the same structure as the 15-moraic Pāda in No. 10. It is not different from a Pāraṇakapāda. The Gaṇa scheme is 4 + 4 + 4 + 3. Jagāṇa is absent in the 1. Gaṇa, rare in the 3., permitted in the 2. The end is generally *u u u*, once (5 5 8c) — *u*.

The *even Pādas* are constructed on the scheme 6 + 4 + 2 i.e. the scheme of the odd Pādas of the Dohā less by the final short. The end is always *u u*. The form *u u* — is preferred in the 2. Gaṇa.

If the end syllables are regarded as long, the scheme would be 16 + 13, which is called Rāahamśa or Rājahamśa (SC. VI 131; Rāj. 143; Ch. VI 20, 107). This is one of the favourite Ghattās of Mp. It occurs in 6., 16., 18., 23., 28., 30., 35., 37., 38., 41., 43., 46., 54., 70., 73., 90., 92., 100. and 102. Sandhis.

Irregularities.

10 4 9 *d* one mora too many. Emendation *vayaṇu* should be emended as *vaṇu* which also improves the sense.

2) Sarvasamā Catuṣpadīs.

The usual rhyme scheme in the Sarvasamā is: *a* rhyming with *b*, *c* with *d*.

(14). Scheme. 15 moras per Pāda.

Occurrence. 9. 18. (27., 48., 74.) Sandhis.

This is Pāraṇaka treated at SC. VI 159; Rāj. 170; Ch. VI 29. The illustrative stanza in Ch. shows that the end syllables need not be counted as long. This is the same as the third principal metre employed to build up the main body of the Kaṭavaka. For its detailed treatment see below. 9 3 9a, 9 5 8d, 9 13 9c, 9 14 9 c, 18 2 9c, and 18 7 9d have a long in the place of the 10. and the 11. mora together and hence they violate the scheme 6 + 4 + 5. The alternative scheme of 4 + 4 + 4 + 3 is satisfied by all the Pādas. This Ghattā is also found in RC. 26., 98., MP. 32., 38. and Nāy. 5 1 9 1 *a*, *b* and 18 12 9 end in a trochee.

3) Ṣaṭpadīs.

The rhyme scheme in the Ṣaṭpadi is: *a* rhyming with *b*, *d* with *e*, *c* with *f*.

(15) Scheme. 6 + 6 + 12) theoretically 7 + 7 + 13).

Occurrence. 3. Sandhi.

The opening stanza of the 3. Sandhi is found in a corrupt form¹ at SC. VIII 17 as an illustration of Chaḍḍaṇiā V. Its definition given by SC. VIII 16² is not clear, because of the corrupt and confused character of the text. The rhyme-scheme shows it to be a Ṣaṭpadi, while the stanza appears to refer to four Pādas only. The 3. and the 6. Pādas also are of unequal length. Hence the reference is of little value for us.

Again SC. V 5 cites in a corrupt form the Ghattā of the 3. Kaṭavaka of the same Sandhi as an illustration of the fourth variety of the Ṣaṭpada-jāti Dhruvaka, whose measure is to be

(1) tihuaṇaguru tam gaa guru, mellavi jhiṇakasāaum/
gau samtataviraham tau, purima tāṇu sampāiau//

(2) padhama-pae, vidia-pae, taia-pae, a tehim thiā/
ekakkau, cha-gaṇu kau, venṇim saala turie samthiā/

and the Ghattās of the same Sandhi are composed in the same $7 + 7 + 13$. Now normally the commencing stanza of a Sandhi metre and if we examine these in the case of the 3. Sandhi, we find the same thing. Still according to SC. we have to understand that the metre of the opening stanza of the 3. Sandhi is Chandañiā V, while the metre of the Ghattā of the 3. Kaḍavaka (and hence possibly of all the Ghattās) of the same Sandhi is the fourth variety of the Ṣaṭpada-jāti. The reason for such difference in nomenclatures is not clear.

Actually the 1., 2., 4. and 5. Pādas in the Ghattās of the 3. Sandhi contain 6 moras. But from the treatment of the Ap. prosody by Svayambhū and others, we gather that in the case of the Dvipadis, Catuṣpadis and Ṣaṭpadis, the shortest Pāda cannot contain less than 7 moras. Hence we have to take the short end syllables of all the Pādas of the Ghattās in the 3. Sandhi as long.

All the Pādas actually end in uu . The form $u-u$ is not found for the first four moras of the six-moraic Pādas. The 3. and the 6. Pādas have the scheme $6 + 4 + uu$. Jagana is not used in the four-moraic Gaṇa. The 1. Gaṇa does not show preference for any particular form.

This Ṣaṭpadi occurs also in the Ghattās of MP. 5., 32., Jas. 2.

(16). Scheme. $8 + 8 + 14$ (theoretically $9 + 9 + 15$).

Occurrence. 14. Sandhi.

SC. V 9 cites in a somewhat corrupt form the Ghattā of the 7. Kaḍavaka of this Sandhi as an illustration of the sixth variety of the Ṣaṭpada Avajāti, having the scheme $9 + 9 + 15$. The Avajātis are required by definition¹ to contain nine moras in their 1., 2., 4. and 5. Pādas. Hence in the present Ghattās the short end syllables are to be regarded as long. But in the case of 14 2 c, d, e, f this arrangement does not work, since all these Pādas end in a long and have 14, 8, 8 and 14 moras respectively. Here we have to suppose that either their final long -ī's have resulted from original -iya's through modernization of the text or that in this one Ghattā an allied metre—5th variety of Ṣaṭpada Avajāti is employed.

The 8-moraic Pādas are divisible as $4 + 4$ except in 6 9b which has the form $-u-uuu$. Jagana is not used in these four-moraic Gaṇas. The form of the second Gaṇa is $-(or uuuu)$. The 14-moraic Pādas have the scheme $4 + 4 + 4 + uu$. Only the 2. Gaṇa can be Jagana. The 3. Gaṇa prefers the form $uu -$.

Irregularities. 7 9 d one mora too many. Emendation. SC. V 9 reads *vegge* for *veggeṇa* (P.S.) or *vegeṇa* (A) If *vegge* is adopted the metre is rectified.

(17)., (18). Scheme.

$8 + 6 + 12$ (theoretically $9 + 7 + 13$)

$8 + 8 + 12$ (theoretically $9 + 9 + 13$)

(for Kaḍavakas 2, 3 and 4 only)

Occurrence. 15. Sandhi.

Svayambhū and Hemacandra while describing the Ṣaṭpadi Ghattā treat only their three types, viz. Jāti, Upajāti and Avajāti with the respective schemes $7 + 7 + 10$ to 17, $8 + 8 + 10$ to 17 and $9 + 9 + 10$ to 17. But as Hemacandra makes it clear², many

(1) paḍhama-cauttṭhae, pañcama-viae, jai nava mattau honti/ sese pāae, taṁ-cia lakkhaṇaṁ, Avajāi taṁ bhaṇanti// SC V 8. *mattāo* and *Avajāim* of the printed text have been emended.

(2) evaṁ ca sapṭādi-saptadaśānta-kalaughebhyaḥ tribhiḥ tribhiḥ tulyaiḥ tulyā-tulyaiḥ tulyaiḥ vā ardhe pādāḥ yatra bhavanti sā vidagdha-goṣṭhī-gariṣṭhā ṣaṭpadi dhruvā/Ch. 38b/8-9.

other varieties of the Ṣaṭpadi Dhruvā having all equal, partly equal or all unequal Pādas containing from seven to seventeen moras were employed. The commentary of the *Kavidarpaṇa* too echoes these words¹. The *Kavidarpaṇa* specially mentions² the varieties $10 + 8 + 13$, $12 + 8 + 13$, $8 + 8 + 11$, $10 + 8 + 11$, $12 + 8 + 11$ and $12 + 8 + 12$. Svayambhū also gives $10 + 8 + 13$ as the measure of the Chaḍḍaṇiā VII and gives $12 + 8 + 13$ and $12 + 8 + 11$ as its variations³.

In most of the Ghattās of the 15. Sandhi the Ṣaṭpadi that is employed has actually the scheme $8+6+12$, but as the theory does not recognize a Pāda of less than seven moras, the scheme is to be regarded as being $9+7+13$, by counting the short end syllables as long. Such a Ṣaṭpadi is to be considered like those mentioned above.

The Ghattās of the 1., 2. and 3. Kaḍavakas have the scheme $8+8+12$, theoretically $9+9+13$. This is fourth variety of the Ṣaṭpada Avajāti (SC. V 8).

The 8-moraic Pāda has the scheme $4 + -$ (or UU) UU . The form $-UU$ is preferred in the first Gaṇa. The 6-moraic Pāda shows preference for the form $UU - UU$. The end is always UU . The 12-moraic Pāda is divisible as $6+4+UU$, wherein in the 2. Gaṇa is never $U-U$

RC. 70 has $8+6+12$ for its Ghattās.

Irregularities. 2 9e. Two moras too few in the opening. If the scheme is $8+6+12$ then 2 9b is to be regarded as having two moras too many and the irregularity can be removed by dropping *taṁ*. 6 8b and 11 9b have two moras too many. Dropping so sets the metre right.

(19). Scheme. $9+7+12$.

Occurrence. 12. Sandhi.

If the short end syllables are regarded as long the scheme would be $10+8+13$. But No. 20 below with the actual scheme $10+8+13$ is regarded so by Svayambhū himself, and the difference between the structures of No. 19. and 20. is patent. 5 14d with the opening $-U-U$ would not allow us to constitute the 1. Gaṇa with four moras. Therefore the scheme of the Ghattās of the 12. Sandhi should be $9+7+12$. Hence the scheme of the 9-moraic Pāda is $6+UUU$. Only once, in 6 9d, the end is $-U$. The 7-moraic Pāda is divisible as $4+UUU$. The 1. Gaṇa avoids the form $U-U$. It has a tendency to end in a long. 6 9e exceptionally has $-U$ for the end. The 12-moraic Pāda has the grouping $6+4UU$. The 2. Gaṇa avoids $U-U$. $UU-$ is its usual form. This Ghattā occurs also in MP. 25., 52., 55. and in Nāy. 2.

Irregularities. 2 9e. One mora too many. Emendation. *-jhaḍa* should be read as *-jhaḍa*.

(20). Scheme. $10+8+13$.

Occurrence 17., 20. (31., 37., 40., 52., 58.) Sandhis.

This is Chaḍḍaṇiā VII defined at SC. VIII 20 as

dasa-kala-pari-vaddhahe, aṭṭha-nivaddhahe, teraha-kala

sambhāviahe |

paḍhama-vidiā-paa kara(u), taia(u) puṇu viṇu,

chaḍḍaṇiā chappāiahe ||

(1) Velankar, 1935-1936, p. 39, on V 29-31.

(2) Ibid, V 29-31

(3) SC. VIII 20-23, cf. the metres treated in the *Prākṛtapaiṅgala* at I, 97, 99, 102, 131, 144, 156, 179, 189, 194, 196, 202, 205, 208 and in the *Chandaḥkośa* at I, 25, 26.

To illustrate this, SC. VIII 21 cites the opening stanza of the 31. Sandhi of PC. Thus in the present case the theory also does not require to count the short end syllables as long

This particular variety of the Ṣaṭpadi seems to have become very popular. Poems in Late Apabhraṃśa have this Ṣaṭpadi as their standard Ghattā metre and hence it is understandable why it has received the designation *Ghattā* (the Ghattā metre *par excellence*) in some late works on Ap. prosody¹. The *Kavidarpaṇa* mentions this first among the six Ṣaṭpadis treated. Compare also the Dvipadi called Chaddanikā (incorrect for Chaḍḍanikā) treated at Ch. VII 17 having 31 moras per Pāda with caesura after the 10. and the 18. mora.

The Gaṇa schemes of these Pādas are 4+4+UU or 6+UUUU (=10), 4+-(orUU)UU(=8), 6+4+UUU(=13). In general the same remarks apply to the structures of these Pādas as have been made regarding equivalent Pādas in Nos. 6, 17 and 18. In 17 1 10d, e, 17 5 10d, e, 17 14 9a, b, 17 16 9a, b, d, e, 20 7 9a, b, d, e, 20 9 9a, b, d, e, 20 11 9a, the end syllable is actually long. Jagana casually appears in the 2. Gaṇa of the 13-moraic Pāda, which four times (17 10 10 c, f, 20 8 9 c, f) ends in -U. This Ghattā appears also in RC. 30., 52., 53., 74., 89., MP. 40., 44., 71., 78.; Jas. 1, 4; Nāy. 8. (21). Scheme. 12+8+12.

Occurrence 4. Sandhi.

In 2 9 d, e, 3 9 a, b, d, e, 4 9 c, f, 5 9 a, b, 8 9 d, e, 9 9 d, e, 11 9 d, e the end syllable is long. This would present a strong obstacle against taking the scheme to be 13+8+13 in theory.

This Ṣaṭpadi appears to be a variation of the Chaḍḍanīā VII. Though SC. does not know of any Ṣaṭpadi with the measure 12+8+12, we can infer it from the other two variations of the Chaḍḍanīā VII, viz. 12+8+13 and 12+8+11, given at SC. VIII 22, 23. *Kavidarpaṇa* II 30 includes the present variety.

The 1., 3., 4. and 6. Pādas have the same structure and the remarks made in connection with the 12-moraic Pāda in Nos. 15, 17, 18 and 19 are equally applicable here. Similarly for the structure of the 8-moraic Pāda refer to its description in Nos. 17, 18 and 20.

This Ghattā is also met with in RC. 3, 33, 50, 71; MP. 1.

C. Metres employed in the main body of the Kaḍavaka

They fall in two main divisions: (1) The Principal or Standard Metres employed throughout the epic, and (2) variation metres, employed in individual Kaḍavakas or some time throughout a Sandhi to break the monotony.

1) The Standard Metres.

Jacobi² and Alsdorf³ on the strength of a statement in Ch. hold that only four metres were recognised by Ap. prosodists as the principal metres of the Apabhraṃśa epic and accordingly Alsdorf attempts to support this view from the actual practice in Ap. literature.

(1) See the *Chandahkośa* (Velankar, 1923), 43, and *Prākṛta-paiṅgala*, I 99.

(2) Velankar, 1935-1936, II 29-30.

(3) Jacobi, 1918, *44.

(4) Alsdorf, 1936, 184-185.

Let us examine Hemacandra's remarks in question. Having dealt with the Apabhramśa metres in general in the fifth Chapter of his *Chandonuśāna*, Hemacandra devotes the next two chapters to the treatment of the various metres used in constructing the Ap. epic. The opening Sūtra of the fifth chapter defines the Dhruvā or Ghattā. That Sūtra with its commentary reads thus:

Sandhyādaṁ Kaṭavakānte ca dhruvaṁ syād iti Dhruvā
Dhruvakam Ghattā vā.

Com. Kaṭavaka-samūhātmaṇaḥ Sandhis tasyādaṁ, caturbhiḥ Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ chandobhiḥ Kaṭavakam, tasyānte dhruvaṁ niścitam syād iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam, Ghattā veti samjñāntaram.

Here in the commentary first the term *Sandhi* is defined. It is followed by the definition of the term *Kaṭavaka*. In this the word *caturbhiḥ* can be taken as applying to *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ*, or alternatively *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ* and *caturbhiḥ* both can be taken as qualifying *chandobhiḥ*. Jacobi and Alsdorf have understood the definition in the first sense and hence they take it to mean that a *Kaṭavaka* is composed in any one of those four metres, one of which is the *Paddhaḍikā*. In other words according to these eminent scholars the above-quoted definition of the *Kaṭavaka* lays down that only four (*Paddhaḍikā* and some other three) metres are to be employed in composing a *Kaṭavaka*. Thus the purpose of the statement *caturbhiḥ* etc. is, they think, to prescribe which metres are to be used in a *Kaṭavaka*. This interpretation of the sentence in question makes Alsdorf, in spite of some difficulties, to set up the *Paddhaḍikā*, *Aḍillā*, *Pādākulaka* and a *Pāraṇaka*-like metre as the four principal metres of the Ap. epic.

There are, however, several *prima facie* considerations which go against such an interpretation of the words in Ch. In explaining the other terms *Sandhi* and *Dhruvā*, Hemacandra has given particulars that are peculiar from the point of view of structure or position and there is no reference to metrical form. Thus *Sandhi* is defined as made up of a group of *Kaṭavakas*, and *Dhruvā* as that which appears without fail at the end of a *Kaṭavaka*. Accordingly it would lead us to expect that the explanation of *Kaṭavaka* also would concern itself with pointing out something that is peculiar to its structure or position and not to its metrical form. Moreover it would be rather strange that in such an important point Hemacandra considered the cryptic mention *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ* sufficient. The ground of familiarity can hardly account for such brevity, because the other terms *Sandhi* and *Kaṭavaka* were far more familiar and yet they have been expressly defined.

It is from two other works on Ap. prosody that these first considerations get a decisive support in favour of the alternative interpretation, suggested above, according to which the expressions *caturbhiḥ* and *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ* both qualify *Chandobhiḥ* and the whole definition means that a *Kaṭavaka* is made up of four stanzas of the *Paddhaḍikā* or other such metres. The *Svayambhūcchandas*, which, as we have already seen, served as a source for Ch. has the following lines on the structure of the Ap. epic.

Paddhaḍiā puṇu je-i karenti, te soḍa(la)ha-mattau Pau dharenti |
vihi Pāhim jamau te nimmaanti, Kaṭavaa(u) aṭṭahim
jamaahim raanti/

āhiṃ puṇu Ghatta samāmaṇanti, Jamaāvasāṇa(e) Chaḍḍaṇi
bhaṇanti |
saṃkhā-pivaddha-kaḍavehiṃ Saṃdhi, iha vivaha-paārahi tuhuṃ
vi vandhi/SC. VIII 30-31.

'Those that compose in the Paddhaḍikā, bring forth a Pada (i.e. Pāda) of sixteen moras. They construct a Yamaka with two Padas (i.e. Pādas) and a Kaḍavaka with eight Yamakas. For the beginning they lay down Ghattā and say Chaḍḍaṇi at the end of the Yamakas. A Sandhi is (composed) with a limited number of Kaḍavakas. So you compose it in a variety of modes'. Here a Kaḍavaka is said to consist of eight Yamakas, i.e. sixteen Pādas, equivalent to four four-lined stanzas.

The *Kavidarpaṇa* says the same thing in words that would remind us of Hemacandra's definition. It observes:

Pajjhaḍiyāi-caukkaṃ Kaḍavaṃ, tāṇaṃ Gaṇo Sandhi.

Com. Pajjhaḍiyāi-chandāṃsi catvāri Kaḍavaṃ. Ādi śabdād Vada-nādi-parigrahaḥ. Teṣāṃ Kaḍavakānāṃ gaṇaḥ Sandhi-saṃjñāḥ.

Here *Pajjhaḍiyāi-caukkaṃ* is predicted of *Kaḍavam* and this leaves no doubt as to the meaning. Here as also in Hemacandra's definition *chandas* means 'a stanza', 'a unit of four lines' and not 'a metre'. In the first chapter of Ch. while dealing with terminology, Hemacandra has used this term in this technical sense.

turyāṃśaḥ pādo 'viśeṣe/

Com. Chandasaś caturtho bhāgaḥ pāda-saṃjñāḥ, aviśeṣe sāmānyā-bhidhāne.

Chandas here clearly means 'a stanza' of four lines.

And this definition of the Kaḍavaka is born out by the practice of early Ap. epic poets like Svayambhū in whose works the normal length of a Kaḍavaka does not exceed eight couplets. But after Svayambhū this convention has become slack and in the compositions of Puṣpadanta and other poets, the Kaḍavaka tends to become longer than 16 lines.

Thus Hemacandra does not say anything as to how many metres are permitted to be used in the body of the Kaḍavaka.

There are three metres which principally appear in the Kaḍavakas of PC. I-XX, viz., Paddhaḍikā, Vadanaka and Pāraṇaka. The first two are 16-moraic, the last one 15-moraic.

(22). P a d d h a ḍ i k ā.

The Tippana on the word *Sayambhū* in *Mahāpurāṇa* 1 9 5 describes him as *Pāṃthaḍi* (corrupt for *Pāddhaḍi* = *Pāddhaḍiā*)-bad-dha-Rāmāyaṇa-kartā, Apalisaṃghiyāḥ. Thus Svayambhū's *Rāmāyaṇa* or *Paūmacariu* was known as a poem composed in the Paddh-

(1) Velankar, 1935-1936, 49, 51.

(2) The *Chandaḷkandali* quoted by the Com. of the *Kavidarpaṇa* (p. 39) has the following: Paddhadiyāhiṃ cauḥuṃ puṇa kaḍavaṃ.

(3) The difference in the definitions of the Kaḍavaka as given by Svayambhū on one hand and Hemacandra and others on the other is significant. The former takes a rhyming distich as a unit and hence gives eight distichs as the measure of the Kaḍavaka, while the latter take a stanza of four lines as the unit and accordingly lay down four stanzas as the standard length of the Kaḍavaka. But the rhyme scheme in the Kaḍavaka bears out Svayambhū's view. Only in some late Ap. works, wherein all restrictions as to the length of the Kaḍavaka appear to have been given up, it is divided in four lined stanzas. But even then the rhyming being confined to two successive lines, no organic connection obtains between the pairs constituting a stanza. Only when fresh material comes to light the difference can be explained.

diā metre. Svayambhū himself says¹ in the beginning of his *Riṭ-ṭhanemicariu* that Caturmukha gave him the Paddhadiā 'studded' with the Chaddani, Duvaa and Dhuvaa. Thus Paddhadiā appears to be the outstanding metre in Svayambhū's epics.

Not only that, for the Ap. epic in general too the Paddhadiā has an importance second to none and comparable to that of the Anuṣṭubh in the Sk. epics. Nevertheless, not a single Ap. metrician has described it in any systematic or thorough manner on the other hand there prevails considerable confusion regarding the meaning, structure and function of Paddhadiā. All that we gather from what is said on this point by Svayambhū, the earliest authority, directly or as *obiter dicta* is collected below:

In the eight chapter of SC. dealing mainly with the form and structure of the Ap. Sandhibandha and Rāsābandha, first we are informed² that there are seven types of the Chaddaniā, three types of the Ghattā, many types of the Paddhadiā and different types of the Giti. From this it is clear that here the term *Paddhadiā* stands not for one particular metre, but a class of metres. In the succeeding portion of the same chapter of SC. these varieties of the Chaddaniā etc. are described. SC. VIII 30-34 are devoted to the description of the Paddhadiā. But the information we gather from that passage rather gives an idea of the structure of a Kaḍavaka. It does little to enlighten us on the *anekavidhatva* of the Paddhadiā. It states: if one undertakes to compose in the Paddhadiā, he should construct a Kaḍavaka with eight Yamakas (rhyming distichs), each of which is made up of two Pādas of 16 moras each. There should be the Ghattā and the Chaddaniā in the beginning and end respectively of the group of the Yamakas. A Sandhi is to consist of a limited number of such Kaḍavakas. Various other Ghattās, Chaddanis, Vidārikās and Dhavalas also can be employed. This gives us an idea of where and how the Paddhadiā is employed. It also suggests that a Paddhadiā-pāda is 16-moraic. But nothing is said regarding the structure of these 16 moras or the different varieties of the Paddhadiā. But we get some results by examining the structures of the lines in these definition stanzas (SC. VIII 30-33) which are also intended to illustrate the Paddhadiā, evidently in one of its varieties. The 16 moras are divisible into four groups of four moras each, the form of the last four-moraic Gaṇa being — u without fail. This is supported by SC. VIII 41-44 given to illustrate the Paddhadiā which is said by SC. VIII 35 to appear along with some other metres in the beginning of a Sandhi. At another place in SC. VIII 4ā, the Paddhadiā³ is included among the metres that are preferentially employed in the Rāsābandha. Lastly *Paddhadiā* occurs at SC. VII 160 cd as the name of a Sarvasamā Catuṣpadī Dhruvā having 16 moras per Pāda which are divisible as 4+4+4+4. The lines containing this definition end in uu—.

From these pieces of information we can gather that like the terms *Chaddaniā*, *Ghattā*, *Dhruvaka*, *Vastuka*, the term *Paddhadiā* also had two applications. It was the name given to the group of

(1) Chaddania-Duvai-Dhuvaehim jadiya, Caumuheṇa samappiya Paddhadiya/RC. 1 1 10.

(2) satta-vihā Chaddaniā, ti-vihāo honti taha a Ghattāo/
Paddhadiā 'pea-vihā, Gīo honti vivihāo//SC. VIII 7.

(3) The text of the stanza is defective. If the emendation *Paddhadiāhim* for *Paddhadiā* suggested by Velankar is accepted, this would be one more instance of the use of the term *Paddhadiā* in the plural.

metres containing 16 moras per Pāda and employed in the Ap. epic called in all probability the Sandhibandha¹. Besides it was the name of a particular metre having the form 4+4+4+ u-u. It is likely that as in the case of the other terms mentioned above, the development of the application may have been from the general to the particular. In other words because the metre with the form 4+4+4+ u-u was fondly employed in the Sandhibandha that alone came to be called the Paddhaḍikā. From the remarks *ādi śabdād Vadanādi parigrahaḥ* of the com. of the *Kavidarpaṇa*², we know that over and above the Paddhaḍikā, Vadanaka and some other metre or metres were used for the main body of the Ap. epic, and this finds support from the actual practice as evidenced by the works of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana, Puṣpadanta and others.

Occurrence 1 (4-11, 13., 15-16. Kaḍavakas), 3. (13. Kaḍavaka) 4., 7., 10., 13., 16., 18. Sandhis.

Seven out of the twenty Sandhis or, on a different count, 91 out of a total of 285 Kaḍavakas are composed in this metre. Its normal form is +4+4+4 u-u, Gaṇa being permitted in the 1., 3. For a systematic treatment of this metre see Alsdorf, 1928, 73; 1936, 190; Jacobi, 1918,* 48; Bhayani, 1945, 56-57. The 1. Gaṇa enjoys great freedom of form, though -uu finds a preference (about 60 p.c.). As contrasted with this the 3. Gaṇa has the form uu-(oruuuu) in about 70 p.c. of the cases. Accordingly in the case of the Paddhaḍiās of PC., Alsdorf's results that the Paddhaḍiā is a metre of anapaestic basic character and that its 3. Gaṇa is built up similarly to the first shall have to be modified. In the 2. Gaṇa the form -uu is the least preferred (about 12 p.c.), while uu, has a relative majority. This presents a contrast with the 1. Gaṇa. The end is rarely u,uuu (about 5 p.c.)

(23). V a d a n a k a .

Occurrence. 1. (2., 12., 14. Kaḍavakas), 2., 3. (2., 12. Kaḍavakas), 5. (1-5., 7-16. Kaḍavakas) 8., 11., 14., 17. (1., 7., 9., 11., 13., 15., 18. Kaḍavakas), 20. Sandhis.

This metre is found in eight whole Sandhis out of a total of twenty, or in 112 Kaḍavakas out of 285 in all. It is defined by most of the Pk. metrists. For its discussion, see Jacobi 1918, *47 Alsdorf, 1928, 76; 1936, 191; Shahidullah, 1928, 63; Bhayani 1945, 50.

Though Hemacandra has expressly given the designation Vadanaka, and though Adila is the name given to a special form of the Vadanaka, yet Jacobi and Alsdorf, following perhaps the 'Bardic group' of metrists accept the name Aḍila for our metre. But from SC. IV 32 and the *Kavidarpaṇa* II 21 it is quite clear that the metre should be named Vadanaka, it being called Aḍila only when it has got Yamakas.

6+4+4+2 is the general scheme of the Vadanaka. A sample analysis indicates that in the 1. Gaṇa froms uu- and uuuu- occur more frequently, and generally the forms with two shorts in the middle are preferred. u-u and - - have the smallest frequency. In the 2. Gaṇa one third of the total number of cases

(1) cf. the term *Rāsābandha* at SC. VIII 49 and the description of the Sk. Mahā-kāvya as *Sargabandha*.

(2) Velankar, 1935-1936, 49, 51.

(3) SC. IV 29, Rāj. 16, Ch. V 28, *Kavidarpaṇa* II 21; compare also *Vṛttajāti-samuccaya* IV 33-34, *Chandahkośa* 41-42, *Prākṛtapaiṅgala* I 127.

are $U \cdot UU U$. The form $UU UU$ enjoys the preference (about 42 p.c.). — $U U$ is the least preferred form. The commonest form of the 3. Gaṇa is UU — (about 69 p.c.). Next comes — (about 25 p.c.). $UU UU$ occurs rarely. The 4. Gāṇa is usually UU , only about 18 p.c. cases are —.

These results are in agreement with those obtained in the case of the *Samdeśarāsaka* stanzas, while they are at divergence with Alsdorf's findings concerning the *Vadanaka* stanzas in the *Hari-vamśapurāṇa*, wherein $UUU-U$ is frequent in the 1. Gaṇa. The *Samkulaka* described as a *Samacatuṣpadī* (scheme $6 + 4 + 4 + 2$) at SC., VI 160; Rāj. 172; Ch. V. 28 Com. It seems to be the same as the *Vadanaka*, except that it ends in —, not in UU . The famous Hindi epic *Rāmācāritamānasa* of Tulsidās is composed in this metre; the last two shorts of our metre appear there contracted as a rule into a long. It has come to be known as *Copāī* or *Caupāī* in the early vernacular literature.

(24). Pāraṇaka.

Occurrence. 1. (1., 3. Kaṭavakas), 5. (6. Kaṭavaka), 6., 9. (1., 11., 13.-14. Kaṭavakas), 12., 15., 19. Sandhis.

It is employed in five whole out of twenty Sandhis, or in 77 out of 285 Kaṭavakas. It is a 15-moraic metre. Its structure is identical with that of the *Paddhaḍikā* except that the last Gaṇa has the form UUU instead of $UUUU$. In other words omitting the first short and preferring UU for the middle of the last Gaṇa of the *Paddhaḍikā* gives the *Pāraṇaka*. Everything else said in connection with the structure of the *Paddhaḍikā* applies in principle to the *Pāraṇaka*. The form — U in the last Gaṇa is very rare.

The *Pāraṇaka* is described among the *Samacatuṣpadī Dhruvās* along with the *Paḍākulaka*, *Samkulaka* and *Paddhaḍikā* by SC. VI 159 (*Āraṇaa* is a blunder for *Pāraṇaka*); Rāj. 170, Ch. VI 29. Though it is described here as a *Catuṣpadī*, like the *Paddhaḍikā* it is used as a *Dvipadī* in the *Kaṭavaka*. Svayambhū gives two Gaṇa-schemes for the *Pāraṇaka*: $4 + 4 + 4 + 3$ or $6 + 4 + 5$. The latter is not applicable to our lines.

The use of a 15-moraic metre in constructing the *Kaṭavakas* may appear as going against the above-quoted general statement of Svayambhū (SC. VIII 30) that a 16-moraic metre is to be employed for building up the *Kaṭavaka*. But difference between the *Paddhaḍiā* and the *Pāraṇaka* is slight and the latter can be well looked upon as a modified form or variation of the former². It is characteristic of the *Apabhraṃśa* prosodists that such an important metre is not described independently. It is noticed along with a host of other metres among the *Samacatuṣpadī Dhruvās*.

2. The Variation Metres.

For the sake of variation, a *Kaṭavaka* here and there is composed in a non-*Paddhaḍikā* type of metre, or occasionally through-

(1) *savve paṇṇāraha-mattaā, ta(i)ca-tāra-saṃjuttāā'havā/*
cha-ca-pa-ganehiṃ sambaddhaā, [P]āraṇaassa ime pāā/

(2) In old Gujarati verse literature a 15-moraic metre is very popularly used for building up the frame of the narrative. But it is devised from the *Vadanaka* by omitting its last mora, and hence is different from the *Pāraṇaka*. It is known as *copāī* and is described by the *Chandaḥkośa* (41; cf. also 20) under the name *Laghucopāī*.

out a whole Sandhi different fancy metres are used to break the monotony of the narrative frame. Many Varṇavṛttas of the Sk. prosody—especially those characterized by a recurrent structural unit—are employed for this purpose. The language of all such passages in the Varṇavṛttas is more or less Prakritized. This practice of the Ap. epic poets is obviously based upon the similar practice found in Sk. Mahākāvyas.

Four such variation metres are found in PC. I-XX.

(25). *Madanāvātāra*.

Scheme. 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 (= 20).

Occurrence. III 1, IX 12.

Technically it is a Samacatuṣpadī. Of course in the Kaṭavaka it appears in couplets. The last Gaṇa always ends in a long. All the Gaṇas show a pronounced amphimacer (-x-) tendency. This means that the forms x x x x x and x x x are normally avoided. SC. VIII (3) treats this metre in a general way and illustrates it by citing PC. 24 2 1-2.

For other metrical authorities see Bhayani, 1945, 58-59.

The Madanāvātāra is several times used in MP. and appears to be a favourite of the post-tenth century Ap. poets. It is found in Devacandrasūri's *Sulasakkhāṇu* (2. Kaṭavaka), Jayadevamuni's *Bhāvanāsandhi* (2., 4., 6. Kaṭavaka), *Nemināthadvātrīṃśika* (almost throughout) etc.

(26). Scheme. a. 4 + u—(or uu)u (= 8).

b. 4 + 4 + 4 + u—(or uu)u (= 16).

Occurrence. XVII 8.

Technically the metre is of the Antarasamā Catuṣpadī type. But a rhymed distich being the unit of the Kaṭavaka it appears in a two lined form with the rhyme scheme a/b that is usual in the Kaṭavaka.

The first Gaṇa of the 8-moraic Pāda avoids t—u. Hence the odd Pāda corresponds with the Pādas of the Dvipadī Candralekhā¹ (4 + u—(or uu)u) described by Hemacandra.

The even Pāda is that of the Paddhaḍiā. It can be easily seen that the odd Pāda is identical in structure with the last eight moras of the Paddhaḍiā-pāda. Looked at in this way the metre in question is just a combination of a truncated and a full Paddhaḍiā-pāda. The metre of MP. 13 10 is just the reverse of ours. There a is equivalent to our b and vice versa.

(27) *Vilāsinī*.

Scheme. 3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + u— (= 16).

Occurrence. XVII 12 (XLVI 2).

All the lines satisfy the schemes of Vilāsinī² and Bhūṣaṇā Galitaka³ (5 + 5 + 3 + u—). So the structure cannot tell us which of the two is the metre employed in the present case. But in RC. 71 2 it is called Vilāsinī-chanda and Vilāsinī belongs to that group

(1) ca-la-da-lāḥ Candralekhā/ Ch. VII 65.

(2) tau caḥ tau Vilāsinī/ Ch. IV 60.

(3) pau tau Bhūṣaṇā/ Ch. IV 37.

of Ap. metres including the Helā, Āvali, Mañjarī, Dvipadī, Racitā etc. which is treated together at Ch. IV 57-66. This decides in favour of the Vilāsini.

A caesura is definitely felt after the 8. mora. This fact as also the general swing of the metre makes it closely allied to that metre which is used in the famous *Gopikā-Gita* of the *Bhāgavata-purāṇa* and which is known as Lalita in the Gujarati prosody. The general pattern of our metre is $-u-u-/-u-u-$, wherein all the heavy syllables except the last one are replaceable by two light syllables. This metre is similarly used in RC. 71. 2; MP. 28 27, 34 10, 40 12, 42 12, 45 9, 48 1, 86 8, 88 11. Alsdorf fails to identify it and hence thinks¹ it to be Pañktikā (Ch. II 108).

(28) Prāmāṇī.

Scheme. $u- \times 4$.

Occurrence. XVII 16.

This is a quite familiar metre of the Sk. prosody. It is defined at *Chandaḥśāstra* V 7, *Jayadevacchandasa* V 4, *Vṛttaratnākara* III 18, *Chandonuśāsana* II 82 etc. Here it is used in the two-lined form. It is found several times in MP.

CONSPECTUS OF THE METRES OF PC. I-XX.

I. Metres employed in the Kaṭavaka-commencing stanza.

Name.	Measure.	Place of occurrence (Sandhi)
(1) Gandhodakadhāra.	(6 + 4 + 3 =) 13 \times 4 (a/b, c/d)	III
(2) Dvipadī.	(6 + u - (or uu) u + 4 + 4 + 4 + u - (or uu) u + - =) 28 \times 2	XIII
(3) Helā-dvipadī.	(6 + u - (or uu) u + 4 + u - (or uu) u + - - =) 22 \times 2	XVII
(4) Mañjarī.	-(or uu) u + -(or uu) u + 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 + (-) 21 \times 2	XIX

II. Metres employed in the Ghattā.

Measure.	Place of occurrence (Sandhi).
(5) 9 + 13.	VII
(6) 10 + 13.	XVI
(7) 11 + 14.	II
(8) 11 (or 12) + 12.	V
(9) 13 + 10.	I
(10) 13 + 15.	VIII, XI, XIX
(11) 13 + 16.	VI
(12) 14 + 13.	XIII
(13) 15 + 12.	X
(14) 15.	IX, XVIII
(15) 6 + 6 + 12.	III
(16) 8 + 8 + 14.	XIV
(17) 8 + 6 + 12.	XV
(18) 8 + 8 + 12.	

(1) Alsdorf. 1936, 193.

(19)	9 + 7 + 12.	XII
(20)	10 + 8 + 13.	XVII, XX
(21)	12 + 8 + 12.	IV
III. Metres employed in the main body of the Kaḍavaka.		
Name.	Measure	Place of occurrence (Sandhi).
(22) Paddhaḍiā.	4 + 4 + 4 + u -- u == 16.	I (4-11., 13., 15. 16. Kaḍavakas), III (13. Kaḍavaka), IV, VII, X, XIII, XVI, XVIII.
(23) Vadanaka.	(6 + 4 + 4 + u u --) 16.	I (2., 12., 14. Kaḍa- vakas), II, III, (2- 12. Kaḍavakas), VIII, XI, XIV, XVII, (1., 7. 9. 11., 13.-15., 17.-18. Ka- davakas), XX.
(24) Pāraṇaka.	(4 + 4 + 4 + u u u ==) 15.	I (1., 3. Kaḍavakas), V (6. Kaḍavaka), VI, IX (1.-11., 13., 14. Kaḍavakas) XII, XV, XIX.
(25) Madanāva- tāra.	(5 + 5 + 5 + 5 ==) 20.	III (1. Kaḍavaka). IX (12. Kaḍavaka).
(26) ?	a. (4 + u -- (or u u) u ==) 8. b. (4 + 4 + 4 + u -- (or u u) u ==) 16.	XVII (8. Kaḍavaka).
(27) Vilāsini.	(3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + u -- ==) 16.	XVII (12. Kaḍavaka).
(28) Pramāṇī.	u -- four times.	XVII (16. Kaḍavaka).

8. SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTENTS.

I Sandhi.

Introduction: the birth of Rṣabha.

Homage to the twenty-four Tirthaṅkaras (1). Metaphorical description of the Rāma story as a river—Tradition through which it was handed down—The poet introduces himself—His resolve to recount the sacred theme of the Rāma story (2). Following the convention, the poet modestly declares his ignorance regarding various branches of learning and literature (3). The Magadha country described (4). Its capital Rājagṛha described (5). Śreṇika, the king of Magadha described (6). Mahāvira's audience-hall on mount Vipula—A messenger informed the king of Mahāvira's arrival (7). Going through the prescribed ceremony of homage, Śreṇika set out to the audience-hall—The twelve compartments of the audience-hall with their respective occupants, various types of gods, men and beasts described (8). Śreṇika prayed to Mahāvira (9). Śreṇika wanted to know the Rāma story as known to the Jain faith. He pointed out various inconsistencies in that story as narrated in the traditions of other faiths (10). Accordingly Apostle Gautama began to narrate the Rāma story.

Situation of the Bharata country in the cosmography—Successful births of the fourteen Kulakaras (11). Their names—Marudevi, the consort of the last Kulakara Nābhi, described (12-13). The six goddesses Kīrti, Buddhi, Śrī, Hri, Dhṛti, and Lakṣmī approached Marudevi in human form and rendered services to her—Marudevi saw a series of fourteen dreams—riches were showered from heavens for thirty fortnights (14). The fourteen dreams described—Marudevi conveyed these to her husband (15). He interpreted them as prognosticating the birth of a son destined to be a Tirthankara. In due course Ṛṣabhadeva was born (16).

II Sandhi.

Ṛṣabha's life-story—upto practising penances.

The birth of the Jina was solemnised by the four classes of gods—Indra's throne shook and hence he started forth on the Airāvata elephant (1). Kubera decorated the city of Sāketa—Indra's queen with the help of the sleep-inducing charm substituted a magic child for Ṛṣabha, who was made over to Indra (2). He took the child to Mount Mandara beyond the regions of constellations and seated him on a throne placed on a white slab (3). At the commencement of the ablution ceremony various gods honoured Ṛṣabha by displaying their skill in music, dance, drama, etc. (4). Various gods emptied water-jars over Ṛṣabha's head and his ceremonial bath was completed (5). Indra then adorned him with a variety of ornaments. A devotional hymn followed (6). Indra injected nectar in Ṛṣabha's left thumb. The child was taken back to Ayodhyā. He was named Ṛṣabha.

He grew up rapidly (7). Once his subjects complained to him of being deprived of the means of subsistence because the Kalpavṛkṣas disappeared. Consequently he taught them various professions and arts. He got married to Nandā, Sunandā and others. He begot one hundred sons. Bharata and Bāhubali were chief among them (8). Seeing Ṛṣabha immersed in wordly pleasures, Indra, with a view to awaken love of renunciation which would be beneficial for the flourish and spread of Dharma sent Nīlāñjanā with her span of life nearing its end, to dance before Ṛṣabha. While dancing, she fell dead (9). Seeing Nīlāñjana become suddenly lifeless, Ṛṣabha was struck with the ephemeral nature of the mundane glory and he resolved to renounce the world. The Lokāntika gods also exhorted him to that end, since the rebirth of religious beliefs and practices that had fallen into abeyance was eagerly awaited (10). Bharata was installed on the throne and Ṛṣabha went to Prayāga, where together with four thousand kings he took to the Order.

He practised all sorts of austerities (11). The other kings with him unable to endure the rigours of austerities violated their vows (12). The Heavenly Voice remonstrated with them for their unbecoming conduct. But lacking fortitude for practising mortifications, they gave up austerities and founded new faiths. At this juncture there arrived Nami and Vinami, sons of Kaccha and Mahākaccha (13). They asked from Ṛṣabha their share in the kingdom. Coming to know of this disturbance to Ṛṣabha, Dharaṇendra appeared there. He questioned Nami and Vinami (14). They said 'when we were abroad, the kingdom was portioned off between all the sons of

Rṣabha, but we were kept out of consideration'. As they were bent upon receiving their due at Rṣabha's own hands, Indra assumed Rṣabha's form and gave them the rulership of the northern and southern slopes of the mount Vijayārdha together with some miraculous powers (15).

While wandering on earth with raised hands, rich presents were offered to Rṣabha but he did not accept them. In Hastināgara, king Śreyāṃsa invited him to end his fast (16). Bringing him to his residence, he worshipped him and offered sugarcane juice. As Rṣabha broke his fast, gods showered gold and jewels. On account of the exhaustless gifts then bestowed on Śreyāṃsa, the day became known as Akṣayaṭṭiyā (17).

III Sandhi.

Rṣabha's life-story—upto his
attaining Kevala.

Leaving Hastināgapura, Rṣabha arrived at Purimatāla. There he came to the Śakātamukha garden rich in all sorts of flower plants and trees. In their midst stood a huge banyan tree (1). There Rṣabha practised all the vows and austerities—these recounted in the numerical order of one to eighteen—and eventually he attained Kevala (2). He came to possess thirty-four Atiśayas and eight Prātihāryas and became the supreme deity of all the three worlds (3).

Gods constructed a golden audience-hall for the Jina. The seats of various Indras shook. The lord of gods called upon all to go and pay homage to the Jina. All classes of gods with their most diverse vehicles started, as did Īśānendra mounting upon the Airāvaṇa elephant in enviable pomp and glory (4-5-6). Hordes of various gods and demons arrived to the audience-hall and humbly presented themselves to the Jina (7). Indra with his retinue recited a hymn to the Jina (8). Observing the gods coming down in their aerial cars, Rṣabhasena, the ruler of Purimatāla made inquiries. He was told that Bharata's father had attained Kevala. On learning this the king went to the audience-hall and paid homage to the Jina (9). He was so much moved by the scene that he and eighty-four thousand from the rank and file, together with eighty-four born aristocrats too took to monkhood, while lacs of others made up the laity. Even gods were purified and animals forgot their inborn mutual enmity (10).

Then the Jina preached all the basic principles and tenets of the Jaina faith. Nothing in the three worlds could be unknown to him (11). The sermon had a pacifying effect on all. Before dispersing many of them committed themselves to practising various vows and austerities. The Jina left that place and went to Gaṅgā-sāgara (12). Here Bharata became the paramount lord of the whole earth and attained all-round prosperity. As his father attained Kevala, he, by the strength of his arm established his sovereignty over the whole earth (13).

IV Sandhi.

Combat between Bharata and Bāhubali—
attainment of Nirvāṇa by Bāhubali
and Rṣabha.

After completion of the round of world-conquest, when Bharata returned to his capital, the victorious discus (*Cakraratna*) did not

enter the city, whereupon Bharata asked his ministers whether any king still remained unconquered (1). The ministers submitted: 'All are subdued except your younger brother Bāhubali, king of Potanapura, who is mighty enough to overthrow you and your army single-handed' (2). Learning this Bharata ordered his ministers: 'So arrange that either Bāhubali accepts my sovereignty or offers a battle'. The ministers went to Bāhubali and told him to serve Bharata as a feudatory. Bāhubali denounced them saying: 'As our father gave each of us his due share of territory, I am in no way indebted to Bharata. Why then should I go to him?' The ministers replied angrily: 'Even if your territory is given to you by your father, you cannot have even an inch without paying tributes to Bharata' (3-4). Bāhubali said haughtily: 'Being puffed up by world-conquest let him do his worst. As to the tributes, I will pay them tomorrow in the form of shafts, lances and javelins which would cure him of his arrogance'. Thereupon the ministers departed and told Bharata: 'Bāhubali cares a straw for you. He stands prepared for giving a fight' (5).

Bharata made enormous preparations for a march. As he started, spies informed Bāhubali, who also gave orders for a counter-march. The two armies confronted each other on the battle field (6-7). The field became a scene of reckless turmoil and destruction. Seeing this the ministers cried halt and said to Bharata and Bāhubali: 'What is the use of massacring the poor soldiers? Rather you two alone fight out, first a glance-duel, then a water-duel and lastly a bodily combat. He who is victorious in all the three duels, is to be the lord of the earth and treasures'.

The advice was accepted and Bharata and Bāhubali became engaged first in a glance-duel, in which Bharata was defeated (8-9). They started the water-duel. In this also Bharata got a defeat (10). Finally they set themselves to the bodily combat. While both were trying various moves and techniques Bāhubali lifted up Bharata and his army roared for triumph. Bharata, thus rebuffed, released his *cakraratna* on Bāhubali but the latter being a *carama-dehin* (i.e. destined to attain salvation during this life) it by-passed him (11). But this incident moved Bāhubali and he pondered: 'What is the use of a kingdom for the sake of which one has to kill one's brother, father or son. Better strive for salvation, which can earn eternal bliss for me'. He made over his territories to Bharata, accepted the Jina as the Master and having picked out five handfuls of hair stood with raised hands, immovable as a rock, for one year, during which creepers grew over him and he was turned into an abode of snakes and scorpions (12).

At this juncture Ṛṣabha halted on Kailāsa. Bharata went there to pay obeisance. He asked Ṛṣabha: 'Why Bāhubali does not still attain Kevala?' Ṛṣabha said: 'Even still he cherishes the *Īrṣā-kaṣāya*, thinking, "even though I have made over the earth to Bharata, why am I placing my feet thereon." Hence he fails to attain Kevala' (13). Learning this Bharata went to Bāhubali and falling at his feet said: 'This earth is really yours. I am only your slave'. And immediately the four Ghāṭikarmans of Bāhubali were destroyed and he attained Kevala. Eight Prātihāryas appeared and the gods poured in saying: 'The son of the Tīrthakara has become a Kevalin.' In the end he went to the abode of the Siddhas; so also did Ṛṣabha, and Bharata ruled as a sovereign in the invincible Ayodhyā (14).

V Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Demons
(upto Devarakṣas): Account of Ajita
(the second Tirthaṅkara) and Sagara
(the second Cakravartin).

Gautama then told Śreṇika to listen to the origin of the lines of the Demons and Monkeys that he set out to narrate: Long after this there was born in Ayodhyā venerable Ajita as a son to Vijayā and Jitaśatru of the Ikṣvāku line. His birth, marriage etc. were celebrated exactly as in the case of Rṣabha. Once while going to the Nandana park he saw a lake fanned by the breezes and with blooming lotuses (1). Seeing the same lake in the evening with its lotuses faded and lustreless, sombre thoughts of the evanescent character of life and worldly glory and pleasures possessed him. That very moment the Lokāntika gods exhorted him and together with ten thousand other persons he renounced the world (2). He broke his fast at the house of Brahmadatta, moved preaching over the earth for fourteen years, practised Śukla Dhyāna and attained Kevala. He had nine apostles and one lakh monks.

His cousin brother Sagara was at that time the Universal Monarch. Once Sagara was led away by his restive horse into a great wilderness, where at dusk, while he was removing his fatigue in a bower on the shores of a beautiful lake he was seen by Tilakakeśa, daughter of Sulocana and sister of Sahasrākṣa. She at once fell in love with Sagara (3-4). Somebody informed Sahasrākṣa, who, delighted because the forecast of the soothsayers thus proved true, went personally to invite him, gave him his sister in marriage along with the gift of the Northern and Southern Ranges (of Mount Vijayārdha) (5). Along with Tilakakeśā, Sagara returned to Ayodhyā.

Here Sahasrākṣa in order to wreak revenge on Puṇyaghana who had killed his father, marched to the city of Rathānūpurucakravāla and destroyed him in battle. Puṇyaghana's son Toyadavāhana, escaping somehow, took shelter in the audience-hall of Jina Ajita (6). There he was comforted by Indra to whom he related his story. His enemy also pursuing him with the vow that he would kill Toyadavāhana, even if all the great gods offered him protection, entered the audience-hall. The Jina related to both of them the incidents of their previous births, whereupon they gave up their enmity.

Bhīma and Subhīma (the Demon chiefs who were present there) embraced Toyadavāhana (7) and Bhīma said: 'As you were my son in the previous birth, even now you are dear to me. Accept from me the aerial car Kāmuka, the Demoniac charm (*rākṣasī vidyā*), a necklace and the impregnable and sea-girded city of Laṅkā together with the Underground Laṅkā (*Pātāla Laṅkā*), six-yojana in extent and having only one door. Toyadavāhana accepting these gifts entered Laṅkā in the company of his ministers and feudatories and founded a new line of Demons (8). Long after this he again went to the audience-hall of Jina Ajita, who by way of reply to Sagara's question said: 'Only one Tirthaṅkara, Rṣabha and one Universal Monarch, Bharata had appeared previously, while twenty-two Tirthaṅkaras and ten Universal Monarchs as also nine Bala-devas, nine Vāsudevas, nine Prativāsudevas and eleven Haras will appear in future. Besides, there will be fifty-nine Purāṇas in the Jain religion'. Then Toyadavāhana, filled with religious fervour

renounced the world together with one hundred and ten Vidyādhars (9). Laṅkā was given to his son Mahārakṣas. Ajita attained Nirvāṇa.

Once Sagara's sixty thousand sons went to Kailāsa and bowed down to the twenty-four Jina shrines there, constructed by Bharata with gold and jewels. On Bhagīrathi's suggestion to dig out the Gaṅga and encircle therewith the holy places as a protective measure, they employed the Daṇḍa-ratna to excavate the earth round the Kailāsa (10). This produced such an upheaval in the region of the serpents that their lord Dharaṇendra threw his venomous glance on Sagara's sons and all were reduced to ashes, except two Bhīma and Bhagīrathi, who with heaving hearts and downcast looks returned to Sāketa city. The ministers advised them to break the sad news to the king in such a manner as would not shock him to death. At the time of holding the Darbar (assembly) Sagara was pained to see not a single son present out of the sixty thousand (11). Then entered Bhīma and Bhagīrathi, and the king asked them the whereabouts of their brothers. The ministers in reply stressed the transitory nature of everything in the world (12). The king caught the hint and afterwards, choosing a fitting moment, Bhīma and Bhagīrathi related all that happened, whereupon the king swooned. Recovering he lost all taste in kingship and thought of immediately renouncing (13). As Bhīma refused to occupy the throne, Bhagīrathi was crowned king.

Here, Mahārakṣas, who had got a son Devarakṣas, once went out for water-sports surrounded by his queens, when he chanced to see a dead bee in the interior of a lotus and he reflected: 'all who are given to passion meet a similar fate' (14). While he was in such a dejected mood, there arrived a company of monks, all of whom were shining with great asceticism, learning and character and destined to attain salvation in this life (15). Delighted at this, the king requested them to introduce him into the holy Order. The monks said: 'There remain only eight days for you to live, so do what you like.' Thereupon, the king spent those eight days in penance, worship, scriptural recitation and charity and attained salvation. His son Devarakṣas ruled over Laṅkā (16).

VI Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Monkeys (upto Praticandra)—The account of Taḍitkeśa.

After a succession of sixty-four kings, the throne came to be occupied by Kirtidhavalā (the names of these kings are recounted in Sanskrit prose). Once Kirtidhavalā's brother-in-law Śrīkaṇṭha came to Laṅkā with his wife and retinue. He received him with great honour. That very moment the news reached him that hostile forces had surrounded his city. Thereupon Śrīkaṇṭha took a vow to overpower the enemy (1). Śrīkaṇṭha's wife Kamalā explained to Kirtidhavalā: 'I am daughter of Puṣpottara, the king of Meghapura. Once I saw passing through the sky the aerial car of Śrīkaṇṭha who was returning after bowing to the Jina shrines at Meru and immediately I was smitten with love. There and then we married. There is now no meaning in fighting and destroying each other's armies. So you send envoys to my father'. Accordingly messengers were sent to Puṣpottara (2). They said, 'All

girls are for being given away in marriage and your daughter herself has made this choice, how then Śrīkaṇṭha is at fault?' Hearing these words Puṣpottara had no face to save. Saying: 'Girls, if not married away are a source of infamy' he returned. Thus Śrīkaṇṭha married Kamalāvati.

After many days, seeing Śrīkaṇṭha eager to leave, Kirtidhavaḷa with a view to avert separation from him, said: 'Why do you not stay near me? Choose for yourself any one of my numerous islands (3-4). (Kirtidhavaḷa's) minister advised Śrīkaṇṭha to select Monkey Island (Vānaradvīpa) which he describes. Śrīkaṇṭha made up his mind and started on the first day of Caitra(5). Śrīkaṇṭha's army entered Monkey Island, which is described (6). Sporting with monkeys and taking some with him, Śrīkaṇṭha went to the mountain Kisku, where he founded the city Kiṣkupura, which is described. Once seeing gods proceeding towards Nandiśvara Island, he also started in order to pay homage to the Jina (7). With his retinue he reached Mountain Maṇuśottara, but his further movement was checked. Resolving to practise severe austerities so that he can get qualified to enter Nandiśvara, he returned to his city, handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son, and became a recluse. Successively eight kings in his line took the same course.

Amaraprabha, the ninth king, flourished during the interval between the Jinas Vāsupūjya and Śreyāṃsa (8). On the occasion of his marriage with the princess of Laṅkā, somebody executed drawings of monkeys in his courtyard, seeing which the bride swooned through fear. The angry king ordered to execute those who drew monkeys. The ministers pacified him by telling, 'Since Śrīkaṇṭha's time they are our family deities, cause of prosperity and the emblem for our Monkey Dynasty.' The remorseful king gave orders to mark the royal crown, the royal umbrella, banners etc., with the monkey insignia (9). Since then his line became famous as the Monkey Dynasty, which held overlordship of both the Ranges. Amaraprabha's son was Kapidhvaja, Kapidhvaja's Pratibala, Pratibala's Gaganānanda, Gaganānanda's Khacarānanda, Khacarānanda's Girinandana, Girinandana's Udadhirava.

Udadhirava's friend was Taḍitkeśa, the king of Laṅkā, whose queen was once injured on breasts while they were bathing in the garden tank, whereupon he pierced the monkey with an arrow. The monkey went to a monk nearby. He heard the *namokkāra* from him, died, was reborn as an Udadhikumāra god and recalling his previous birth descended near Taḍitkeśa (10). As Taḍitkeśa was still revengefully killing monkeys whenever he came across one, the Udadhikumāra god created a magic army of innumerable monkeys, as huge as mountains, carrying trees fire and other weapons (11). Some of them challenged the king, who, in view of their human speech and arms, regarded them as unusual phenomena and trembling with freight humbly enquired: 'Who are you? Did I offend you? Why are you armed?' The god told him everything asking in the end either to meet the challenge or fall at his feet (12). The king bowed down to the god, who led him to the monk and showed him his dead body of the previous life. When that monk was requested to preach religion he took them to his Guru in a Jain shrine (13). On being requested to preach religion his Guru expounded the great merits of Dharma (14). Being asked by Taḍitkeśa, the Guru narrated, 'In your previous birth you were a monk

and this god, a hunter, who laughed at you. Thereupon as you bore ill-will towards him, you attained the Jyotiṣ heaven, instead of the Kāpiṣṭha. Thence you were reborn as the king of Laṅkā, while that hunter wandering in the labyrinth of transmigrations, was reborn as a monkey, who being killed by you was again born as an Udadhikumāra god.' Thereupon Taḍitkeśa installed his son Sukeśa on the throne of Laṅkā and renounced the world (15). The god also adopted the Jain faith. Now message was sent to Uda-dhirava that Taḍitkeśa took to practising austerities, whereupon he handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son Praticandra and entered the Order (16).

VII Sandhi.

Śrīmālā's Svayamvara: Lost Laṅkā won
back by Sukeśa's sons

On receiving the news that in Āḍityanagara on the Southern Range was to be held the Svayamvara of Śrīmālā, the beautiful daughter of Vidyāmandara and Vegavati, Praticandra's sons Kiṣkindha and Andhraka went there (1). Description of the Svayamvara hall (2). Śrīmālā entered mounted on a cow-elephant. In due course she came to Kiṣkindha (3). She placed the garland round his neck, when Vijayasimha flared up: 'Who permitted the Monkeys to seat in the midst of the Vidyādhara? Snatch away the bride from the bridegroom and kill him.' Thereupon Andhraka challenged Vijayasimha to a fight (4), and there ensued a battle between the two parties. Sukeśa, the king of Laṅkā, also arrived on the scene. Vijayasimha was decapitated by Andhraka in the battle (5). The hostile forces being discomfited, Sukeśa told his ally to return to Kiṣkupura with Śrīmālā.

Somebody informed Āsanivega of his son's death. He surrounded Kiṣkupura and along with his son Vidyudvāhana challenged Kiṣkindha and Andhraka to a fight. A terrible battle ensued wherein Āsanivega with a sword struck Andhraka on the throat and the latter went the way of Vijayasimha (6-7). Here Kiṣkindha who had swooned owing to a javelin blow was brought back to his camp by Sukeśa. Recovering, he enquired about Andhraka and being informed of his death again swooned. On recovery, he lamented grievously for his brother but Sukeśa told him: 'There is no room for crying, with the sword hanging over the head' (8). On his advice he began to fly towards Pātālalaṅkā. Āsanivega stopped Vidyudvāhana from pursuing the escaping foe, saying that it was against the code of honour and that they had avenged the death of Vijayasimha. Laṅkā was placed in charge of one Nirghāta and other conquered cities also were entrusted to others (9). Thus usurping the cities of Kiṣkindha and Sukeśa and bringing all other Vidyādhara also under his control Āsanivega once recalled the grief of Vijayasimha's death. He gave the reins of his kingdom to Sahasrāra, and devoted himself to other-worldly activities.

After a big lapse of time, Kiṣkindha went for pilgrimage to Mount Meru. On his way back he saw the beautiful mountain Madhu. He called his subjects there and founded a city called Kiṣkindhapura (10). Madhu mountain also was renamed Kiṣkindha. Kiṣkindha got two sons: Ikṣurava and Sūryarava. Sukeśa's sons were Mālin, Sumālin and Mālyavat. They once proposed: 'Let us go to see king Kiṣkindha'. Their father said: 'All around

there is danger from the enemies. How can we leave Pātālalaṅkā. Laṅkā which belonged to us since Toyadavāhana, was usurped from me.' Thereupon flaring up Mālin said: 'With our kingdom lost, how can we live even for a moment? (11). One should be satisfied only when whatever he has or does is of the highest order. I take a vow to triumphantly enter Laṅkā tomorrow' (12). The march was ordered in the morning. With a tumultuous uproar Laṅkā was besieged. Nirghāta, the governor of Laṅkā, confronted Mālin in the battle (13). In that formidable encounter Mālin killed Nirghāta with a sword. Sukeśa, Mālin, Sumālin and Mālyavat entered Laṅkā and paid their homage at the shrine of Śānti-Jina (14).

VIII Sandhi.

Mālin's battle with Indra: Mālin's fall.

Mālin's sway spread over all the Vidyādhara states. At that time in the Rathanūpura city on the Southern Range, Indra, the son of Sahasrāra and Mānasasundarī established all his retinue and paraphernalia in a thorough imitation of the insignia of the celestial Indra, declaring himself to be the terrestrial Indra (1). As Mālin's feudatories left him and joined Indra, he ordered a march against the latter. Seeing ill-omens when they were setting out, Sumālin grasped Mālin's hand and drew his attention to them (2). Mālin replied that only one's fate and steadfastness were all-powerful and not the omens. And they started on their march (3). The kings on both the Ranges took refuge with Indra. Mālin's messengers asked Indra to pay tributes and avert the struggle with Mālin, the invincible, whereupon Indra said in rage: 'You are left alive because you are a messenger. Who is that king of Laṅkā and what is this talk of treaty? He among us who survives will become the sole lord of the earth' (4).

The messengers returned. All the generals and warriors on Indra's side got armed (5). Description of the battle (6). Fight between Mālin and Indra in which ultimately Mālin's head was severed by Indra with the discus (7-9). Thereupon seeing the Monkey and Demon forces fleeing in stampede, somebody suggested to Indra to pursue them, when Śaśin requested to entrust that task to him. Being permitted he ran shouting after the escaping enemies. But Mālyavat confronted him and ridiculing him as an empty braggart struck him with a javelin. Śaśin swooned and when he recovered, the enemies had cleared away (10-11). Indra entered Rathanūpura in great triumph and fell at the feet of Sahasrāra. He put Laṅkā in Dhanada's charge and Kīšku in that of Yama and honoured others also with the gift of territory (12).

IX Sandhi.

Birth of Rāvaṇa, Bhānukarṇa, Vibhīṣana:
They acquire Vidyās

Long after this Sumālin in Pātālalaṅkā got a son Ratnāśrava, who, when grown up, went to Puṣpavana for mastering Vidyās (magic charms). At this juncture there arrived Vyomabindu, who seeing Ratnāśrava there as was forecast by his Guru, told his daughter Kaikasī that that person was destined to be her husband. Stationing her there, he retired to his hermitage. Here Ratnāśrava

succeeded in mastering the Vidyās (1). Being asked by Ratnāśrava that charming damsel said: 'I am Vyomabindu's daughter Kaikasi, as yet unmarried. He has brought me here in accordance with his Guru's words. I am offered to you in marriage.' Thereupon Ratnāśrava founded there a city, called his relatives and married her.

Long after this she dreamt that a lion, after tearing open the temples of an elephant entered into her womb (2), and that the sun and the moon sat in her lap. Ratnāśrava interpreted these dreams: 'You will give birth to three sons, the eldest of whom will be a Universal Monarch of formidable prowess.' In due course were born Rāvaṇa, Bhānukaṛṇa, Candranakhī and Vibhiṣaṇa. Child Rāvaṇa was precociously adventurous (3). Once while playing he entered the treasure-house and got hold of the necklace, which was handed down in the family since Toyadavāhana, which had nine gems shaped after the nine planets and which was guarded by poisonous serpents against ordinary persons. As he put it on, there appeared nine reflections of his face in the nine gems. Thenceforth Rāvaṇa came to be known as Ten-headed (*Dāśa-mukha*) (4). His parents as also Ikṣurava, Kiṣkindha, Sūryarava and others were overjoyed by this feat of Rāvaṇa and they saw in him the highest hope and promise of their lines.

Once Rāvaṇa hearing a roaring noise and seeing Vaiśravaṇa pass across the sky asked his mother about him (5). She replied with down-cast looks: 'He is your cousin-brother Vaiśravaṇa, the son of Viśvāvasu and my elder sister Kauśikī. He brought infamy to us by going over to our enemies and usurped our ancestral home Laṅka. When shall we regain it from him?' Vibhiṣaṇa turning red with anger replied: 'What is this talk of Vaiśravaṇa's fortune? Within a few days you will see even these so-called gods Yama, Kubera, Varuṇa, Indra and others as our servants' (6).

Once being permitted by their father, the three brothers went to the terrible forest Bhīmavana for mastering magic charms. The eight-syllable charm known as *Sarvakāmānnarūpā* ('yielding all desired foods') was mastered within two Praharas. Then they concentrated upon the sixteen-syllable charm to be mastered after ten thousand crore repeated recitations. At that juncture, the three brothers were seen by a Yakṣa woman (7). Smitten with love, she offered herself to Rāvaṇa but getting no response, she struck him on the chest with the ear-lotus. Another lady said, 'Know that man to be fashioned from wood'. Failing in their intent, they informed Anāvṛtta Yakṣa that three men having cared a straw for him were engaged in mastering magic charms (8). Full of rage he went to them and asked as to which deity was the object of their meditation. Not receiving any reply, he created numberless disturbances like serpents, lions, ghosts, fire etc. but to no avail (9). Then with the help of his magic powers he produced such an illusion that Ratnāśrava, Kaikasi, Candranakhī and other relatives, being mercilessly lashed by Mlecchas, were crying piteously for rescue and making heart-rending appeals to their sense of filial duty (10). As even then none of the three brothers was disturbed in the least, the magic forms of Ratnāśrava, Kaikasi and Candranakhī were killed and before their very eyes served to jackals and hounds. As still they were unmoved, he threw a blood-stained magic head of Rāvaṇa in front of Bhānukaṛṇa and Vibhiṣaṇa. Thereupon the latter two were slightly perturbed. When their magic heads were

thrown in front of Rāvaṇa, he remained quite undisturbed. The gods cried bravo and Rāvaṇa got the mastery over one thousand magic charms (11). The names of some of the magic charms recounted (12). Bhānukarṇa was the master of five charms and Vibhiṣaṇa of four. Rāvaṇa founded a city called Svayamprabha and got constructed a shrine called Sahasraśikhara. Hearing the news of Rāvaṇa's prosperity, hoards of Monkeys and Demons poured in (13). Informed by the Avalokanī charm that the on-coming hoards consisted of his friends and relatives, Rāvaṇa, surrounded by his one thousand charms as also Bhānukarṇa and Vibhiṣaṇa went forth to receive them. Ratnāśrava with his kinsmen came to the royal palace and embraced his sons with love and joy (14).

X Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa's marriages: Laṅkā is won back.

Rāvaṇa came to possess the magic sword Candrahāsa through five-meal fasts. Once when he had been on a pilgrimage to Meru, Maya and Mārīca along with the beautiful princess Mandodarī came to Rāvaṇa's palace and being informed, on inquiry, by Candranakhī that after mastering Candrahāsa he had gone to Meru, and that he was to return shortly, they waited, when towards the dusk the earth began to shake, darkness and light appeared to play or at once it would rain, thanks to the Vidyās of Rāvaṇa, who was approaching (1). Candranakhī explained these unusual phenomena as being due to Rāvaṇa's wondrous powers.

On arriving Rāvaṇa saw Maya's tent and he was informed that two Vidyādhara, Maya and Mārīca, were waiting for an interview with him. Then he performed worship at the shrine and of a sudden he and Mandodarī happened to see each other. Seeing faultless beauty pervading every of her limbs, he felt unable to withdraw his glance from her (2-3). Divining Rāvaṇa's mind, Mārīca introduced himself and Maya as two brothers coming from their Devasaṅgita City on the Southern Range and requested to immediately accept Mandodarī in marriage, it being the most auspicious moment. Rāvaṇa consenting, the marriage was celebrated and the bride and bridegroom entered the Svayamprabha city (4).

Once while he was passing by the Gandharva Tank on mount Meghadhara he was seen by the six thousand Gandharva princesses bathing there surrounded by guards. They declared their resolve not to accept as their husband any one else except Rāvaṇa (5). The guards informed Gandharva Surasundara, who together with Kamaka and Budha hastened in great rage to the scene. Seeing the huge army, the princesses dispaired. But Rāvaṇa with a smile used the sleep-inducing charm and fettered them with serpent bonds (6). Thus marrying the six thousand girls, he returned. Long after this Mandodarī gave birth to two sons, Indrajit and Ghanavāhana.

In Kumbhapura Bhanukarṇa also was married. Day and night he would make trespasses in the Laṅkā territory. As the subjects complained, messenger Vacanālaṅkāra was sent to warn Sumālīn. He threatened: 'In spite of your hundreds of faults Vaiśravaṇa keeps calm. But if you will not check your grandson's mischief you shall have to reenter Pātālalaṅkā. You remember Mālīn's fate and the same course of events appears to be repeating. So better hand over your grandson to us as a prisoner' (7). Full of rage at this Rāvaṇa

drew his Candrahāsa sword to finish the messenger on the spot, when Vibhiṣana checked him saying it was unbecoming (8). The messenger escaped with his life. Rāvaṇa and others became equipped and marched. Here on the report of the messenger the Yakṣa also made preparation and flew to Mount Guṇja. The Demon forces arrived and the opposite armies closed in battle (9). Description of the battle: Vaiśravaṇa challenged Rāvaṇa (10). Their battle described. Ultimately Rāvaṇa struck Vaiśravaṇa who, as he swooned, was removed by his lieutenants. The Demons declared victory but Kumbhakarna wanted to pursue the enemy (11). Vibhiṣana dissuaded him. Vaiśravaṇa's aerial car Puṣpavimāna was captured. Recalcitrant elements were punished. Rāvaṇa established himself as the overlord of hundreds of states (12).

XI Sandhi.

Acquisition of a wonder elephant: defeat of Yama.

From the Puṣpavimāna Rāvaṇa saw the white Jina shrines, which, Sumālin told him, were erected by Hariṣeṇa (1). Sumālin related the episode of Hariṣeṇa—how for eight successive days Hariṣeṇa performed great exploits till in the end he came to possess the whole earth with its precious treasures (2). When Rāvaṇa halted on Mount Sammeta, a terrific noise was heard. They were roars of a marvellous elephant, which is described (3-4). Rāvaṇa undertook to tame that gigantic elephant, as to him the task was a child's play (5). With wonderful skill, strength and knowledge of the elephant lore, the elephant was tamed. One and all of Rāvaṇa's kinsmen danced for joy (6-7).

He was full with the talk of the elephant, which was named Tribhuvanālaṅkāra, when a wounded warrior arriving there gave him the news of the crushing defeat of Kiṣkindha's sons in a battle with Yama. Immediately Rāvaṇa marched to Yama's city (8). There he saw numerous inhuman instruments of torture and their wretched victims. Rāvaṇa released the convicts, threw Yama's guards in their place and destroyed the instruments of torture. The news reached Yama (9), who, veritably the death incarnate, came forth with his terror-striking and most destructive weapons (10). Fight between Yama and Rāvaṇa. Yama was worsted in the battle. He ran to Indra and declared his decision to resign his post (11-12). Thereupon Indra wanted to march on Rāvaṇa, but his minister advised him first to dispatch a messenger to him and give Surasaṅgita city to Yama. Rāvaṇa gave Yamapurī to Ikṣurava and Kiṣkindhapurī to Sūryarava and started towards Laṅkā (13). Rāvaṇa reached Laṅkā where his installation ceremony was performed (14).

XII Sandhi.

Abduction of Candranakhī by Khara and Dūṣana: Rāvaṇa's reversal at Vāli's hand: Vāli renounces the world.

On enquiry from Rāvaṇa as to which of the kings were hostile to him, some one told him of the mighty Vāli, the son of Sūryarava, who excelled in strength and speed all the persons in the

three worlds (1), who had accepted Samyaktva and had vowed not to bend his head to anyone except the Jina. Hence his father Sūryarava fearing conflict with Rāvaṇa had renounced the world. Another person said: 'The Monkeys are friends with us since Śrīkaṇṭha's days. Moreover, all are heroes only so long as they have not experienced onslaught of Rāvaṇa's arms' (2).

Once when Rāvaṇa had gone to marry Tanūdārī, Khara and Dūṣaṇa abducted Candranakhī and killing Candrodara occupied Pātālalaṅkā. The pursuing Demon forces, not finding the entrance to Pātālalaṅkā returned. When Rāvaṇa returned, he found his household wrapped in gloom (3). On receiving the news, as he was setting out to punish Khara and Dūṣaṇa, Mandodrī dissuaded him and Maya and Mārīca were sent to celebrate Candranakhī's marriage. Khara was crowned Candrodara's queen Anurādhā gave birth to a son Virādhita in the forest (4).

Rāvaṇa sent a messenger to Vāli. He recounted to Vāli the history of their family friendship and advised him to go to Rāvaṇa to pay regards (5). But Vāli turned away his face and did not even listen to the messenger's words. The latter thus rebuffed rudely said: 'Either you come and salute Rāvaṇa or offer battle.' Thereupon Vāli's minister gave the messenger an idea of Vāli's strength (6). Returning, the messenger gave report to Rāvaṇa, who taking a vow to cure Vāli of his arrogance, marched against him (7). Vāli also came out. The armies were on the verge of closing in battle, when minister Vipulamati advised them to stop the vast scale destruction that was imminent and decide the issue by a personal combat. Both consenting, the combat began (8-9). Eventually Vāli with his right hand lifted up Rāvaṇa along with his aerial car. The Monkeys roared with victory. Thus curing Rāvaṇa of his pride, crowning Sugrīva and advising him to serve Rāvaṇa, Vāli went to Muni Gaganacandra, practised austerities and acquired divine powers. Later on he went to Mount Aṣṭāpada and continued his austerities there (10-11). Sugrīva married his sister Śrīprabhā to Rāvaṇa. Nala and Nila, sons of Ikṣurava were sent to Kiṣkupura. One half of Sugrīva's kingdom was given to Śaśikiraṇa, the son of Dhruvā and Vāli. To Sugrīva was married Sūtārā, daughter of Jvalanaśikha, the king of the Northern Range, because though her hand was sued by Sahasragati, Jvalanaśikha's Guru was against that match. Sahasragati consumed by the fire of separation went to a forest to acquire a magic charm. Sugrīva got two sons Aṅga and Aṅgada (12).

XIII Sandhi.

Lifting of Kailāsa: Rāvaṇa marches against Indra.

Having married Ratnāvalī, while Rāvaṇa was returning his aerial car stopped mid-way. Though urged on, the car did not proceed owing to venerable Vāli's presence down there (1). Angrily Rāvaṇa descended, as Mārīca informed him that below on Kailāsa was a sage practising austerities and that his ascetic power was the cause of stopping the car (2). He descended on Kailāsa, whose description follows. Seeing Vāli there, Rāvaṇa burned with jealous anger and to take revenge of his past defeat prepared to throw Vāli together with Kailāsa into the ocean (3). With the help of the excavating charm, he raised the mountain from its roots, starting

cataclysmic changes all around (4-5). Thereupon Dharanendra's seat in the nether world shook and he appeared before Vāli. As he bowed to the sage, Kailāsa was pressed downwards upon Rāvaṇa. His body was contorted like that of a tortoise. He began to vomit blood (6). He ejaculated a terrible scream. Hearing that his queens burst into cries and Mandodarī begged Vāli for her husband's life. Thereupon Dharanendra raised the mountain (7). Maimed and crippled Rāvaṇa came out, paid obeisance to Vāli, denounced his own thoughtlessness and praised Vāli's piety (8). Thence he went to worship the Jina shrines erected by Bharata. Description of the worship. Rāvaṇa sang (9). Pleased by Rāvaṇa's exquisite song Dharanendra presented him with a weapon called Amoghavijayā. After a month Rāvaṇa returned to his city. Vāli attained Kevala and eventually Nirvāṇa.

Thoughts of wreaking revenge on Indra rankled in Rāvaṇa's heart (10). He set out with his army. Coming to Pātālalaṅkā he was reminded of his past enmity and wanted to punish Khara and Dūṣaṇa. But being dissuaded by Maya, sent Indrajit with presents to call them (11). On their arriving, all went to Kiṣkindha city. Reinforcing the forces, they marched on. As they reached the intervening region between the Narmadā and the Vindhya, the sun set. Description of the sun-set (12).

XIV Sandhi.

Description of the spring season: Sahasrakiraṇa's water-sports: Description of nature in the month of Phālguna.

Spring set in (1). Description of the advent of spring season represented as a king. The Narmadā is invested with charm (2). The Narmadā described as a lady, youthful and adorned, going to meet her lover. Her beauty attracted the attention of Rāvaṇa and of Sahasrakiraṇa, the king of Māheśvara (3). The latter's heart was fascinated by the irresistible charms of spring, and he went with his harem to the Narmadā for water-sports, the river-stream being dammed up by mechanical contrivances (4). Description of their water-sports (5). Description of the water rendered multi-coloured and variegated (6). Description of the bathing queens (7). Seeing these water-sports even gods in heaven praised the blessedness of Sahasrakiraṇa (8).

Rāvaṇa also enjoying water-sports, worshipped the idol of the Jina on the bank and as he was singing chants, the blocked up waters of the Narmadā that were now released rushed forth washing away everything on the banks. Rāvaṇa catching hold of the idol came out in great flurry and forthwith ordered his men to find out the perpetrator of such wickedness (9). Description of the Narmadā after the waters were released (10). The searching party returned full of praises for Sahasrakiraṇa's water-sports (11). Somebody talked only of the great beauty of his harem (12). Another one was much impressed by the various mechanical contrivances employed by Sahasrakiraṇa to block the river-stream and explained that this water released from their check washed away Rāvaṇa's worship. Hearing all this Rāvaṇa drew his sword (13).

XV Sandhi.

Defeat of Sahasrakiraṇa and Nalakūbara

He marched against Sahasrakiraṇa. As Sahasrakiraṇa was coming out from water, guards informed him of the onset of some hostile king. He took his bow and stood ready to face the army (1). He comforted his highly frightened queens by telling them to fully trust the strength of his thousand arms (2). Seeing the whole army of Demons fighting from the sky with magic weapons on one side and Sahasrakiraṇa alone fighting from the earth on the other, gods denounced it as immoral. Thus shamed, the Demons came down to earth and forsook the use of magic weapons. Sahasrakiraṇa fought bravely (3). Hearing that Sahasrakiraṇa, though single-handed had kept the whole army at bay, Rāvaṇa went forth mounted upon his elephant and destroyed Sahasrakiraṇa's chariot (4). Sahasrakiraṇa mounting on an elephant destroyed Rāvaṇa's armour and laughed at him as a novice in archery. Enraged thereby, Rāvaṇa struck him with a lance and with a jump captured him (5). Rāvaṇa brought him as a captive to his residence.

Some Jaṅghācāraṇa sages informed Śatakara, Sahasrakiraṇa's father, who was a recluse. He came to Rāvaṇa (6). He asked Rāvaṇa to release Sahasrakiraṇa, as he was a *caramdehin* (destined to get salvation during the current existence). Rāvaṇa obeyed and offered Sahasrakiraṇa his kingdom back. But the latter said: 'After enjoying such water-sports and such a fight with you, I find kingship tasteless. I prefer to strive for emancipation' (7). He installed his son in his place and renounced the world. As these news were communicated to Anaraṇya, the king of Ayodhyā, he too with his son Anantaratha renounced the world, putting the reins of the kingdom in Daśaratha's charge.

Rāvaṇa proceeded onwards and destroying the sacrifice (of King Marutta) marched towards Magadha (8). Comforting Nārada, subduing Marut and marrying his daughter he stayed there for nine years and thence went to Magadha. He married his daughter to Madhu, the King of Mathurā, to whom Camareन्द्रa had presented Sūlāyudha. Thence he went to Kailāsa. Paying obeisance to the shrines of the Jinās, Rāvaṇa showed to his people places where Bharata and Bāhubali had attained Nirvāṇa and where being pressed down by Vālin's foot, his body was contorted (9).

Hearing the news that Rāvaṇa was nearby Nalakūbara, the governor of Durlaṅghya City of Surendra, on the advice of his minister, planted machines for defence and put the Āśālī charm round the City, which was thus rendered impregnable. Rāvaṇa's forces besieged the city (10). But they informed Rāvaṇa that such machines were planted that nobody moving within one Yojana of their range would escape alive. Rāvaṇa was very much worried by this. Here Nalakūbara's wife Uparambhā fell in love with Rāvaṇa and unable to bear separation, told her friend that only in meeting Rāvaṇa lay the fulfilment of her youth and life (11). Her friend Vicitramālā undertook to arrange the meeting. Uparambhā told her: 'In case he shows unwillingness to accept me, tempt him with the offer of the secret of the Āśālī charm and promise the Sudarśana Cakra.' Vicitramālā went to Rāvaṇa and

his visit. Citrāṅga said, 'Let friendly relations be established between Indra and you. He offers to you his daughter Rūpavati' (10). Rāvaṇa replied, 'You hand over to me all the cities on the Vijayārdha and we are friends, or prepare tomorrow for war.' Thereupon Citrāṅga gave him an idea of the strength of the various constituents and divisions of Indra's army and of his fortifications. Rāvaṇa said, 'If I fail to vanquish him in battle, I would throw myself in blazing fire' (11-12). These words were echoed by Indrajit. Citrāṅga while leaving invited them all to the feast of battle (13). Indra was informed. He made preparations for war and came forth on Airāvata (14). Strategic arrangement of Indra's forces (15).

XVII Sandhi.

War between Rāvaṇa and Indra: Indra's defeat

On Rāvaṇa's arrival both the armies fell upon each other (1). Description of the battle (2). Seeing his army retreat under pressure from the enemies Mahendra's son Prasannakirti rushed through the ranks of Indra's forces (3). As he was engulfed in a volley of arrows from the Gods, Śrīmālin first confronted Candra, who retreated. Yama took his place. He also beat a retreat and Kubera too after him met the same fate. Nobody could give him a stand (4). Then Kesarin, Kanaka and Agni together confronted him. But they also turned their back. When Indra's sons faced him he severed their heads. Thereupon as Indra himself was moving, Jayanta offered to go (5). Jayanta challenged Śrīmālin, who forthwith broke Jayanta's bow and destroyed his chariot. Jayanta, saved by a hair's breadth swooned, but coming to himself destroyed Śrīmālin's chariot. Śrīmālin fell unconscious but recovering fell upon Jayanta who struck him on the chest with a bolt. Śrīmālin fell dead (6-7).

Now Indrajit rushed forth with a challenge and in the duel destroyed Jayanta's armour. Before he can jump and catch hold of him Indra intervened (8). Several stalwarts gathered and surrounded lonely Indrajit. But he displayed the highest heroism. On being informed of this Rāvaṇa rushed forth in his chariot (9). At Rāvaṇa's order, the charioteer brought him near Indra and the battle raged at its climax (10). Every one sought out his match and got engaged with him in a deadly struggle (11). Description of the fighting warriors (12). Description of the battleground (13). Description of the fight between Rāvaṇa and Indra. Rāvaṇa mounted his elephant and again fell upon Indra (14-15). Description of the elephants of Rāvaṇa and Indra (16). Young Rāvaṇa's agility put aged Indra at a considerable disadvantage. Rāvaṇa took a jump and bound his opponent with a garment. The Demons declared victory and all the generals of Rāvaṇa's army captured their opponents. Thus taking with him hundreds of captives Rāvaṇa returned to Laṅkā (17). Sahasrāra, Indra's father begged for his son's life. Rāvaṇa released Indra along with his vassals on their agreeing to perform the menial services allotted to each. But Indra gave up his kingdom and renounced the world (18).

XVIII Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa takes vow not to commit rape:
 Marriage of Pavanañjaya and Añjanā:
 Repudiation and re-acceptance of Añjanā

After Indra's defeat, while Rāvaṇa was returning from a pilgrimage to the summits of Mandara, he heard a great hubbub which was explained by Mārīca as being due to gods proceeding to pay homage to Anantaratha, who had attained Kevala. Rāvaṇa went to the Kevalin and saw there all people taking some one or other of the religious vows (1). Sage Dharmaratha urged Rāvaṇa to take a vow. Rāvaṇa replied, 'I can accomplish all the feats of physical strength considered impossible, but cannot observe a vow' (2). Still thinking hard he took a vow, not to accept any woman against her wish. After this, he returned to Laṅkā.

Mahendra, the king of Mahendra city, seeing her daughter Añjanā coming of age, went to seek for a suitable husband for her to Mount Aṣṭāpada where hundreds of Vidyādhara were assembling on the Aṣṭāhikā festival (3). There he became friends with Prahlāda, the king of Ravipura, to whose son, Pavanañjaya, Añjanā was betrothed and the marriage ceremony was fixed to take place after two days (4). In the meanwhile Pavanañjaya became so love-lorn that his friend Prahasita noticed his sudden emaciation and asked the cause (5). He said, 'If I do not see the face of my beloved today, I will die.' Thereupon both went at night to Añjanā's sleeping quarters and saw her from the window. Prahasita congratulated his friend for getting such a matchless beauty (6). Añjanā's friend Vasanta-mālā was congratulating her for getting a husband like Pavanañjaya. But another friend Mīśrakeśī said, 'Before Vidyutprabha, Pavanañjaya counted for nothing.' Hearing these words Pavanañjaya raised his sword in indignation and was going to sever the heads of both the girls, when Prahasita checked him from doing anything rash. Grievous, he returned to his residence. Spending somehow that endless night, he started with his retinue in the morning. When other kings with great difficulty persuaded him, he decided that having accepted her hand, he would desert her for twelve years (7-8).

Through this long unbearable grief Añjanā became completely worn out. In the meanwhile as his messenger returned without collecting tributes from Varuṇa, Rāvaṇa had declared war on him (9). In the battle that ensued Varuṇa's son Rājīva and Puṇḍarīka took Khara and Dūṣaṇa captive and they retired with Varuṇa to their watery castle. Lest his brothers-in-law be killed Rāvaṇa removed the siege and sent directives to the Vidyādhara of all islands. One such came to Pavanañjaya and he started forthwith with his army, when crying Añjanā came out to give him a send-off. But he spurned her. She said, 'With your going away life too will depart from me, since it was sustained by your presence only' (10). Though struck with these words, Pavanañjaya went away disregarding her.

Encamping on the banks of Mānasa lake, Pavanañjaya saw there the female Cakravāka pathetically bewailing for her dear companion from whom she was separated because of the night-time. This sight moved Pavanañjaya to imagine the plight of poor Añjanā for all these years and he resolved to shower his love on

her immediately. Thereupon Prahasita and Pavanañjaya flew across the sky (11). In a moment they arrived at Añjanā's quarters. Pavana hid himself and Prahasita informed her of Pavana's arrival. Vasantamālā did not believe it, but Pavana himself appeared and smothered Añjanā in a passionate embrace (12).

XIX Sandhi.

Añjanā accused of unchastity and abandoned: Birth of Hanumat: Pavana's Search: Their Reunion

In the last part of the night Pavana prepared to leave when Añjanā asked for some token for convincing others in case she conceived. Pavana gave his armlet and left. In course of time seeing Añjanā big with child her mother-in-law accused her of unchastity; Vasantamālā showed Pavana's armlet and girdle as evidences of his visit and offered to pass any other ordeal (1). But Ketumatī was unconvinced. She got them lashed and on her orders a fierce soldier drove them away from the city and left there (2). They spent a frightful night in that wilderness. Then she went to her father's city and as the news of her arrival reached him he gave orders to decorate the city and arrange for her reception (3). But coming to know that Añjanā was pregnant and had come crying with Vasantamālā alone, without any escort or paraphernalia, the king suspected some blot on her character and ordered to drive her out forthwith from the city. His minister advised him to make enquiries before taking any steps, for discord between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law was proverbial. But the king was firm in his conviction and so Añjanā and Vasantamālā were driven out of the city.

They entered a frightful forest, crying bitterly and blaming Fate for its cruelty (4-5). Añjanā's lament. Completely exhausted, they arrived near the Paryāṅka cave where sage Amītagatī practised austerities. Añjanā paying obeisance to the sage asked about the wicked deeds committed by her in her previous lives on account of which she had been suffering (6). Vasantamālā attributed her sufferings to the unlucky child in her womb. But the sage said: 'That child is destined to become a hero and get emancipation during this very existence. But Añjanā in her previous existence threw away the Jina idol worshipped by her co-wife out of ill-will, hence her present suffering. Henceforth she will enjoy all blessings.' With these words, the sage left.

At this juncture a terrible lion appeared before them. Añjanā fell unconscious and Vasantamālā flew up in the sky and began to scream and lamentingly appeal for rescue. Hearing this Mañicūḍa, a benevolent Gandharva-chief, assumed the form of Aṣṭāpada and chased the lion. Vasantamālā came down to Añjanā (7-8). The Gandharva sang a charming song. They became conscious of some benevolent being residing there, who gave them protection and comfort. While they stayed there in the Paryāṅka cave, Añjanā gave birth to a son bearing all auspicious marks.

Pratisūrya passing across the sky saw them and coming down enquired about them (9). Vasantamālā introduced Añjanā and related their tale of woe. With tears in his eyes, the Vidyādhara introduced himself as Añjanā's maternal uncle and king of Hanuruha. Shedding tears of joy they embraced each other (10). Pra-

tisūrya comforted them, took them in his car and started. The mischievous child fell out of the flying car down on the earth. The Vidyādhara brought him back to Añjanā. Coming to the city Pratisūrya celebrated the child's birth. He was named Sundara, being very beautiful, Śrīśaila, because by his fall he pounded the mountain to dust, and Hanumat, as he was reared up in the Hanuruha Island (11).

Here securing the release of Khara and Dūṣaṇa and successfully negotiating friendly treaty between Varuṇa and Rāvaṇa, Pavana returned. Seeing the apartments of his wife empty, he made inquiries and coming to know what happened went with his friend to his father-in-law. Not finding Añjanā there, he went away somewhere, sending back his friends with the message to his mother that Pavana was consumed up by the fire of separation (12). His grievous friends returned. Pavana entered a wild wood and enquired the animals and birds there about his beloved. While thus roving, he saw a huge banyan (13). There he begged his elephant Kālamegha to excuse him for his past ill-treatment and took before him the vow of becoming a recluse in case no tidings of his beloved reached him. Thenceforth he observed complete silence. The elephant guarded him.

Prahasita informed Pavana's mother (14). She broke down with grief and lament. Prahlāda comforted her and made inquiries with the Vidyādhara of both the Ranges. Messages were despatched to all (15) including Pratisūrya. Hearing the bad news, Añjanā swooned. Pratisūrya comforted her and assured her of finding out Pavana (16). He went to King Prahlāda and thence wandering in search of Pavana, they came to Bhutaravā forest. There Kālamegha elephant attacked the party. He was tamed with the help of cow-elephants. Then the searching party found out Pavana. The Vidyādhara surrounded him but he was reticent and motionless (17). Then he wrote a verse on the ground, 'If Añjanā is no more, I will put an end to my life. If she is living, I would open my mouth.' Thereupon Pratisūrya related everything upto the naming of Añjanā's son. Hearing these words Pavana got up. Pratisūrya brought him to his city. Pavana and Añjanā were reunited. They talked of their tales of joys and sorrows (18)..

X X Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa's war with Varuṇa: Varuṇa's Defeat

Hanumat came of age, when Rāvaṇa declared war on Varuṇa. Messengers were sent to his allies and feudatories. Hanumat urged his elders to send himself to assist Rāvaṇa (1). He submitted that though he was young, he was second to none in valour. Eventually permitted, he went with his forces to Laṅkā. Rāvaṇa saw Hanumat coming (2). He received him with due honour and at once he marched against Varuṇa and encamped on Mount Velandhara (3). Spies informed Varuṇa. He was advised to submit to mighty Rāvaṇa. Wrathfully Varuṇa told them, 'What could Rāvaṇa do at the time of the captivity of Khara and Dūṣaṇa?' (4). Varuṇa armed himself. His numerous sons appeared on the battle front. The two armies fell upon each other (5). Description of the battle: Rāvaṇa was surrounded by Varuṇa's son (6). Here Varuṇa was surrounded by

Rāvaṇa's sons and generals. Rāvaṇa's chariot and armour were destroyed. But Hanumat went to his succour and dispersed the siege (7). He was on the point of binding all the enemy forces with his magic tail, when Varuṇa challenged him. While they were fighting, Rāvaṇa intervened and threatened Varuṇa to send the way of Yama, Indra and others (8). Varuṇa retorted and both fell upon each other. At this juncture Hanumat bound Varuṇa's sons. Receiving these sad news, Varuṇa lost heart and Rāvaṇa captured him. Bhānukarṇa brought there the whole of Varuṇa's harem crying piteously. Rāvaṇa denounced his action as unbecoming (11). Rāvaṇa married Varuṇa's daughter and returned to Laṅkā in great triumph. He honoured Hanumat. Sugrīva and many others offered their daughters to Hanumat. Thus marrying eight thousand girls, he returned to his city. All other kings also were honoured.

Here, Śambukumāra went to a forest to acquire the Sūrya-hāsa sword (12).

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Introductory, colophon and praśasti stanzas,
from PC. and RC.

From the Paumacariu:

I Stanzas found in the beginning Section' of Ms. S of the
Paumacariu:

1. चउमुह-मुहम्मि सद्दो दन्तीभद्दं(दे) च मणहरो अत्थो ।
विण्णि वि सयम्भु-कव्वे किं कीरइ कइयणो सेसो ॥
2. चउमुहएवस्स सद्दो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।
भद्दासय-गोग्गहणं अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥
- 3². जलकीलाएँ सयम्भू(म्भु) चउमुहएव च गोग्गह-कहाए ।
भद्दं च मच्छवेहे अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥
4. तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमइ अवब्भंस-मच्च(?त्त)-मायङ्गो ।
जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण-अङ्कुसो [तच्छिरे?] पडइ ॥
5. सच्छन्द(द्)-वियड-दाढो छन्द(न्दो) लङ्कार-णहर-दुप्पिच्छो ॥
वायरण-केसरड्ढो सयम्भु-पञ्चाणो जयउ ॥

II. One stanza given in the opening of the constituted text of the
Paumacariu:

6. दीहर-समास-णालं सद्द-दलं अत्थ-केसरुधवियं ।
बुह-महुयर-पीय-रसं सयम्भु-कव्वुप्पलं जयउ ॥

III. Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the Paūmacariu :

Colophon of the 1. Sandhi:

7. इय एत्थ पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
' जिण-जम्मप्पत्ति ' इमं पढमं चिय साहियं पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 2. Sandhi:

8. Same as 7, except जिणवर-णिक्खमणं and वीयं.

Colophon of the 13. Sandhi:

9. इय इत्थ पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
' कइलसुद्धरण'मिणं तेरसमं साहियं पव्वं ॥
प्रथमं पव्वं ॥

(1) See critical notes on p. 1 of the constituted text.
(2) This stanza is found again at the end of 14 Sandhi of PC in all the three Mss.
bhattam and *athavohe* are variants respectively for *bhaddam* and *macchavehe*
in 2. line.

Colophon of the 17. Sandhi:

10. इय चारु-पउमचरिए, धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
जाणह 'रावणविजयं' सत्तारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 18. Sandhi:

11. इय रामएवचरिए, धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'पवणञ्जणाविवाहो' अट्ठारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 20. Sandhi:

12. इय 'विज्जाहरकण्डं' वीसहिं आसासएहि मे सिट्ठं ।
एण्ह 'उज्झाकण्डं' साहिज्जन्तं णिसामेह ॥
13. धुअरायधोव तइलुअ पणत्ति गत्ती सुयाणु पादेण (?) ।
णामेण साज्मिअव्वा सयम्भु-धरिणी महासत्ता ॥
14. तीए लिहावियमिणं वीसहिं आसासएहिं पडिवद्धं ।
'सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्डं' कण्ड पिव कामएवस्स ॥

Colophon of the 42. Sandhi:

15. अउज्झा-कण्डं समत्तं ।
आइच्चुएवि-पडिमोवमाएँ आइच्चम्बि (य पा) माए ।
दीअमउज्झा-कण्ड सयम्भु-धरिणीएँ लेहवियं ॥

Colophon of the 56. Sandhi:

16. सुन्दर-कण्डं समत्तं ।

Colophon of the 77. Sandhi:

17. जुज्झकण्डं समाप्तं ॥ उत्तरकाण्डं आरभ्यते ॥
सिरि-मुणि सुव्वय-तित्थं णमामि ॥ जुज्झकण्डं णिसामेह ॥

Colophon of the 78. Sandhi:

18. जुज्झकण्डं समत्तं ॥ ज्येष्ठ वदि १ सोमे ॥

Colophon of the 83. Sandhi:

19. इय पउमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइयं सप्पाणियं सीय-दीव-पव्वमिणं ॥
20. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-कइ-कहिय-पोमचरियस्स ।
सेसे भुवण-पगासे तेआसीमो इमो सग्गो ॥
21. कइरायस्स विजय-सेसियस्स वित्थारिओ जसो भुवणे ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा पोमचरिय-सेसेण णिस्सेसो ॥

Colophon of the 84. Sandhi:

22. इय पउमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-रइए स-परियण-हलीस-भव-कहणं ॥
23. इय रामएव-चरिए वन्दइ-आसिय-सयम्भु-मुअ-रइए ।
बुहयण-मण-सुह-जण्णो चउरासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 85. Sandhi:

24. इय पोमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुयण-सयम्भु-रइयं सीया-सण्णास-पव्वमिणं ॥
25. वन्दइआसिय-महकइ-सयम्भु-लहु-अङ्गजाय-विणिवद्धो ॥
सिरि-पोमचरिय-सेसे पञ्चासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 86. Sandhi:

26. Same as 17.
27. Same as 19, except *d* मारुइ-णिव्वाण-पव्वमिणं ।
28. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-परिरइय-रामचरियस्स ।
सेसम्मि जग-पसिद्धे छायासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 87. Sandhi:

29. Same as 19, except *d* हरि-मरणं नाम पव्वमिणं ।
30. वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-तणय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-णिम्मविय-
पोमचरियस्स सेसे सत्तासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Beginning of the 88. Sandhi:

31. तिहुअण-सयम्भु णवरं एक्को कइराय-चक्किणुप्पण्णो ।
पउमचरियस्स चूलामणि व्व सेसं कयं जेण ॥

Colophon of the 88. Sandhi:

32. Same as 19, except *d* राहव-णिक्खमण-पव्वमिणं ॥
33. वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-चक्कवइ-लहुअ-जाय-वज्जरिए ।
रामायणस्स सेसे अट्ठासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Beginning of the 89. Sandhi:

34. वायरण-दढ-क्खन्धो आगम-अङ्गो पमाण-वियड-पओ ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-धवल्लो जिण-तित्थे वहउ कव्व-भरं ॥

Colophon of the 89. Sandhi:

35. Same as 19 except *d* वल-णाणुप्पत्ति-पव्वमिणं ।
36. इय एत्थ महाकव्वे वन्दइआसिय-सयम्भु-तणय-कए ।
रामायणस्स सेसे एसो सग्गो णवासीमो ॥

Beginning of the 90. Sandhi:

37. तिहुअण-सयम्भु-धवल्लस्स को गुणो वणिणं जए तरइ ।
वोलीण (वालेण) वि जेण सयम्भु-कव्व-भारो समुव्वूढो ॥

Colophon of the 90. Sandhi:

38. Same as 19, except *d* राहव-णिव्वाण-पव्वमिणं ॥
39. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-परिविरइयम्मि महकव्वे ।
पोमचरियस्स सेसे संपुण्णो णवइमो सग्गो ॥

IV. Colophon at the end of the *Paumacariu*:

40. सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्डे सन्धीओ होन्ति वीस-परिमाणा ।
उज्जा-कण्डम्मि तहा वावीस मुणेह गणणाए ॥
41. चउदह सुन्दरकण्डे एक्काहिय-वीस जुज्झ-कण्डे य ।
उत्तर-कण्डे तेरह सन्धीओ णवड सव्वाउ ॥
42. Same as 28.
43. Same as 34, with trifling variants.
44. Same as 31, with trifling variants.
45. चउमुह-सयम्भुएवाण वाणियत्थं अचक्खमाणेण ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-रइयं पञ्चमिचरियं महच्छरियं ॥
46. सव्वे वि सुआ पञ्जर-सुअ व्व पढियक्खराइँ सिक्खन्ति ।
कइरायस्स सुओ पुण सुय व्व सुइ-गव्व-संभूओ ॥
47. जइ ण हुउ छन्दचूडामणिस्स तिहुअण-सयम्भु लहुतणओ ॥
तो पद्धडिया-कव्वं सिरि-पञ्चमि को समारेउ ॥
48. सव्वो-वि जणो गेण्हइ णिय-ताय-विढत्त-दव्व-सन्ताणं ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा पुणु गहियं सुकइत्त-सन्ताणं ॥
49. तिहुअण-सयम्भुमेक्कं मोत्तूण सयम्भु-कव्व-मयरहरो ।
को तरइ गन्तुमन्तं मज्झे णिस्सेस-सीसाणं ॥
50. इय चारु पोमचरियं सयम्भुएवेण रइयं समत्तं ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा तं समाणियं परिसमत्तमिणं ॥
51. चेष्टितमयनं चरितं करणं चारित्रमित्यमी यच्छब्दाः ।
पर्याया रामायणमित्युक्तं तेन चेष्टितं रामस्य ॥
52. वाचयति श्रुणोति जनस्तस्यायुर्वृद्धिमीयते पुण्यं च ।
आकृष्ट-खड्ग-हस्तो रिपुरपि न करोति वैरमुपश (म) मेति ॥
53. माउर-सुअ-सिरिकइराय-तणय-कय-पोमचरिय-अवसेसं ।
संपुण्णं संपुण्णं वन्दइओ लहइ संपुण्णं ॥
54. गोइन्द-मयण-सुअणन्त (? त्त) -विरइयं वन्दइ-पढम-तणयस्स ।
वच्छल्लदाएँ तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा रइयं (?) महप्पयं ॥
55. वन्दइय-णाग-सिरिपाल-पहुइ-भव्वयण-गण-समूहस्स ।
आरोगत्त-समिद्धी-सन्ति-सुहं होउ सव्वस्स ॥
56. सत्त-महा-सगगङ्गी ति-रयण-भूसा सु-रामकह-कण्णा ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-जणिया परिणउ वन्दइय-मण-तणयं ॥
इति रामायणपुराणं समाप्तम् ॥

From the *Ritṭhanemicariu*.¹I. The opening *Kaḍavaka* of the *Ritṭhanemicariu*.

57. सिरि-परमागम-णालु सयल-कला-कोमल-दलु ।
 करहु विहसणु कण्णे जायव-कुरुव-कुलुप्पलु ॥
 चिन्तवइ सयम्भु काई करम्मि हरिवंस-महण्णउ के तरम्मि ॥ २
 गुरु-वयण-तरण्डउ लद्धु णवि जम्महो वि ण जोइउ को वि कवि ॥ ३
 णउ णाडउ वाहत्तरि कलाउ एक्कु वि ण गन्थु परिमोक्कलाउ ॥ ४
 तहि अवसरे सरसइ धीरवइ करि कव्वु दिण्ण मइ विमल मइ ॥ ५
 इन्देण समप्पिउ वायरणु रसु भरहे वासे वित्थरणु ॥ ६
 पिङ्गलेण छन्द-पय-पत्थारु भम्मह-दण्डिणे हि अलङ्कारु ॥ ७
 वाणण समप्पिउ घणघणउ तं अक्खर-डम्बरु अप्पणउ ॥ ८
 सिरि-हरिसे णिय-णिउणत्तणउ अवरेहि मि कइहि कइत्तणउ ॥ ९
 छड्डणिय-दुवइ-धुवएहि जडिय चउमुहे ण समि पय पट्टडिया ॥ १०
 जण-णयणागन्द-जणेरियए आसीसए सव्वहुं केरियए ॥ ११
 पारम्भिय पुणु हरिवंस-कहा स-समय-पर-समय-वियार-सहा ॥ १२
 ॥ घत्ता ॥
 पुच्छइ मागह-णाहु भव-जर-मरण-वियारा ।
 थिउ जिण-सासणे केम कहि हरिवंसु भडारा ॥ १३

II. Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the *Ritṭhanemicariu*.

Colophon of the 1. Sandhi:

58. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
 पढमो समुहविजयाहिसेय-णामो इमो सगो ॥

Colophon of the 92. Sandhi:

59. तेरह जाइवकण्डे कुरुकण्डेकूणवीस सन्धीओ ।
 तह सट्ठि जुज्झकण्डे एवं वाणउदि सन्धीओ ॥
 60. सोमसुयस्स य वारे तइया-दियहम्मि फग्गुणे रिक्खे ।
 सिउ-णामेण य जोए समाणियं जुज्झ-कण्ड व (?) ॥
 61. छव्वरिसाई तिमासा एयारस वासरा सयम्भुस्स ।
 वाणवइ-सन्धि-करणे बोलीणो इत्तिओ कालो ॥
 62. दियहाहिवस्स वारे दस णि-दियहम्मि मूलणक्खत्ते ।
 एयारसम्मि चन्दे उत्तरकण्डं समाढत्ते ॥
 63. वरं तेजस्विनो मृत्युर्न मान-परिखण्डनं ।
 मृत्युस्तत्क्षणक दुःखं मान-भङ्गो दिने दिने ॥

Colophon of the 99. Sandhi:

64. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भु-कए
 कविराज-धवल-विनिर्मिते श्रो समवसरणकथनं
 नाम निन्याणवो सन्धिः ॥

Beginning of the 100. Sandhi:

65. काळुण पोमचरियं सुद्धयचरियं च गुण-गणघवियं ।
 हरिवंस-मोह-हरणे सरस्सई सुद्धिय-देह व्व ॥

(1) These passages are taken from Premi, 'Mahākavi Svayambhū aur Tribhuvana Svayambhu', 1942, 392-395, excepting 66, which is taken from the Poona Ms. of the *Ritṭhanemicariu*.

Colophon of the 100. Sandhi:

66. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-महाकइ-समाणिए समवसरणं णाम सउमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 102. Sandhi:

67. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भु-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-महाकइ-समाणिए कण्ह-महिल-भवगहणमिणं ॥
68. तिहुवणो जइ वि ण होन्तु णन्दणो सिरि-सयम्भुएवस्स ।
कव्वं कुलं कवित्तं तो पच्छा को समुद्धरइ ॥

105. Sandhi, 16 (last) Kaḍavaka, Ghattā and Colophon:

69. इउ जाणिवि जिण-मउ मणि धरहँ, जिम त्सकित्ति पवित्थरहँ ।
संसार महण्णवु अइ-विसमु, सइम्भुएण हेलइ तरउ (हँ) ॥
70. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए सयम्भुएव-कए दारावइदाह-पव्वमिणं ॥ संधि १०५ ॥

106. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā and Colophon:

71. ते धण्णा सउण्णा के-वि णरा पालिय-संजम फेडिय-दुम्मइ ।
इह भवे जसुक्कित्ति पवित्थरिवि हुत्ति सयम्भुवणाहिवइ ॥
72. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए-सयम्भु विरइए णारायणमरण-पव्वमिणं ॥

107. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, 2. line before the Ghattā.

73. जसुक्कित्ति अणुसरइ मणु कहि-मि ण धरइ ॥

107. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā.

74. मडम्भुएण विढत्तु धणु, जिम विलसिज्जइ सन्त ।
तेम सुहासुह-कम्मडा भुञ्जिज्जहि णि भन्त ॥

107. Sandhi, Colophon:

75. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए समाणिय सोय-वलहइ ॥

108. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā and colophon.

76. पिय-मायरिहि विराइय महि विक्खाइय भूसिय णिय जस केत्ति जणि ।
जिण-दिक्खहे कारणे दुक्ख-णिवारणे देउ सयम्भुय धरँवि मणि ॥
77. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए हलहर-दिक्खासमं कहियं ॥
78. जरकुमर-लम्भो पण्डववरवास-मोहपरिचायं ।
सय-अट्ठाहिय-सन्धी समाणियं एत्थ वर-कइणा ॥

109. Sandhi, Colophon.

79. इय रिट्ठणेमि-पुराण-संगहे धवलइयासिय-कइ-सयम्भुएव उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए समाणियं पण्डसुयहो भवं । णवाहिय-सयं संधी ॥
80. इह त्सकित्ति-कएणं पव्व-समुद्धरण-राय-एक्कमणं ।
कइरायस्सुव्वरियं पयडत्थं अक्खियं जइणा ॥
81. ते जीवन्ति य भुवणे सज्जण-गुण-गणहरा य भावत्था ।
पर-कव्व-कुलं वित्तं विहडियं पि जे समुद्धरहि ॥

110 Sandhi, last Kaṭavaka, Ghattā and colophon.

82. सव्वु सुयङ्गु णाणु जिण-अक्खिउ, भव्व-सहं रि किं-पि ण रक्खिउ ।
णिय-असुत्ति तिलोएँ पयासिउ जिह सयम्भु-जिणे चिरु आहासिउ ॥
83. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-कइणा समाणियं दहसयं सगं ॥
84. एक्को सयम्भु-विउसो तहो पुत्तो णाम तिहुयण-सयम्भु ।
को वण्णिउं समत्थो पिउ-भर-णिव्वहण-एक्कमणो ॥

111. Sandhi, last Kaṭavaka, Ghattā & colophon.

85. तेतीस-सहस-वरिसे असणं गिण्हन्ति माणसे सुच्छं ।
तेत्तिय पक्खुस्सासं जसकित्ति-विहसिय-सरीरे ॥
86. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए णेमिणिव्वाणं पण्डसुयतिण्णं ॥

112. Sandhi, last Kaṭavaka, and the colophon of the work.

87. इह भारह-पुराणु सुपसिद्धउ णेमिचरिय-हरिवंसाइद्धउ ॥ १
वीर-जिण्णसे भवियहो अक्खिउ पच्छइँ गोयमसामिण रक्खिउ ॥ २
सोहम्मं पुणु जम्बुसामे विण्हुकुमारें दिगाय-गामे ॥ ३
णन्दिमित्त-अवरज्जियणाहे गोवद्धणेण सु-भदह (?) वाहे ॥ ४
एम परम्पराइँ (इ) अणुलग्गउ आयरियह मुहाउ आवग्गउ ॥ ५
सुणि संखेव-सुत्तु अवहारिउ विउमं सयम्भे महि-वित्थारिउ ॥ ६
पद्धडिया-छन्द सु-मणोहर भवियण-जण-मण-सवण-सुहङ्कक ॥ ७
जस-परिसेसि-क्कविहिं जं सुण्णउ तं तिहुवण-सयम्भु-किउ पुण्णउ ॥ ८
तासु पुत्तं पिउ-भर णिव्वाहिउ पिय-जसु णिय-जसु भवणे पसाहिउ ॥ ९
गय तिहुयण-सयम्भु मुर-ठाणहो जं उव्वरिउ किं-पि सुणियाणहो ॥ १०
तं जसकित्ति-मुणिहि उद्धरियउ णिऐँवि सुत्तु हरिवंसच्छरियउ ॥ ११
णिय-गुरु-सिरि-गुणकित्ति-पसाएँ किउ परिपुणु मणहो अणुराएँ ॥ १२
सरहसेणद (?) सेठि-आएँसे कुमर-णयरि आविउ स-विसेसे ॥ १३
गोवगिरिहे समीवे विसालएँ पणियारहे जिणवर-चेयालएँ ॥ १४
सावय-जणहो पुरउ वक्खाणिउ दिहु मिच्छत्तु मोहु अवमाणिउ ॥ १५
जं अ-मुणन्ते इह मइँ साहिउ तं सुयदेवि खमउ अवराहउ ॥ १६
णन्दउ सासणु सम्मइ-णाहो णन्दउ भवियण कय-उच्छाहो ॥ १७
णन्दण (उ) णरवइ पय पालन्तहो णन्दउ दय-धम्म वि अरहन्तहो ॥ १८
कालम्बि (णि) य णिच्च परिसक्कउ कासु वि धणु कणु दित्तु ण थक्कउ ॥ १९
भद्व-मासि विणासिय-भवकलि हुउ परिपुणु चउइँसि णिम्मलि ॥ २०
॥ घत्ता ॥
इय चउविह-सङ्गहँ विहुणिय-विग्घहँ णिण्णासिय-भव-जर-मरणु ॥ २१
जसकित्ति-पयासणु अखलिय-सासणु पयडउ सन्ति सयम्भु जिणु ॥ २२
88. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु रइए समाणियं कण्ह-कित्ति-हरिवंसं ॥
गुरु-पव्व-वास भयं सुय-णाणाणुक्क भं जहा-जायं ।
सयमिक्क-दुद्दह-अहियं संघोओ परिसमत्ताओ ॥ संधि ११२ ॥
89. इति हरिवंशपुराणं समाप्तं ।

APPENDIX II.

Citations in SC. identified from Svayambhū's Epics

1. Said to be Caumuhassa.

हउँ अज्जुणु तुम्हए उरणु । SC. IV 3a.
 कुरु पच्चारिउ अज्जुणे ण, ते तुम्हई सो हउँ एउ रणु ।
 रत्नहोँ सीमु जयइहहोँ, लड धरहु सव्व मई एक्कु खणु ॥ RC 67 11 Ghattā

2. गअविन्धइ, जसु सिद्धइं, परसमाणु जसु अप्पओ ॥
 पहु एक्कहो तडलोकहो, सोज्ज देव परमप्पओ ॥ SC. V 5.
 इय चिन्धई जसु सिद्धईं पर-समाणु जसु अप्पउ ।
 गह-चक्कहोँ तडलोकहोँ सो जेँ देउ परमप्पउ ॥ PC. 3 3 11.

3. कहवि सरुहिरई, गहरई, थणसिहरोपरि सुपउत्ताइं ॥
 वेगे वलग्गहो, मअणतुंगहो णं पइ छुड्छुडु वत्ताइं ॥ SC. V 9.
 कहेँ वि स-रुहिरई दिट्ठईं गहरई थण-सिहरोवरि सु-पहुत्ताइं ।
 वेगे ण वलग्गहो मयण-तुरङ्गहो णं पायईं छुड्छुडु खत्ताइं ॥ PC. 14 7 9.

4. णवफग्गुणे गिरिसिहरोवरि फुल्लपलासु ॥
 को डडु मे. को ण डडु जोअइ व हुआसु ॥ SC. VI 24.
 कत्थइ अङ्गारय-संकासउ रेहइ तम्बिरु फुल्ल-पलासउ ॥
 णं दावागलु आउ गवेसउ को मई दडु ण दडु पएसउ ॥ PC. 71 1 1-2
 फग्गुणे फुल्लपलासु जिह, लविस्सज्जइ गिरिवरे । PC. 80 11 Ghattā b.

5. ध(ह)णुमत्त रणे परिवेडिज्जइ णिसिअरहिं ॥
 ण गअणे बालदिवाअरु जलहरहिं ॥ SC. VI 42.
 हणुवन्तु रणे परिवेडिज्जइ णिसियरेहिं ।
 णं गयणयले बाल-दिवायरु जलहरहिं ॥ PC. 65 1.

6. भाइविओअए जिह जिह करइ विहीसणु सोओ
 तिह तिह दुक्खे ण रुअइ सह विवइ वाणर-लोओ ॥ SC. VI 71.
 भाइ-विओए जिह जिह करइ विहीसणु सोउ ।
 तिह तिह दुक्खे ण रुअइ स-हरि-वल-वाणर-लोउ ॥ PC. 71 1.

मुरवरतासअरु, रावण दटु जासु जग कंपइ ॥
 अणु कहिं मग्गइं चुक्कइ पवणो इतिहिं जंपइ ॥ SC. VI 74.
 सुरवर-डामरु, रावणु दडु जासु जगु कम्पइ ।
 'अणु कहिं महु, चुक्कइ' एव णाईं सिहिं जम्पइ ॥ PC. 77 13 13.

वाआला फरुसा विन्धणा गुणेहिं विमुक्का पाणहरा ॥
 जिह दुज्जणु सज्जणउवरि, तिह पसरु ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC. VI 50.
 दुम्मुह सलोह वणुज्जला, विन्धण-सीला पाणहरा ।
 गुण-मुक्का धम्म-विवज्जिय, तो वि मोक्ख पावन्ति सरा ॥ RC. 64 11 Ghattā

9. ताव पडुपडहपडिपहअपहपडगणे ।
 णाई सुरदुन्दुही दिण्ण गअणङ्गणे ॥
 रसिअ सअसख गाअन्ति वरमङ्गलं ।
 तिवलि ढढन्त घुम्मन्तवरमदलम् ॥ SC. VIII 4.
 ताम पडु पडह पडिपहय पडु-पडगणे,
 णाई सुर-दुन्दुही दिण्ण गयणङ्गणे ॥
 रसिय सय सङ्ख जायं महा-गोन्दलं,
 टिवलि-टण्टन्त-घुम्मन्त-वर-मन्दलं ॥ PC. 24 2 1-2.
10. वारणहोमज्झ उम्मगिम करेवि ॥
 सीहकिसोर ठिउ, वणे पइसरेवि ॥ SC. VIII 6.
 वारन्तहो मज्झ, उम्मगिम करेवि ।
 रिसि-सीह-किसोर(व), थिय वणे पइसरेवि ॥ PC. 33 3 9.
11. तिहुअणगुरु तं गअ गुरु मेल्लवि झीणकसाअउं ।
 गउ संततविरहं तउ, पुरिम ताणु संपाइअउ ॥ SC. VIII 17.
 तिहुअण-गुरु, त गयउर, मेल्लेवि खीण-कसाइउ ॥
 गय-सन्तउ, विहरन्तउ, पुरिमतालु संपाइउ ॥ PC. 3 1.
12. धणधणुसमिद्धहो, पुहविसिद्धहो जणमणअणाणन्दणहो ॥
 रणवासहो एन्तहि, रामाणन्तेहि किउ उम्माह पट्टणहो ॥ SC. VIII 21.
 धण-धण-समिद्धहो पुहइ-पसिद्धहो जण-मण-णयणाणन्दणहो ।
 वण-वासहो जन्तेहि रामाणन्तेहि किउ उम्माहउ पट्टणहो ॥ PC. 31 1 1.
13. खरदूसण लिलेवि । रणेवि ते त्तिण जाइआ ॥
 णं खअकाले इह । रावणहो पडवी धाइआ ॥ SC. VIII 25.
 खर-दूसण गिलेवि चन्दणहिहे त्तिण जाइय ।
 णं खय-काल-छुह रावणहो पडीवी धाइय ॥ PC. 41 1.
14. अक्खइ गउतमसामि । तिहुअणे लद्धपसंसहो ॥
 सुण सेणिअ उप्पत्ति । रक्खसवाणरवसहो ॥ SC. VIII 27.
 अवक्खइ गोत्तम-सामि, तिहुअण-लद्ध-पसंसहो ।
 सुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति, रक्खस-वाणर-वसहो ॥ PC. 5 1.

APPENDIX III

Parallel Passages

of the

Paumacariu (I-XX), Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita*
and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*

(pp. 1-32)

APPENDIX III

Parallel Passages of the *Paumacariu* (I-XX), Raviṣeṇa's
Padmacarita and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*.

PC.

RP.¹ (and/or VP.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 (a) वद्धमाण-मुह-कुहर-विणिग्गय,
रामकहा-णइ एह कमागय ॥ 1 2 1.
(b) एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती,
गणहर-देवहिं दिट्ठ वहन्ती ॥
पच्छइ इन्दभूइ-आयरिणं,
पुणु धम्मिण गुणालङ्कारिणं ॥
पुणु पह्वे संसाराराणं,
कित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाणं ॥
पुणु रविसेणायरिय-पसाणं
बुद्धिणं अवगाहिय कइराण ॥ 1 2 6-9.</p> | <p>1 वर्धमान-जिनेन्द्रोक्तः सोऽयमर्थोगणेश्वरम् ।
इन्द्रभूतिं परिप्राप्तः सुधर्मं धारिणी-भवम् ॥
प्रभवं क्रमतः कीर्तिं ततोऽनुत्तरवाग्मिनम् ।
लिखितं तस्य संप्राप्य रवेर्यत्नोऽयमुद्गतः ॥
1 41-42.</p> |
| <p>2 जहिं फाडिम-वयणइं दाडिमाइं,
णज्जन्ति ताइं णं कइ-मुहाइं ॥ 1 4 6.</p> | <p>2 तथा शाखामृगाननैः ।
संदिग्ध-कुसुमैर्युक्तः पृथुभिर्दाडिमीवनैः ॥
2 16.</p> |
| <p>3 जहिं दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति,
पुणु पन्थिय रस-सलिलइं पियन्ति ॥ 1 4 8.</p> | <p>3 फलखाद-पयःपान-सुखसंसुप्त-मार्गगाः ।
वनदेवी-प्रपाकारा द्राक्षाणां यत्र मण्डपाः ॥
2 18.</p> |
| <p>4 तहिं तं पट्ठणु रायगिडु,
× × ×
णं पिहिविणं णव-जोव्वणं
सिरें सेदह आइड्ड ॥ 1 4 9.</p> | <p>4 तत्रास्ति स्वर्गतः कान्तं नाम्ना राजगृहं पुरम् ।
कुसुमामोद-सुभगं भुवनस्यैव यौवनम् ॥
2 33.</p> |
| <p>5 बुम्मइ व गण्हिं मय-सिम्भलेहिं ।
उड्डइ व तुरङ्गइ चञ्चलेहिं ॥ etc.
1 5 4-8.</p> | <p>5 (a) हसद्भिरिव शुक्लानां पङ्कजानां कदम्बकैः ।
etc. 2 21b-22.
(b) नमतीव सदा या(?)त-धूर्णितादर-
पादपैः ॥ etc. 2 104-106a</p> |
| <p>6 तहिं ओसप्पिणि-कालें गण्हें,
कप्पयहच्छण्णा ॥
चउदह रयण-विसेस जिइ,
कुलयर उप्पण्णा ॥ 1 11 9.</p> | <p>6 अथ कालान्तरोत्पत्त्या हानिं यातेष्वनुक्रमात् -
कल्पपादप-खण्डेषु शृणु कौलकरीं स्थितिम् ॥
3 74.</p> |
| <p>7 चन्देहो रोहिणि व । 1 13 4a.</p> | <p>7 रोहिणीव कलावतः । 1 3 91.</p> |
| <p>8 1 13 5-9.</p> | <p>8 3 100-110.</p> |
| <p>(a) आहरण-रिद्धि पर भार-मेत्त । 1 13 5b.</p> | <p>(a) असितोत्पल-दामानि केवल भारमात्रकम् ।
3 100b.</p> |

1. The passages in the right hand column are taken from R.P. unless in-
dicated otherwise.

- (b) तहें गिय-लायण्णु जें दिण्ण-सोहु,
मलु केवलु पर कुङ्कुम-रसोहु ॥ 1 13 6.
- (c) पासेय-फुलिङ्गावलि जें चारु,
पर गरुयउ मोत्तिय-हारु भारु ॥ 1 13 7.
- (d) लोयण जि सहावें दल-विसाल,
आडम्बरु पर कन्दोद-माल ॥ 1 13 8.
- (e) कमलासाएँ भमन्तएँण, अलिवलएँ मन्दें ।
मुहलीहूयउ कम-जुयलु किं णेउर-सहें ॥
1 13 9.
- 9 1 14 4-8.
- (a) का-वि × × गायइ वायइ ॥ 1 14 4.
- (b) का-वि देइ तम्बोलु सहत्थें । 1 14 5a.
- (c) सन्वाहरणु का-वि सहूँ वत्थें । 1 14 5b.
- (d) पाडइ का-वि चमरु । 1 14 6a.
- (e) उक्खय-खग का-वि पडिरक्खइ 1 14 7a.
- (f) का-वि जक्खकइमैण पसाहइ । 1 14 8a.
- 10 वर-पलङ्गें पसुत्तियएँ सुविणावलि दिट्ठी ।
1 14 9a.
- 11 एम पुत्तु, तउ होसइ तिहुअण-तिलउ पुत्तु ।
1 16 1b.
- 12 (a) जिण-सूरु समुट्टिउ । 1 16 8a.
- (b) उइउ × × × दिवायरु । 1 16 9b.
- 13 वोहन्तु भव्व-जण-कमल-सण्डु । 1 16 8b
- (b) निर्गुणः कौङ्कुमः पङ्को
लावण्यस्य कलङ्कजम् । 3 106b.
- (c) मण्डनं खेत(?)विन्दवः ।
कुचयोः हार-भारस्तु वृथैव परिकल्पितः ॥
3 108.
- (d) मण्डनं मुण्डमालाया(?) यस्याश्चक्षुरभूद् वरम्
असितोत्पल-दामानि केवलं भारमात्रकम् 3 100
- (e) भूषणं भ्रमरा एव निलीनाः कमलाशया ।
पादयोरैन्द्रनीले च नूपुरे निष्प्रयोजने ॥ 3 110
- 9 3 114-120.
- (a) काश्चित् × × उपगायन्ति वीणया । 3 114
- (b) ताम्बूलदायिनी काश्चित् । 3 116a.
- (c) आनेत्री वाससां काश्चिद्
भूषणानां ततः परा । 3 118b.
- (d) चामरग्राहिणी काश्चित् । 3 118a.
- (e) मण्डलाग्रकरा काश्चित्
सततं पालनोद्यता । 3 116 b.
- (f) काश्चिद् गन्धानुलेपने । 3 119b.
- 10 (a) शयनीये स्वे सुप्ता साऽत्यन्त-क्रोमेले ।
3 121b.
- (b) अद्राक्षीत् × × स्वप्नात् । 3 123b.
- 11 जगाद 'त्वयि संभूतस्त्रैलोक्यस्य गुरुः शुभे'
3 153b.
- 12 उदितस्त्वं दिवाकरः । 3 202b.
- 13 प्रबोधं यास्यतीदानीं भव्यसत्त्वकुमुद्वती ।
3 203b.
- VP. जिणिन्दभाणू वोहिन्तो भविय-कमलाहूँ
2 36b
- 14 केवल-किरणायरु । 1 16 9a
- 15 मोहन्धार-विणासयरु । 1 16 9a.
- 14 VP. केवल-किरण-दिवायर । 2 43b
- 15 अज्ञान-तमसावृते । 3 202a.
- VP. मोहन्धयार-तिसिरे । 2 43a.
- 16 लहु सकेय-णयरि किय जक्खें
परियञ्चिय ति-वार सहसक्खें ॥ 2 2 5.
- 16 (a) ततः साकेतनगरं धनदेन विनिर्मितम् ।
3 169a.
- (b) पुरं प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य त्रिः शक्रः । 3 172a.
- 17 अगाएँ माया-वालु थवेप्पिणु । 2 2 7b.
- 17 मायाबालम् । 3 173a.
- VP. मायाबालं उविय पासे । 3 76a.

- 18 अङ्गे चडाविउ तिहुअण-गाहउ । 2 3 1b. 18 तं अङ्कमारोप्य । 3 175a.
- 19 पण्डु-सिलोवरि सुरवर-सारउ,
लहु सिंहासणे ठविउ भडारउ ॥ 2 3 8. 19 पाण्डुकम्बलसंज्ञायां शिलायां सिंहविष्टरे ।
ततो जिनः सुरेशेन स्थापितः ॥ 3 177.
VP. ठविरुण पण्डुकम्बल-सिलाए सीहासणे ।
2 15a.
- 20 ण्हवणारम्भ-भेरि अण्कालिय । 2 4 1a. 20 ततः समाहि(ह)ता भेर्यः । 3 178a.
- 21 2 4 1-8. 21. 3 166-168; 178-181.
VP. 3 87-91.
- 22 बहु-मङ्गल-कलसेहिं जिणवर । 22 महीध्रमिव तं नाथं कुम्भैर्जलधरैरिव ।
णं णव-पाउस-काले,
मेहेहिं अहिसिउ महीहर ॥ 2 5 9. अभिविच्य । 3 187.
- 23 गेण्हेवि वज-सुइ सहसक्खे । 23 कर्णयोः कुण्डले कृते ।
कण-जुअलु जग-गाहणे विज्झइ,
कुण्डल-जुअलु झत्ति आहज्झइ ॥ 2 6 2-3. तत्क्षणं सुरनाथेन वज्रसूची-विभिन्नयोः ॥
3 188.
- 24 तिहुअण-तिलयहे तिलउ थवन्ते,
मणे आसङ्किउ दससयणेत्ते ॥ 2 6 5. 24 (a) तिलकेन भुवोर्मध्यं × × विभूषितं ।
तिलकत्वं त्रिलोकस्य विभ्रतः ॥ 3 200.
(b) त्रैलोक्य-मण्डनस्यास्य
कुतोऽन्यमण्डनं परम् । 3 196.
- 25 रुवालोयणे रुवासत्तई,
तित्ति ण जन्ति पुरन्दर-णेत्तई ॥ 2 7 2. 25 रूपं पश्यन् जिनस्यासौ सहस्रनयनोऽपि सन् ।
तृतिरिन्द्रो न संप्राप ॥ 3 174.
VP. पुलयन्तो य न तिप्पइ
अच्छीण सहस्समेत्तेण । 3 77b.
- 26 वामकरहुट्टउ णिहारेवि,
वालहे तेशु अमिउ संचारेवि ॥ 2 7 4. 26 कराङ्कुष्ठे ततो न्यस्तममृतं वज्रपाणिना ।
3 221.
VP. अहुट्टय-अमय-लेहण-वलेण । 3 107a.
- 27 जणणिण् जं जि दिहु अहिसिउत्त,
रिसहु भणेवि पुणु रिसहु जं वुत्तउ ॥ 2 7 8. 27 सुरेन्द्र-पूजया प्राप्तः प्रधानत्वं जिनो यतः ।
ततः तमृषभाभिख्यां निन्यतुः पितरौ सुतं ॥
3 219.
- 28 काले गलन्तए णाहु,
णिय-देह-रिद्धि परियड्डइ । 2 7 9a. 28 कनीयसैव कालेन परां वृद्धिमवाप सः ॥
3 224a.
- 29 अमर-कुमारेहिं सहुं कीलन्तहे । 2 8 1a. VP. (a) अणुदियहं परिवड्डइ । 3 107a.
(b) पत्तो सरिरविद्धि कालेण अप्पेण । 3 108a.
- 30 देवदेव मुअ भुक्खा-मारें । 2 8 2b. 30 क्षुधा-संतापितान् । 3 237b.
- 31 ते कप्पयरु सव्व उच्छण्णा । 2 8 1a. 31 नाथ याताः समस्तास्ते
प्रक्षयं कल्पपादपाः । 3 237a.
- 32 धिद्धिगत्थु संसारु असारउ । 2 10 2a. 32 एवं धिगस्तु संसारम् । 3 266a.

- 33 अण्णहो अण्णु करइ भिच्चत्तणु,
तं जि हूउ वहरायहो कारण ॥ 2 10 3b.
- 34 चारु देव जं सइ उम्मोहिउ । 2 10 4b.
- 35 सिविथा-जाणें सुरवर-सारउ,
× × × चडिउ भडारउ ॥
देवैहिं खन्धु देवि उच्चाइउ ॥ 2 11 1-2.
- 36 'णमह परम-सिद्धाण' भणन्ते । 2 11 4a.
- 37 चासीयर-पडलोवें थवियउ ।
गेण्हेंवि जण-मण-णयणाणन्दें,
घित्तउ खीर-समुहें सुरिन्दें ॥ 2 11 5b-6.
- 38 तेण समाणु सणेहें लइया,
रायहें चउ सहास पव्वइया ॥ 2 11 7.
- 39 अद्दु वरिसु थिउ काऊसाए । 2 11 8b.
- 40 पवणुद्धुयउ जडाउ, रिसहहें रेहन्ति विसालउ,
सिहिहें वलन्तहो णाहें, धूमाउल-जालामालउ ॥
2 11 9.
- 41 अचलु । 2 12 1a.
- 42 दारुण-दुब्बाए लइया । 2 12 2b.
- 43 केण-वि महियलें घत्तिउ अप्पउ । 2 12 6b.
- 44 को-वि फलहें तोडेण्णिणु भक्खइ । 2 12 8a.
- 45 'जाहुं' भणेवि । 2 12 8b.
- 46 दइवी वाणी समुट्ठिय अम्वरे । 2 13 1b.
- 47 तहिं अवसरें णमि-विणमि पराइय ।
2 13 6b.
- 48 पुच्छिय धरणिधरेण, विणिण वि × × × ।
थिय कज्जे वणेण, उवखय-करवाल-विइत्था ॥
2 14 9.
- 49 (a) 2 16 2-5a.
(b) डोयहें । 2 16 5a.
- 33 (a) अत्र कश्चित् पराधीनो
लोके भृत्यत्वमागतः । 3 265a.
(b) इयं तस्य समुत्पन्ना
बुद्धिर्वैराग्यकारणम् । 3 263a.
- 34 (a) साधु नाथावबुद्धं ते । 3 269a.
(b) तस्य प्रबुद्धस्य स्वयमेव । 3 272a.
- 35 सुरनाथार्पितस्कन्धां × × ×
आरुह्य शिबिकां नाथः ॥ 3 278.
- 36 नमः सिद्धेभ्य इत्युत्तवा । 3 282a.
VP. सिद्धाण नमुकारं कारुण । 3 136a.
- 37 रत्नपटे केशान् प्रतिपद्य सुराधिपः
चिक्षेप × × क्षीरकूपारवारिणि ॥ 3 284.
VP. वज्राउहो × × कैसे मणिपडलयम्मि घेतूणं
× × खीरसमुद्धम्मि पक्खिवइ ॥ 3 137.
- 38 सहस्राणि च चत्वारि नृपाणां स्वामिभक्तितः ।
× × × × प्रतिपन्नानि नम्रतां ॥ 3 286.
VP. चउहि सहस्सेहि समं पत्ता जइणं
परमदिकखं । 3 136b.
- 39 वर्षार्धमात्रं स कायोत्सर्गणं निश्चलः ।
3 287a.
- 40 वातोद्धृता जटास्तस्य रेजुराकुलमूर्तयः ।
धूमात्यः इव सञ्ज्ञानवह्निः(?) कस्य कर्मणः ॥
3 288.
- 41 निश्चलः । 3 287a.
- 42 दुःखानिलसमाहताः । 3 290a.
- 43 केचिन्निपतिता भूमौ । 3 290a.
- 44 गताः केचित् फलाशनं । 3 291a.
- 45 (a) उक्तं 'व्रजामः' । 3 302a.
(b) व्रजामः । 3 301a.
- 46 विचेरुर्गगने वाचो × × × सुधाभुजाम् ।
3 294b.
VP. अम्बरतलम्मि घुट्टं । 3 142b.
- 47 VP. ताव य संपत्ता णमि-विणमि । 3 143a.
- 48 VP. अह भणइ नागराया भो भो तुम्हेत्थ
किं निमित्तेणं असिलट्ठिगहियइत्था × × ठिया
3 147.
- 49 (a) 4 8-9.
(b) दौकितवान् । 4 8b.

- 50 पट्टणु हथिणयरु संपत्तउ । 2 16 6b. 50 हास्तिनपुरं × × × स समागतः । 4 6a.
VP. गयपुरनयरं कमेण संपत्तो । 4 2a.
- 51 सयडामुह-उज्जाण-वणु । 3 1 1b. 51 VP. सयडामुहउज्जाणे । 4 16b.
- 52 वीयउ मन्दरु णाहँ समुट्टिउ । 3 6 2b. 52 कैलासमिव जङ्गमम् । 2 115a.
VP. हिमगिरिसिहरस्स संकासं । 2 38b.
- 53 केण वि पञ्चाणुन्वय लइया ।
etc. 3 12 2-4. 53 अणुन्नतानि संप्राप्ताः केचित् । etc. 2 196-197.
- 54 छणवइ सहास वग्गणाहँ ।
तहों दह-पञ्चासउ गन्दणाहँ ।
× × ×
चउरासी लक्खइँ गयवराहँ,
अट्टारह कोडिउ हयवराहँ ॥
कोडीउ तिण्णि वर-धेणुवाहँ,
वत्तीस सहास णराहिवाहँ ॥
वत्तीस सहासइँ मण्डलाहँ,
कम्मन्तेँ कोडि पवहइ हलाहँ ॥
णव णिहियउ रयणइँ सत्त सत्त ।
3 13 2-7a. 54 अक्षया निधयस्तस्य नव × × ।
× × ×
त्रयं सुरभिकोटीनां हलकोटिस्तथोदिताः ।
चतुर्भिरधिकाशीतिर्लक्षाणां वरदन्तिनाम् ॥
कोट्यश्वाष्टौ दशोद्दिष्टा वाजिनां × × ।
द्वात्रिंशच्च सहस्राणि पार्थिवानां × × ॥
तावन्त्येव सहस्राणि देशानां × × ।
चतुर्दश च रत्नानि × × × ॥
पुरंध्रीणां सहस्राणि नवतिः षड्भिरन्विताः ।
4 62-66a.
- 55 णवणवइ सहास महागराहँ । 4 2 3a. VP.(a) मत्तवारणाणं चउरासीइँ च सयसहस्साइँ।
तावइया परिसंखा रहण × × ॥ 4 59.
(b) पुत्ता य पच्चसया । 4 62b.
- 56 किं वहिण्ण वराएँ, भड-संघाएँ,
दिट्ठि-उज्जु वरि मण्डहों । 4 8 8b. 55 आकराणां सहस्राणि नवतिर्नवसंयुताः 4 62.
56 (a) किं वराकेन लोकेन निहतेनामुनावयोः । 4 70b.
(b) दृष्टियुदे प्रवर्त्यताम् । 4 71b.
VP. किं वहेण लोयस्स । 4 43a.
- 57 वेड्डिउ × × ×, वेल्ली-जालेहँ
अहिविच्छिय-वम्मीर्याहँ । 4 12 9a. 57 वाल्मीक-विवरो घातै(?)रत्युग्रैः समहोरगैः
× × × वल्लीभिः वेष्टितः × × । 4 76.
- 58 (a) कइलासेँ परिट्टिउ रिसहणाहु ।
4 13 1a. 58 कैलासशिखरे प्राप निर्वृतिं नाभिनन्दनः । 4 180b.
- (b) भरहु वि णिव्वुइ पत्तउ । 4 14 9b.
- 59 उच्छण्णेँ णरवर-तरु-जालेँ ।
विमलेक्खुक्क-वंसेँ उप्पणणउ,
धरणीधरु सुरुव-संपणणउ ॥ 5 1 2b-3. 59 अथेक्वाकुल्लोत्थेषु तेष्वातीतेषु राजसु ।
× × समुत्पन्नो धरणीधरनामतः ॥ 5 59.
- 60 दसहिँ सहासहिँ सहियउ । 5 2 9b. 60 सहस्राणि दशानेन समं । 5 69a.
- 61 थिउ छट्ठोववासैँ सुरसारउ,
वम्हयत्त-घेँ थक्कु भडारउ ॥
× × × पारणउ करेप्पिणु,
चउदह संवच्छर विहरेप्पिणु ॥ 5 3 1-2. 61 षष्ठोपवासयुक्ताय तस्मै नाथाय पारणं ।
ब्रह्मदत्तो ददौ × × × चतुर्दशस्वंतातेष्वस्य ॥
5 70-71a.
62. पुणु उप्पण्णु णाणु तहों केवल्लु । 5 3 3b. 62 ततोऽभवत् केवलज्ञानं । 5 71.
63. अट्ट वि पाडिहेर । 5 3 4a. 63 अष्टौ च प्रातिहार्याणि । 5 72b.

- 64 गणहर णवइ लक्व वर-साहुँ 5 3 5a. 64 नवति × गणेशाः × साधूनां × लक्षं । 5 73.
- 65 (a) पेक्खेवि माणत्थम्भु जिणिन्दहों,
मच्छरु माणु वि गलिउ णरिन्दहों
(b) सो वि गम्पि समसरणु पइहुउ,
जिणु पणवेप्पिणु पुरउ णिविहुउ ॥ 5 7 8-9. 65 प्रभामण्डलमेवासौ दृष्ट्वा दूरे जिनोद्भवं ।
सर्वं गर्वं परित्यज्य प्रणनाम × × ॥ 5 94.
- 66 विहि-मि × × वइरहँ परिहरियहँ । 5 7 10b. VP पेच्छइ तमतिमिरहरं जिणस्स भामण्डलं
दिवं । सोत्तूण निययगव्वं × × ॥
तत्थेव संनिविट्ठो नच्चासच्चे समोसरणे ॥ 5 79b-80.
- 67 भीम-सुभीमहँ । 5 7 11a. 66 मुक्कवेरों । 5 95a.
- 68 (a) पुव्व-भवन्तर-णेहँ । 5 7 11b. 67 भीम-सुभीमौ । 5 149a.
- (b) तुहुँ महु अण-भवन्तेरँ णन्दणु । 5 8 1b. 68 जन्मान्तरसुतप्रीत्या । 5 162a.
- 69 कामुकविमाणु । 5 8 3a. 69 विमानं कामगं नाम । 5 167a.
- 70 लइ रक्खसिय विज्ज सहुँ हारें । 5 8 3b. 70 (a) राक्षसीं विद्यां । 5 167a.
- (b) ददावस्सै हारम् । 5 161a.
- 71 दुप्पइसार । 5 8 4b. 71 अत्यन्तदुष्प्रवेशः । 5 155b.
- 72 तीस परम-जोयण-विथिणी,
लक्काणयरि तुज्झु मइँ दिण्णी ॥ 5 8 5. 72 त्रिंशद्दयोजन-मानाधः सर्वतः × × ×
लक्केति नगरी ॥ 5 158.
- 73 अण्णु-वि एक-वार छज्जोयण,
लइ पायाललक्क घणवाइण ॥ 5 8 6. 73 षड्ज्योजनीगतं × × × अलङ्कारोदयामित्यम् ॥
5 163a.-164.
- 74 विमलकित्ति-विमलामल-मन्तिहँ परिमिउ । 5 8 8. VP. पायालङ्कारपुरं × × × से ।
दिञ्जं छज्जोयणमवगाढं ॥ 5 132.
- 75 लक्काउरिहँ पइहु । 5 8 9a. 74 विमलामलकान्त्याद्याः × × । वेत्ति तोसौ ॥
5 169a; 170a
- 76 वहवें कालें × × ×,
अजियजिणहों गउ वन्दणहत्तिहँ ॥ 5 9 1. 75 प्रविष्टो नगरीं लङ्काम् ॥ 5 177a.
- 77 (a) कइ होसन्ति भवन्ते कालें ।
तुहँ जेहा । 5 9 3b-4a. 76 वन्दनायान्यदा यातोऽजितं तोयदवाहनः ।
5 184a.
- (b) कइ तित्थयर देव अइकन्ता । 5 9 4b. 77 भवद्विधजिनेश्वराः × × भविष्यन्त्यपरे कति ।
कति वा समतिक्रान्ताः ॥ 5 186-187a.
- 78 मागहभासएँ कहइ भडारउ । 5 9 5b. 78 भाषाऽर्धमागधी तस्य भाषमाणस्य 5 190a.
- 79 पई जेहुउ लक्खण्ड-पहाणउ,
भरह-णराहिउ एक्कु जि राणउ ॥
पई विणु दस होसन्ति णरेसर,
णव वलएव णव जि णारायण,
× × × णव जि दसाणण ॥ 5 9 7-9. 79 (a) एकस्त्वत्सदृशोऽतीतश्चकच्चिद्विभ्रियः पतिः ।
भवानेको × जनेष्यन्ति दशापरे ॥ 5 221.
- (b) वासुदेवा भविष्यन्ति नव सार्धं प्रतीश्वरैः ।
बलदेवाश्च तावन्तः ॥ 5 225.
- 80 दस-उत्तरेण सएण, भरहु जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥ 5 9 11. 80 (a) प्राव्रजत् सः । 5 239b
- (b) दशाधिकं शतं तेन साकं खेचरभोगिनां
× × × निष्क्रान्तं । 5 240.
- 81 सट्ठि सहास हूय वर-पुत्तहुँ । 5 10 4a. 81 पुत्राणां बिभ्रतां शक्तिमुत्तमां
जाताः षष्टिसहस्राणां ॥ 5 248.

- 82 एक-दिवसेँ × × ×,
वन्दनहृत्तिष्ठं गय कइलासहो ॥ 5 10 5.
- 83 भरह-कियहँ । 5 10 6a.
- 84 करहुँ किम्पि जिण-भवणहो रक्खणु ।
5 10 7b.
- 85 दण्डरयणु × × भमाडिउ । 5 10 9a.
- 86 सयल वि छारहोँ पुत्तु पवत्तिय । 5 11 2b.
- 87 कहवि कहवि । 5 11 3a.
- 88 दुम्मण दीण-वयण × × ×
सक्केय-णयरि संपत्ता । 5 11 4.
- 89 उडुन्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहोँ । 5 11 5b.
- 90 घण-वट्टियहँ विज्जु-विप्फुरियहँ,
सुविणय × × × × ॥
जलबुब्बुव-तरङ्ग-सुर-चावहँ । 5 12 8.
- 91 ते णिसुणेवि राउ मुच्छंगउ पडिउ । 5 13 4.
- 92 किं सोएँ किं खन्धावरें । 5 13 7.
- 93 णिवडिय तासु दिट्ठि × × ×,
जहिँ मुउ महुयरु कमलम्भन्तरेँ ॥ 5 14 8.
- 94 जिह धुअगाउ, रस-लम्पडु अच्छन्तउ ।
तिह कामाउरु सवुउ, कामिणि-वयणासत्तउ ॥
5 14 9.
- 95 सव्वड कण्णउ पर-भायणउ । 6 3 2b.
- 96 6 4 5-9a. (Names of Islands)
- 97 माहव-मासहोँ पढम-दिणें,
तहिँ सिरिकण्ठेँ दिण्णु पयाणउ । 6 5 9b.
- 82 ते कदाचिदथो याताः कैलासं वन्दनार्थिनः ।
5 249a.
- 83 VP. कारियाह भरहेणं । 5 171a.
- 84 VP. रक्खणत्थं किंचि उवायं लहुं कुणह ।
5 171b.
- 85 दण्डरत्नेन परिक्षेपं प्रचक्रिरे । 5 250b.
- 86 भस्मसाद्भावमायाताः सुतास्ते । 5 252b.
- 87 कथमपि । 5 253a.
- 88 (a) दुःखितौ । 5 254b.
(b) दीनवदनौ । 5 278b.
VP. साएयपुरिं समणुपत्तो । 5 175b.
- 89 नायं प्राणांस्त्वाक्षीत् क्षणाद् । 5 255a.
- 90 फेनोर्मोन्द्रधनुः स्वप्रविद्युद्बुद्बुदसंनिभाः ।
5 270a.
- VP. इन्द्रधनु-फेण-सुविणय-विज्जलया-
कुसुम-बुब्बुय-सारिच्छा । 5 185.
- 91 VP. राया तं चिय सोऊण × ×
मुच्छावसवेम्भलो पडिओ । 5 192.
- 92 VP. किं मज्झ वसुमईए । 5 199a.
- 93 (a) राजीव-सम्पुटेऽपश्यद्
द्विरेफं स निपीडितम् । 5 305b.
(b) मृत्ति मधुकरः प्राप्तः । 5 307b.
VP. पेच्छइ भमरं पउम-मज्जे । 5 218b.
- 94 (a) मकरन्दरसासक्तः । 5 307a.
(b) यथाऽयमत्र संश(स)क्तः प्राप्तो मृत्तुं मधुव्रतः ।
प्राप्स्यामो वयमप्येवं सक्ताः स्त्री-मुख-पङ्कजे ॥ 5 308.
VP. जह पउमगन्धलुद्धो नट्ठो चिय महुयरो
अविज्जाणो ।
तह जुवइ-वयण-कमले, आसत्तो चेव नट्ठो हँ ॥
5 219.
- 95 स्वभाव एष कन्यानां यत्परागार-सेवनम् ।
6 44a.
- VP. होही पर-सोवत्था × × वर-कजा । 6 20a.
- 96 6 67-69a.
VP. 6 31-33.
- 97 चैत्रस्य दिवसे प्रथमे × × ययौ × ×
असौ द्वीपं वानर-लाञ्छितम् ॥ 6 86.
VP. चेत्तस्स पढमदिवसे सिरिकण्ठो निग्गओ ।
6 36a.

- 98 इहु तेण समाणु खेडु करेवि । 6 7 1 α . 98 (a) ततस्सैमइती रन्तुं प्रीतिरस्य समुत्थिता ।
6 111 α .
(b) तैरसौ साकं रन्तुं प्रव्रजे वृषः । 6 114 α .
Vp. कीलणहेउं नरिन्देण । 6 43b.
- 99 अवरोहि मि धरावेवि सइँ धरेवि । 6 7 1b. 99 ग्राहयित्वा च तान् । 6 121 α .
VP. घेतूण ताण । 6 43 α .
- 100 गड किक्कु-महीहर-गिरि-सिहर,
चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु गयरु ।
किउ सहसा सवु सुवण्णमउ,
णामेण किक्कुरु अण्णमउ ॥ 6 7 2-3. 100 (a) किक्कुमारोहत् । 6 123.
(b) पुरं तत्र $\times \times$ ख्यातं किक्कुपुराख्यया ॥
6 123 α .
(c) प्रमाणं योजनान्यस्य चतुर्दशसमन्ततः
6 124 α .
VP. किक्किन्धि पव्वओवरि सुवण्णपायारं ।
चोहसजोयण-विउलं किक्किन्धिपुरं कयं तेण 6 49.
- 101 जहिँ चन्दकन्तमणि-चन्दिउ,
सस्सि भणैवि अ-दिअहेँ जेँ वन्दिउ । 6 7 4. 101 (a) शशाङ्क-सदृशाकारैर्मणिभिः $\times \times \times \times$
रजनीध्वपि कुर्वाणा सन्देहं रजनीकरे ॥ 6 129.
(b) चन्द्रकान्तमणिच्छायाकल्पितोदारचन्द्रिका ।
6 130 α .
102. 6 7 6-7. 102. 6 126-128.
- 103 अवरोप्परु विहसन्ति व घरइँ । 6 7 7b. 103 हसन्त्य इव शेषाणां भवनानां सुरूपताम् ।
6 128b.
- 104 एक-दिवसेँ देवागमणु,
णियवि जन्तु गन्दीसरदीवहोँ ।
वन्दणहत्तिणँ सो वि गड ॥ 6 7 9. 104 (a) कदाचिदथ $\times \times$ व्रजन्तं वन्दनां (!ना)
भक्त्या द्वीपं नन्दीश्वरश्रुतिम् ।
पाकशासनमैक्षिष्ठ सत्रा देवैः ॥ 6 137-138b.
(b) अकरोद् गमने मतिम् । 6 142 α .
- 105 स-पसाहणु सपरिवारु सधउ,
मणुसुत्तर महिहरु जाम गड ॥
पडिक्कलिउ ताम गमणु णरहोँ । 6 8 1-2 α . 105 (a) खेचरैश्च समं सर्वैः । 6 142b.
(b) सहाङ्गनः मानुषोत्तरशैलेन
निवारितगतिः कृतः । 6 143.
- 106 मइँ अण्ण-भवन्तरेँ काइँ किउ,
जेँ सुर गय महु जि विमाणु थिउ ॥
वरि घोर वीर-तउ हउँ करमि,
गन्दीसरक्खु जेँ पइसरमि ॥
गड एम भणैवि णिय-पट्टणहोँ,
संताणु समप्पेवि गन्दणहोँ ॥
णीसङ्गु जाउ णिविसन्तरेँण,
जिह वज्जकणु कालन्तरेँण ॥
तिह इन्दाउहु तिह इन्दमइ,
तिह मेरु स-मन्दरु पवणगइ ॥
तिह रविपडु $\times \times$ ॥
णवमउ णामेँ अमरपडु, 106. (a) अतिक्रान्तांस्ततो दृष्ट्वा $\times \times$
गीर्वाणनिवहान् $\times \times$ परिदेवमथो चक्रे ।
6 144-145 α .
(b) मनोरथाः कथं ते कर्मभिर्भग्ना
अशुभैः पूर्वसंचितैः ॥ 6 148.
(c) तस्मात् करोमि कर्माणि तानि येरन्यजन्मनि ।
यातुं नन्दीश्वरं द्वीपं गतिमेँ न विहन्यते ॥
इति निश्चित्य मनसा न्यस्य राज्यभरं सुते ।
अभूत् महामुनिर्धोरस्त्यक्तसर्वपतिग्रहः ॥
वज्रकण्ठस्ततः ॥ 6 151-153 α .
(d) इन्द्रायुधप्रभोष्येवं $\times \times$ ।
तत इन्द्रमतो जातो मेरुस्तस्माच्च मन्दरः ।

- वासुपुज-सेयंस-जिणिन्दहों ।
अन्तरें विहि मि परिद्वियउ ॥ 6 8 3-9.
- 107 तहों पङ्गणें केण वि कह लिहिय ।
दीहरलङ्गल ॥ 6 9 1b-2a.
- 108 एत्थन्तरें कुविउ णराहिवइ,
'तं मारहु लिहिया जेण कह' ॥ 6 9 4
- 109 कुल-देवयइ । 6 9 8b.
- 110 मउडें चिन्धें धए छत्ते लिहाविय । 6 9 9b.
- 111 विणिण वि सेडिउ वलें करेंवि थिउ ।
6 10 1b.
- 112 उप्पणु कइइउ तासु सुउ । × × ×
पडिबलहों वि णयणाणन्दु पुणु,
पुणु खयराणन्दु विसालगुणु ॥
पुणु गिरिणन्दणु । 6 10 2-4a
- 113 एक्कहिं दिणें उववणु णीसरिउ । 6 10 6.
- 114 महएवि ताम तहों तक्खणें,
थणसिहरहिं फाडिय मक्कडें ॥ 6 10 7.
- 115 तेण-वि नारायहिं विडु कह । 6 10 8a.
- 116 उयहिकुमारु देउ उप्पणउ । 6 10 9a.
- समीरणगतिः तस्मात्तस्मादपि रविप्रभः ॥
ततोऽमरप्रभो जातः । 6 161a-163a.
(e) श्रेयसो देवदेवस्य वासुपूज्यस्य चान्तरे ।
अमरप्रभसंज्ञेन ॥ 6 216.
VP. सेयंस-भभवओ जिणन्तरे तह य
वासुपुजस्स अमरपहेणं ॥ 6 90.
107. VP. तेहि तत्थ आलिहिए
× × × पवङ्गमे दीहणङ्गले । 6 70.
- 108 केन विवाहे मम चित्रिताः । कपयः × × ॥
× × × करोम्यस्य वधं स्वयम् ॥ 6 173.
VP. कुमारो रुद्रो जेणेए धरणीपिट्ठम्मि
लिहिआ वाणर-अहमा ॥ 6 74a.
तस्स फुडं निग्गहं काहं ॥ 6 72.
- 109 VP. देवभूया । 6 75.
- 110 मौलिकोटिषु ।
ध्वजेषु गुह्यशृङ्गेषु तोरणानां च मूर्धसु ।
क्षिरसु चातपत्राणामेतानाञ्च प्रयच्छत ॥
6 190b-191.
VP. छत्तेसु तोरणेषु य धएसु पासाय-सिहरे
मउडेसु ।
काऊण रयणधडिए ठावेह पवङ्गमे सिग्गं ॥ 6 80.
- 111 श्रेणिद्वयं विजित्वा(त्या?)ऽसौ × × ×
आस्थापयद् वशे राजा । 6 195.
- 112 (a) तस्य सुतो जातः कपिकेतुः । 6 199a.
(b) सुतः प्रतिबालस्यापि गगनानन्दसंज्ञितः ।
तस्यापि खेचरानन्दस्तस्यापि गिरिनन्दनः ॥ 6 206.
- 113 अन्यदाऽथ × × निष्क्रान्तो रन्तुमुद्यानं ।
6 228.
- 114 देव्यास्तस्य पयोधरौ × × कपिना
नखकोटिभिः विपाटितौ ॥ 6 237-238a.
VP. पवंगमो × × नहेहि फाडेइ थणकलसे ।
6 102.
- 115 निहतो बाणमाकृष्य तडित्केशेन वानरः ।
6 239b.
VP. राया वि हु तडिकेसो बाणेण पवंगमं हणइ ।
6 103.
- 116 महोदधिकुमारोऽभूत् । 6 243b.
VP. समुप्पन्नो उयहिकुमारो । 6 109.

- 117 बुक्कार-घोर-घग्घर-सरइँ । 6 11 5b. 117 कृनभीषणनिःस्वनैः । 6 246b.
VP. (a) महाघोरे । 6 107b.
(b) बुक्कारवं करेन्ता । 6 108b.
- 118 जल्ले थल्ले आयासैं ण माइयइँ 6 11 6b. 118 VP. जलथलायासे । 6 107b.
- 119 अण्णइँ उम्मूलिय-तरुवरइँ,
अण्णइँ संचालिय-महिहरइँ ॥ 6 11 7. 119 उत्क्षिप्य पर्वतान् केचित्
केचिदुन्मूल्य पादपान् । 6 247a.
VP. के एत्थ सिलाहत्था अवरे
गिरि-विविह-रुक्ख-हत्था य ॥ 6 108a.
- 120 तिह पहरु पाउ जिह्णिहउ कइ । 6 12 1b. 120 निहत्य वानरं पाप तवाद्य शरणं कुतः ।
6 249b.
- 121 चिन्तेवि । 6 12 4a. 121 व्यचिन्तयत् । 6 251a.
- 122 के तुम्हइँ । 6 12 5a. 122 के यूयं । 6 253a.
- 123 महएवि-कज्जे कइ वाइयउ । 6 12 7b. 123 अपराधः स्वजायायां हतो योऽसौ प्लवंगमः ।
6 255b.
- 124 रिसि-पञ्चणमोक्कारहुँ वल्लेण,
सुरवरु उप्पण्णु तेण फल्लेण ॥ 6 12 8. 124 साधुप्रसादेन संप्राप्तो देवतामिमां 6 256a.
VP. साहु-पभावेण उदहिकुमार । अहं जाओ ।
6 110b.
- 125 णिउ वि कुसेसु × × × तहिँ,
णिवसइँ महरिसि × × × जहिँ 6 13 2. 125 तेन × × असौ गुर्वन्तिकमुपाहृतः । 6 260.
- 126 पुणु पुच्छिउ महरिसि 'धम्मू कहेँ' ।
6 13 7 a. 126 पप्रच्छत्तुर्मुनिं धर्मम् । 6 273a
VP. साहुं पुच्छन्ति जिणधम्मं । 6 112b
- 127 जाओ सि आसि कासीविसएँ । 6 15 2b. 127 अभूत् × × विषये काशीनामनि । 6 318
VP. वाणारसीएँ एक्को जाओ । 6 135a
- 128 भज्जेवि कावित्थ-सग्ग-नामणु,
पत्तो सि णवर जोइस-भवणु ॥
तत्थहोँ वि चवेप्पिणु सुद्धमइँ,
हुओ सि एत्थ लङ्काहिवइँ ॥
घाणुक्किउ हिण्डेँवि भव-गहणेँ,
उप्पण्णु पवङ्गसु पमय-वणेँ ॥
पइ हउ समाहि-भरणेण मुउ,
पुणु गम्पिणु उवहिकुमारु हुउ ॥ 6 15 5-7
128 कापिष्ठगमनं × × अस्य × × भस्ममुपाग-
तम् । ततोऽसौ × × ज्योतिःसुरोऽभवत् ।
ततः प्रच्युत्य जातस्त्वं विद्युत्केशो नभश्चरः ॥
व्याधोऽपि सुचिरं भ्रान्त्वा भवद्भूममहावने ।
लङ्कायां प्रमदोद्याने शाखासृगगतिं गतः ॥
ततोऽसौ निहतः क्षयर्यं त्वया बाणेन चापलात् ।
प्राप्य पद्म-नमस्कारं जातोऽयं सागरामरः ॥
6 325-328
VP. जोइसवासित्तणं पत्ते ।
तओ चुओ समाणो इहतडिकेसो तुमं समुप्पन्नो ।
वाहो वि परिभमिन्ता संसारे वाणरो जाओ ॥
6 142b-143
- 129 रज्जे सुकेसु थवेँवि । 6 15 9b. 129 सुकेश-संज्ञके पुत्रे संक्रमय्य निजं पदम् ।
6 334a
- 130 अङ्गइँ मोडन्ति वलन्ति हत्थ । 7 2 8b. 130 चक्रे देहस्य वलनं स्फुटसन्धिकृतखनम् ।
6 367a
- 131 (a) पुर उज्जोवन्तिय दीवि जेम, पच्छइँ
अन्धारु करन्ति तेम ॥ 7 3 8 131 ततोऽसौ चन्द्रलेखेव व्यतीयाय नभश्चरान् ।
पर्वता इव ते प्राप्ताः श्यामतां शोकवाहिनः ॥
6 424
(b) ससि-जोणहएँ विणु णं महिहरिन्द । 7 4 3b.

- 132 गणियारिणं बाल, गिय किक्किन्धहो पासु 132 अभाषयदिमां बालां ततोऽन्यं व्योमचारिणम् ।
किह । सरि-सलिल-रहल्लएँ कलहंसहो कल-
हसि जिह ॥ 7 3 10 धात्री सदःसरस्यञ्जं हंसीमुत्कलिका यथा ॥ 6 415
- 133 भञ्जन्ति स्वम्भ विहडन्ति मञ्ज ॥ 7 9 4a. 133 मञ्जस्य स्वम्भमादाय बभञ्जासे परः कपिः ।
6 441a
- 134 लङ्काहिउ पत्तु सुकेसु ताम । 7 5 6b. 134 सुकेशो राक्षसाधिपः × × × आयातः ।
6 450a.
- 135 किँ पाराउट्टएँ वल-समुदँ । 7 6 1b. VP. सुकेसिराया समणुपत्तो । 6 18 3b
- 136 जें विजयसीहु हउ भुय विसालु,
सो णिउ कियन्त-दन्तन्तरालु ॥ 7 9 7 136 निहतश्च तव भ्राता येन पापेन वैरिणा
प्रापितोऽसौ महानिद्रां ॥ 6 498
- 137 घण-पडलइँ णिएँ वि । 7 10 2a. 137 दृष्ट्वा शरदि तोयदम् । 6 503a.
- 138 सहसारकुमारहोँ देवि रज्जु । 7 10 3a. 138 सहस्रारं सुतं राज्ये स्थापयित्वा । 6 505a.
- 139 किक्किन्धाहिवो वि । 139 गतो मेहं किक्किन्धो वन्दिदुं जिनम् । 6 508
- गउ वन्दणहत्तिँ मेरु सो-वि ॥ 7 10 4b.
- 140 जोवइ व पईहिय-लोयणेहिँ,
हसइ व कमलायर-आणणेहिँ ॥
गायइ व भमर-महुअरि-सरेहिँ,
णहाइ व णिम्मल-जल-णिज्जरेहिँ ॥
वीसमइ व ललिय-लयाहरेहिँ,
पणवइ व फुल्ल-फल-गुरुभरेहिँ ॥
7 10 1-8
- 141 महु महिहरो वि किक्किन्धु वुत्तु । 141 पर्वतोऽपि स किक्किन्धः प्रख्यातः × ×
पूर्वं तु मधुरित्यासीत् ॥ 6 522
- 142 पइट्ट लङ्क । 7 14 8b. 142 प्रविष्टास्ते ततोऽङ्काम् । 6 565a.
- 143 छब्बीस वि सहसइँ पेक्खणयहुँ । 143 षड्विंशति सहस्राणि च योषिताम् । 7 25b
- 8 1 6a.
- 144 अट्टायाल-सहस-बरजुवइहिँ । 8 1 8b. 144 चत्वारिंशत्सहाष्टाभिः सहस्राणि च योषितां
7 24b.
- 145 तं मालि सुमालि करें धरइ । 8 2 9b. 145 अथ मालिनमित्यूचे सुमाली । 7 41a.
- 146 मोक्कल-केस णारि । 8 3 1b. 146 वनिताः × × मुक्तकेदयः । 7 47b.
- 147 विद्धु णिडालें मालि णाराएँ । 8 9 1b. 147 मालिनो भालदेशेऽथ × शरं × निचखान ।
7 85
- 148 रुहिरायम्बिरु । 8 9 3a. 148 रक्ताहणितदेहम् । 7 86a.
- 149 वाम-पाणि वणें देवि अखन्तिणँ,
भिण्णु णिडालें सुराहिउ सत्तिणँ ॥ 8 9 4 149 संस्तम्भ्य वेदनां क्रोधान्मालिनाऽप्यमरोत्तमः
ललाटस्य तटे शक्या हतः ॥ 7 86
- 150 तं णिसुणेंवि गउ चोइउ जोर्वीहिँ,
ससहरु पुरउ परिट्टिउ तोर्वीहिँ ॥ 8 10 6. 150 तद् वधार्थं गतं शकं अनुमार्गेण गद्वरं ।
उवाच प्रणतः सोमः ॥ 7 91
- 151 महु आदेसु देहि परमेसर । 8 10 7a. 151 स्वयं मे यच्छ शासनम् । 7 92b.
- 152 इन्दीवरच्छि पङ्कय-वयणि । 9 2 2b. 152 नीलोत्पलेक्षणां पद्मवक्त्राम् । 7 150a.

- 153 कसु केरी $\times \times \times$ तुहु । 9 2 3a. 153 कस्याऽसि दुहिता बाळे । 7 159a.
- 154 वोमविन्दु गिवइ । 154 व्योमविन्दोरहं सुता । कैकसीति भवत्सेवां
हुँ तासु धूय $\times \times \times$ कहकसि नामे $\times \times$ ॥
गुरु-वयणेहिँ आणिय एउ वणु ।
तउ दिण्णी ॥ 9 4b-6 कर्तुं पित्रा निरूपिता ॥ 7 162
- 155 अट्टङ्गणमिम्तई जाणएँण, 155 ततोऽष्टाङ्गनिमित्तज्ञः $\times \times$ रत्नश्रवाः
बुच्चइ रयणासव-राणएँण ॥ 9 3 2 $\times \times \times$ व्यङ्गणोत् । 7 185
VP. अट्टङ्गनिमित्तधरो $\times \times$ नेमित्तओ ॥ 7 80
- 156 होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णि । 9 3 3a. 156 उत्पत्स्यन्ते त्रयः पुत्राः । 7 186a.
VP. होहिन्ति तिण्णि पुत्ता । 7 81a.
- 157 जो परिपालिजइ पण्णईहिँ । 9 4 3a. 157 नागेन्द्रकृतरक्षेण । 7 219a.
VP. नागसहस्सेणं चिय जो सो रक्खिजइ ।
7 95.
- 158 दहसुहु दहसिरु जणेण किउ । 9 4 9b. 158 यातोऽसौ तद्दशाननसंज्ञताम् । 7 222b.
VP. कयं दहसुहो नामं । 7 96.
- 159 आणन्देँ कहि मि ण माइयई । 9 5 2b. 159 VP. न मायइ नियगेसु अङ्गेषु । 7 154.
- 160 परिचिन्तितउ णउ सामणु णरु । 9 5 5a. 160 महानेष नरः कोऽपि भवितेति व्यचिन्तयत् ।
7 218b.
VP. चिन्तेइ तो मणेणं होहिइ एसो महापुरिसो ।
7 94.
- 161 णेँ जन्तउ पेक्खेँवि वइसवणु,
पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणु' । 9 5 8b. 161 (a) वैश्रवणं वीक्ष्यांचक्रे । 7 233b.
(b) $\times \times$ पप्रच्छेति स मातरम् । 7 234.
(c) अम्ब कोऽयम् ॥ 7 235a.
- 162 (a) तेँ गिसुणेँवि $\times \times$ वज्जरिउ । 162 ततः साऽकथयत्तस्य मातुस्स्त्रीय एष ते ।
 $\times \times$ । 9 6 1 7 236a.
- (b) इहु भाइ तुहारउ वइसवणु । 9 6 3b.
- 163 कमागय । 9 6 4b. 163 कुलकमायाताम् । 7 238a
- 164 कइयहुँ माणेसहुँ राय-सिय । 9 6 5b. 164 लक्ष्मीं कदा तु त्वं प्राप्स्यसि ॥ 7 241a.
- 165 गय विणिण वि भीसणु भीम-वणु । 9 7 1b. 165 (a) प्राप्तं $\times \times$ भीमं नाम महावनम् ।
7 257a.
(b) सुभीषणम् । 7 259b.
- 166 जहिँ गीसा मन्तेँहिँ अययरेँहिँ,
डोल्लन्ति डाल सहुँ तरुवेँहिँ । 9 7 3a. 166 सुप्ताजगरनिःश्वासप्रेङ्खितोदारपादपैः ।
7 258a.
- 167 जा अट्टक्खेँरेँहिँ पसिद्धि गय । 9 7 6a. 167 विद्याश्चाष्टाक्षरी । 7 264a.
- 168 सब्ब-कामण-रूय । 9 7 6b. 168 सर्वकामागदा । 7 264b.
VP. सब्बकामा । 7 107b.
- 169 पुणु झाइय सोलह-अक्खरिय,
जय (?) कोडि-सहास-दहोत्तरिय ॥ 169 ततो जपितुमारब्धाः सुचिताः षोडषाक्षरम् ।
मन्त्र-कोटि-सहस्राणि यस्यावृत्तिर्दशोदिताः 7 266
VP. जविऊण समाढत्ता विज्जा वि हु सोलसक्खर
निबद्धा ।
दह-काडि-सहस्साई जीसे मन्ताण परिवारो ॥
7 108.

- 170 वच्छत्थल्ले पड सुकोमल्लेण,
कण्णावयंसणीलुप्पलेण ॥ 9 8 5
- 171 ऐहु णरु.....कट्टमउ । 9 8 7
- 172 जक्खहो वज्जरिउ अणद्धियहो । 9 8 8b.
- 173 कं झायहो कवणु देउ थुणहो । 9 9 4b.
- 174 उवसग्गु घोरु पारम्भियउ । 9 9 6a.
- 175 वहरुवोहो । 9 9 6a.
- 176 आसीविस-विसहर अजयरोहो, सहूल-सीह-
कुञ्जर वरोहो ॥
गय-भूय-पिसाएहो रक्खसेहो, गिरि-पवण
हुआसण-पाउसेहो ॥ 9 9 7-8
- 177 सयलु वि वन्धु-जणु कलुणउ कन्दन्तु ।
9 10 2.
- 178 मेच्छहो पिट्टिज्जन्ताहो । 9 10 8a.
- 179 सिर-कमलहो ताह मि केराहो,
रावणहो गम्पि दरिसावियहो । 9 11 7-8a.
- 180 सिरु अगगए वत्तिउ × × × × भाहोहो ।
9 11 3a-4
- 181 ते ज्ञाणहो वलिय मणामणउ । 9 11 5a.
- 182 विज्जहु सहासु उप्पण्णु । 9 11 9a.
- 183 PC. 9 12 1-8. RP. 7 324-332 and VP. 7 135 142 enumerate the Vidyās several names are common.
184. Similarly cf. PC. 9 13 1, RP 7 333 and VP. 7 144 and PC. 9 13 3, RP. 7 334 VP. and VP. 7 145.
- 185 णामेण सयंपहु णयरु किउ । 9 13 6a
- 186 ते रिद्धि सुणेवि दसाणणहो,
आयहो कइ-जाउहाण-वलहो । 9 13 96 a.
- 187 साहेप्पिणु चन्दहासु,
गउ अहिमुहु मेरु महीहरासु । 01 16
- 188 एत्तिए आवइ वइसरहु ताम । 10 1 7a.
- 170 विशाले हृदये चकुरवत्तसेन ताडनम् ।
7 279b.
- 171 काष्ठमया इमे । 7 278a.
- 172 यक्षः × × अनावृत्त इति ख्यातः । 7 267.
VP. जक्खो आणादिओ नामं । 7 109.
- 173 आराधयत वा देवं कतरम् । 7 282b
VP. कयरं देवं विचिन्तेह । 7 115b.
- 174 VP. घोखवसग्गं कुणइ तेसिं । 7 116b.
- 175 नानारूपधराः । 7 286b.
VP. विविहेहि रूवेहिं । 7 117b.
- 176 RP. 7 287-289 mention सर्प, केशरिन्, दंश, हस्तिन्, मरुत्, दाव, स, मुद्र, and VP. 7 118-120 mention वेयाल, वाणमन्तर, गह, भूया विसहर, सीह.
- 177 अन्तःपुरं च कुर्वाणं विप्रलापं मनच्छिदम् ।
7 293a.
VP. अन्तेउरं विलावं कुणमाणं बन्धव
य । 7 123a.
- 178 ताड्यमाना च चाण्डालैः । 7 295a.
- 179 पुरो दशाननस्यापि मूर्धा भ्रात्रोर्निपातितः
7 308b.
- 180 तयोरपि पुरो मूर्धा दशग्रीवस्य पातितः ।
7 309a
- 181 येन तौ...प्राप्तावीषद् ध्यान-विकम्पनम् ।
- 182 VP. सहस्सं विज्जाणं × × सिद्धं । 7 130
- 185 स्वयंप्रभमिति ख्यातं नगरं च निवेशितम् ।
7 337a.
- 186 तं रत्नश्रवजं श्रुत्वा विद्यालिङ्गितवक्षसम् ।
सर्वतो रक्षसां संघाः प्राप्ताः ॥ 7 347.
- 187 संसाध्य चन्द्रहासं शैलराजं गतो भ्राता,
वन्दितुं जिनपुङ्गवान् ॥ 4 36.
- 188 क्षणमात्रं ततोऽत्रैव स्थानं कुर्वन्तु सज्जनाः ।
8 38b.

- 189 दीसइ सुणासु ××× 189 नेत्र-कान्ति-नदी-सेतु-बन्ध-सन्निभ-नासिकाम्
 णं णयण-जलहों किउ सेउ-बन्धु ॥ 8 62b.
 10 3 7
- 190 दहगीव-कुमारहों लहेंवि चित्तु । 10 4 1a. 190 cf. अभिप्राय-कोविदः । 8 78a.
 191 तं बहुवरु ××× विसइ सयंपहु पट्टणु । 10 4 9a. 191 समं तथा ततो यातः स्वयंप्रभुपुरं कृती ।
 8 81a.
 VP. पत्तो सयंपहुपुरं तीएँ समं दहमुहो । 8 22a.
- 192 जलहरधरु णामें गिरि विसालु । 10 5 2a. 192 नाम्ना मेघवरं गिरिम् । 8 90a.
 VP. मेहवरं पव्वयं पत्तो । 8 29b.
- 193 कुमारिहँ छह सहास । 10 5 3a. 193 षट् सहस्राणि कन्यानाम् । 8 95b.
- 194 रयणासव-गन्दणु ××× । 10 5 5a-5a. 194 ता युगपद् दृष्ट्वा कन्या रत्नश्रवःसूतम् ।
 सहसत्ति विट् परमेसरीहँ ॥ 8 99a.
- 195 तउ अम्हहँ कारणे दुक्कु मरणु । 10 6 6a. 195 अस्मत् प्रयोजनात्नाथ प्राप्तोऽस्यत्यन्त-संशयम्
 8 122a.
- 196 किर काहँ सियालीहँ घाइएहँ 10 6 7a 196 cf. VP. गरुडस्स किं य कीरइ बहुएसु
 वि वायसेसु मिलिएसु । 8 45a.
- 197 वद्धा विसहर-पासेहँ । 10 6 8a. 197 नागपाशैः ××× बद्ध्वा । 8 135b.
 VP. अह बन्धइ नागपासेहँ । 8 51b
- 198 आमेल्लेवि पुजेंवि । 10 7 1 a. 198 मोचितास्ते ततस्ताभिः पूजां च परि-
 लम्बिताः । 8 136a.
- 199 एँत्तहे वि कुम्भपुरें कुम्भयण्णु । 10 7 4a. 199 (a) अथ कुम्भपुरे । 8 142a.
 (b) भास्करश्रवणः । 8 143a.
 VP. तत्थेव कुम्भनयरे । 8 57a.
- 200 वयणालङ्कार-दूउः । 10 7 6 a. 200 दूतो वाक्यालङ्कारसंज्ञितः । 8 165a.
 VP. वयणालङ्कारद्वयं । 8 67a.
- 201 पट्टु गम्पि । 201 प्रविवेश ततो दूतः ××× ।
 तेहि मि किउ अम्भुत्थाणु किं पि । 10 7 7 उपचारं च संप्राप्तः कृतकं लोकमार्गतः ।
 8 164
- 202 पोत्तउ णिवारि इउ कुम्भयण्णु । 10 7 8 a. 202 तेऽयुक्तं ×× प्रमत्तचेतसं पौत्रं णिवारयितु-
 मात्मनः । 8 168b.
- 203 पयहों पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क, 203 अलङ्कारोदयं ××× तदेव विवरं भूयः
 पइवेसउ पुणु-वि करेवि सङ्क ॥ 10 8 3 प्रवेष्टुमभिवाञ्छसि ॥ 8 176
 VP. पुणरवि धरिणीविवरं ×× किं पवि-
 सिउं महसि ॥ 8 75b.
- 204 कहों तणउ धणउ कहों तणउ इन्दु । 204 कोऽसौ वैश्रवणो नाम को वेन्द्रः परिभा-
 10 8 7 a. ष्यते । 8 181a.
 VP. को वेसमणो नाम को वा वि हु
 भण्णइ इन्दो । 8 77a.
- 205 पइ पडसु करेपिणु वलि-विहाणु । 205 क्षिरस्तावत् पातयामि रुषे बलिम् । 8 183b.
 10 8 9 a.

- 206 विणिवाएण दूएण एण । 206 अकीर्तिरुद्धवत्पुर्वी लोके क्षुद्रवधे कृते ।
परिभमइ अयसु परमण्डलैहँ ॥ 8 189b.
10 8 10 α 11α. VP. दूएण मारिएण-वि सुहडाण जसो न
निवपइ ।
- 207 णीसारिउ दूड । 10 9 1α. 207 दूतः × × क्षिप्रं निष्कासितो । 8 192b.
VP. दूओ × × निच्छुदो । 8 84b.
- 208 गिरि-गुञ्जक्खे । 10 9 8α. 208 गुञ्जाख्यस्य × × × पर्वतस्य । 8 201α.
VP. गुञ्ज(ञ)-वरपव्वयं । 8 88b.
- 209 सर-मण्डउ किउ तहिँ दससिरेण । 209 ततः वार्णदेशाननः मण्डपं च वनं चक्रे ।
10 11 1b. 8 235b.
VP. दहसुहो गयणे सरमण्डवं कुणइ ।
8 117b.
- 210 धणु पाडिउ × × ×,
दहसुद-रहु किउ सय-खण्ड-खण्डु । 210 दशास्यस्याच्छिनच्चापं चक्रे चैतं रथच्युतम् ।
10 11 6. VP. चावं दुहा विणकं रहो य संचुणिओ ।
8 118b.
- 211 हउ धणउ भिण्डिवालेण उरसे । 211 हृदये × × भिण्डिमालेन × × जघान
कैकसेयस्तम् । 8 239.
VP. भिण्डिमालेण वच्छत्थलम्भि पडओ धणओ ।
8 120.
- 212 णिउ णिय-सामन्तेहिँ वइसवणु । 212 भृत्यैः × × × नीतो धनदः । 8 241b.
10 11 9α. VP. भिच्चेहि रणे वेसमणो गेण्हिऊण हक्खुतो ।
8 122.
- 213 घण-विन्दइ । 11 1b. 213 सुमहान्तः पयोमुचः । 8 274b.
VP. मेहा इव । 8 136b.
- 214 °जिणालाई । 11 1b. 214 जिनालयाः । 8 276b.
VP. जिणालया । 8 138b.
- 215 पुच्छिउ पुणु सुमालि दहगीवे । 11 1 1b. 215 अथासावन्यदाऽपृच्छत् सुमालिनम् ।
8 272α
VP. पुच्छइ दसाणणो × × य सुमालि ।
8 135b.
- 216 (a) कहइ सुमालि दसाणणहँ । 11 1 9α. 216 सुमाली तमथाऽगदत् । × × अमूनि × × ×
(b) जिणभवणइ × × × विराजन्ते जिणालयाः कारिता हरिषेणेन ॥
एयइ हरिसेणहँ केराई । 11 1 9b. 8 275-277α.
VP. भणइ सुमाली दसाणणं । तेण इमे
× × जिणालया करिया ॥ 8 137
- 217 एयइ तेण वि णिम्मियइ × × × °कुन्दुजलइ । 11 2 9α. 217 तेनामी कारिताः । 8 399α
VP. तेण इमे × × कारिया धवल्लुजा ।
8 209α.

- 218 गड सुणन्तु हरिसेण-कहाणउ,
सम्मेय-इरिहिं मुक्कु पयाणउ । 11 3 1.
- 218 (a) हरिषेणस्य चरितं श्रुत्वा
× × × प्रस्थितः पुनः । 8 401.
(b) सम्मेदभूधरस्यान्ते × × ×
चकार शिविरम् । 8 405
VP. (c) हरिसेण-कहं सोऊण
× × × पत्थिओ सहसा । 8 211.
(b) अवइण्णो × × ×
सम्मेय-पव्वय नियम्बं । 8 212a.
- 219 इन्दु वि चडैवि ण सक्खियउ
खन्धासणें एयहें वारणहें । 11 3 9a.
- 219 (a) इन्द्रेणाप्युज्झितो धर्तुमसमर्थेन वारणः ।
8 412b.
(b) मन्ये पुरन्दरस्यापि दुर्ग्रहोऽयम् । 8 413a.
- 220 सव्वङ्गिय-सुन्दरु । 11 4 2a.
- 220 VP. सुपइडिय-सव्वङ्गं । 8 215b.
- 221 (a) सत्त समुत्तङ्गउ णव दीहरु ।
11 4 3a.
- 221 (a) इस्तानां सप्तकं तुङ्गं दशकं परिणाहृतः ।
8 418a.
VP. सत्तुस्सेहं नव-हत्यं आययं । 8 215a.
(b) मधुपिङ्गललोचनः । 8 418b.
VP. मधुपिङ्गललोचणं । 8 215b.
(c) वृत्तं महाकुम्भम् । 8 420a.
(d) गलद्गण्डं । 8 421a.
- 222 (a) विञ्जुल-विलसिय-करणें,
तावैहिं पच्छलें चडिउ । 11 6 5-6.
- 222 (a) विद्युद्विलसितेन × × करु(र)णेन
ततो × × उत्पत्य × × ×
आरुक्षन् मतङ्गजम् । 8 339.
VP. विञ्जुलविलसिएण × × चडिओ ।
8 176a.
(c) आस्फालनैः । 8 343a.
VP. अस्फालणेहिं । 8 177b.
- 222 (b) अस्फालिउ । 11 6 6b.
- 223 मेळिउ कुसुम-वासु सुर-विन्दें 11 7 6b.
- 223 सकुसुमा मुक्ताः साधुवादाः × × सुरैः ।
8 431a.
- 224 लिजगविहूसणु णामु पगासिउ 11 8 1a.
- 224 त्रिलोकमण्डनाभिख्यां प्रापायं दशवक्त्रतः ।
8 432a.
VP. भुवणालङ्कारनामधेयं । 8 225.
- 225 थिउसहसा-करि-कह-अणुराइउ,
तहिं अवसरें भडु एक्कु पराइउ 11 8 2
- 225 स्थिते दशमुखे दन्तिकथया × × × सहसा
× × प्राप्तः पुरुषः । 8 436b-437a.
VP. गयकहासत्तो ताव य समागओ खेयरो ॥
8 226b-227a.
- 226 पहर-विडुरु । 11 8 3a.
- 226 संप्रहारव्रणः × × दर्शयज्ज(ञ्ज)र्जरां तनुं ।
8 433
VP. पहरणज्जजियतणू । 8 227b.
VP. गओ सिग्घं । 8 236b.
- 227 णिविसें × × × पराइउ । 11 9 1b.
- 228 विद्धंसिउ असिपत्तवणु । 11 9
- 228 VP. विद्धंसियां य नरया । 8 237a.

- 229 एम भणैवि णीसरिउ ससाहणु 11 10 6b. 229 VP. निग्गओ जमो × ×
रहगयतुरङ्गसहिओ । 8 238.
- 230 तं णिसुणैवि × × ×
किर णिग्गइ सण्णहैवि पुरन्दरु,
अग्गएँ ताम मन्ति थिउ 11 13 1-2a. 230 इति श्रुत्वा सुराधीशः संग्रामाय कृतोद्यतिः
निरुद्धो मन्त्रिवर्गेण । 8 487.
- 231 सुरसंगीयणयरु जमरायहँ । 11 13 6b. 231 VP. एयं जमस्स वयणं सुणिऊण रणारम्भं
कुव्वन्तो × × मन्तीहि निवारिओ । 8 252.
- 232 दहमुहो वि जमउरि उच्चुरयहँ
किक्किन्धउरि देवि सूररयहँ । 11 13 8. 231 प्राप्य वा सुरसंगीतपुरस्य पतितां यमः ।
8 494a.
- 232 नगरं सूर्यरजसे ददौ किष्किन्धसंज्ञकं
तथर्क्षरजसे किष्कुपुरम् । 8 497b-498a.
- 233 गउ लङ्कहँ सवडंमुहउ
णहँ लग्ग विमाणे मणोहरउ । 11 13 9. 232 VP. अह रावणो-वि पत्तो आइचरयस्स देइ
किक्किन्धी । रिक्खरयस्स वि दिञ्चं रिक्खपुरं ।
8 255.
- 233 आरुह्य पुष्पकं चारुविमानम् । 8 502b.
- 234 ०भीषणम् । 8 509a.
- 235 किं तमालतरु-पन्तिउ । 11 14 3a. 233 त्रिकूटशिखरं × × × प्रस्थितः । 8 503.
- 236 (a) इन्दणील । 11 14 3b. 234 VP. पुष्पविमाणाखुडो उप्पइओ दहमुहो गयणं,
वच्चइ लङ्काभिमुहो । 8 256b-257a.
- (b) मरगयं । 11 14 4b.
- (c) सूरकन्ति-मणिं । 11 14 5b.
- 237 ०जल-कल्लोलउ । 11 14 6b. 235 तमालवनसंकाशम् । 8 508b.
- 238 परिभमन्ति × × × जलयर । 11 14 7b. 236 नाना-रत्न-कर-व्रातम् । 8 509b.
- 239 जणु णीसरिउ सव्वु परिओसे ।
11 14 9a. 237 ०ऊर्मिसंहतिम् । 8 508b.
- 239 सर्वे पौराः समागत्य × × × आनर्तुः ।
8 521.
- VP. सव्वे वि नायर-जणो विणिग्गओ अहिमुहो ।
8 271b.
- 240 गण्ड-वद्ध-जय-सद्ध-पउत्तिहि 11 14 10a. 240 जय नन्द चिरंजीव वर्धस्वो देहि संततम् ।
इति मङ्गलवाक्यानि प्रयुज्जानाः । 8 505.
- 241 ०अरघपत्तं । 11 14 10. 241 गृहीतार्घम् । 8 519.
- 242 (a) लङ्काहिबइ पइट्टु पुँरे ।
11 14 11a. 242 (a) प्रविवेश निजामीशो लङ्काम् ।
8 518b.
- (b) जिह सुरवइ । 11 14 11b. 243 VP. लङ्कापुरी पविट्टो दहवयणो । 8 201b.
- (b) त्रिदशेश इव । 8 518b.
- 243 ता मेरुहँ भमैवि, जिणवरु णवैवि,
तहिँ जे पडीवउ आवइ । 12 1 9b. 243 VP. इन्द-सम-विभवो । 8 201b.
- 244 गउ एक-दिवसेँ सुर-सुन्दरिहँ ॥
जा अवहरणेण तणूरिहँ ॥ 244 कन्यां तन्म्रा तनूदरीं गतस्ते नयितुं यावद्
निप्रभिस्तावद् × × चन्द्रनखां जहे ॥ 9 24-25.

- ता $\times \times \times$ चन्दणहि हरिय खर-दूसणेहि ॥ VP. जावच्चिय दहवयणो विवरोक्खो $\times \times \times$
 12 3 2-3. तणुकञ्चु कारणत्थं ताव खरदूसणेणं $\times \times \times$ हरिया
 चन्दणही । 9 11-12.
- 245 जिह कण्ण तेघ पर-भायणिय । 245 कन्या नाम $\times \times$ देया परस्मायेव निश्चयात् ।
 12 4 4. 9 32.
 VP. अन्नस्स होइ $\times \times \times$ कन्ना । 9 15.
- 246 चउदह सहास विजाहरहुं । 12 4 5. 246 VP. विजाहराण $\times \times \times$ चोइस सहसा ।
 9 16.
- 247 वणे णिवसन्तिथे $\times \times \times$ 247 असूत च सुतं $\times \times \times$ विपिनवासया ।
 सुउ उप्पण्ण विराहिउ । 12 4 9. $\times \times$ विराधिताभिख्यां प्राप्तः । 9 42-44.
 VP. सा दारयं पसूया नामेण विराहियकुमारं ।
 9 21.
- 248 एत्थन्तरे जम-जूरावणेण $\times \times \times$ रावणेण ॥ 248 (a) यमस्य परिमर्दकः ।
 पट्टविउ महामइ दूउ तहिं (b) दशास्येन ततो दूतः
 $\times \times \times$ वालि जहिं ॥ 12 5 1-2. प्रेषितोऽसौ महामतिः । 9 51a.
 VP. अह रावणेण तइया
 वालि-नरिन्दस्स पेसिओ दूओ । 9 24.
- 249 $\times \times \times$ पुणु सूररउ, 249 यमारतिं समुद्रास्य $\times \times \times$
 जमु भअँवि तहों पइसारु कउ । 12 5 12. अर्करजाः स्थापितः । 9 54.
 VP. रिक्खरयाइच्चरया $\times \times \times$ निय-रज्जे
 ठविया मए $\times \times$ जिणिऊण जमं । 9 27.
- 250 आउ $\times \times \times$ णमहि तुहुं । 12 5 14a. 250 एहि प्रणामं मे कुरु । 9 56.
 VP. (a) लहुं एहि । 9 26.
 (b) कुणह पणामं । 9 28.
- 251 वलेंवि थिउ अण्णमणु । 12 6 1. 251 विमुखं ज्ञात्वा । 9 58.
- 252 सीहविलम्बिण्ण । 12 6 6. 252 नाम्ना व्याघ्रविलम्बीति । 9 64.
 VP. वग्घविलम्बी । 9 31.
- 253 अरें वालि देउ किं पइँ ण सुउ $\times \times \times$ ॥ 253 चतुःसमुद्रपर्यन्तं जम्बूद्वीपं क्षणेन यः ।
 जो णिविसद्धेण पिहिवि कमइ, त्रिः परीत्य $\times \times \times$ पुनरागमत् ॥ 9 6.
 चत्तारि वि सायर परिभमइ ॥ 12 6 8. VP. (a) रे दूय किं न-याणसि वालिं । 9 32.
 (b) चउसागरपेरन्तं जम्बुद्वीवं पयाहिणं काउं ।
 9 3.
- 254 पणवेप्पिणु तिल्लोक्काहिवइ, 254 अन्यं न प्रणमामीति जिनपादाब्जयुग्मतः ।
 सामण्णहों अण्णहों णउ णवइ 12 11 2. 9 84.
 VP. मोत्तूण जिणवरिन्दं
 न पडइ चलणेसु अन्नस्स । 9 29.
- 255 गुरु गयणचन्दु णामेण जहिं । 12 11 6. 255 गगनचन्द्रस्य गुरोः । 9 90.
 VP. मुणिगयणचन्द्रस्स । 9 46.
- 256 अत्तावण-सिलहँ । 12 11 9b. 256 VP. आयावन्तं सिलावट्टे । 9 61.

257 सिरिप्पह भइणि तहों,
सुग्गीवें दिण्ण दसाणणहों । 12 12 1

258 विज्जाहरु णामें जलणसिहु ।
तहों धीय सुतार-णाम णरेंण,
मग्गिज्जह् दससयगइ-वरेंण ॥
गुरु-वयणें तासु ण पट्टविय,
सुग्गीवहों णवर परिट्टविय ॥
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-पुरु,
दससयगइहें वि विरहग्गि गुरु ॥
पज्जलइ ॥ 12 12 4b-8a.

259 विज्जाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि
णिच्चालोयपुरवरे ।
परिणेंवि वलइ जाम ता थम्भिउ
पुप्फविमाणु अम्बरे ॥ 13 1 1.

260 णं कञ्चण-सेलें पवण-गमणु । 13 1 5.

261 णीसइउ हूयउ किङ्किणीउ । 13 1 6.

262 मारिचें बुच्चइ देव देव,
स-भुअङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेम ॥
लम्बिय-थिर-थोर-पलम्ब-वाहु,
अच्छइ कइलासहों उवरि साहु ॥
मेरु व अकम्पु ॥ 13 2 5-7a.

257 दशग्रीवाय सुग्रीवो वितीयं श्रीप्रभाम् ।
9 100.

VP. सुग्गीवो वि हु कञ्चं सिरिप्पभं
देइ रक्खसिन्दस्स । 9 50.

258 (a) हुताशनशिखस्यासीत् सुता × × × ।
सुतारेति गता ख्यातिं × × तां
साहसगतिर्नाम्ना × × दूतैरयाचत ॥
10 2-6.

(b) ततो मुनिगिरं ज्ञात्वा × × ×
सुग्रीवाय सुता दत्ता × × × ।
कृत्वा पाणिगृहीतां तां सुग्रीवः पुण्यसंचयः ।
इयाय ॥ 10 10-11.

(c) चक्राङ्कस्य शरीरजः × × ×
कामाग्निदग्धः ॥ 10 13-14.

VP. (a) जलणसिह-खेयर-सुया

× × × तारा नामेण ।

साहसगई × × अहिलसइ परिणेउं ॥ 10 2-3.

(b) सुग्गीवस्स वरतणू दत्ता ।

परिणेऊण सुतारा सुग्गीवो ॥ 10 8-9.

259 (a) विद्याधरकुमार्यः । 9 101.

(b) नित्यालोकेऽथ नगरे

× × रम्भावलीं सुतां ।

उपयम्य पुरीं यातो निजां

× × नभसा × × × ।

सहसा पुष्पकं स्तम्भमार ॥ 9 102-104

VP. निच्चालोए नयरे × ×

रयणावलि ति दुहिया × × × ।

तीए विवाहहेउं पुप्फविमाणद्वियस्स गयणयले

वच्चन्तस्स निरुद्धं जाणं ॥ 9 52-53.

260 मेरोरिव तटं प्राप्य सुमहद् वायुमण्डलम् ।
9 104.

261 शब्दभग्ने घण्टादिजघ्ननि । 9 105.

262 (a) मारीचस्तत आचक्षौ × × × ।

‘शृणु देवैष कैलाशे स्थितः प्रतिमया मुनिः ॥
9 107.

(b) आशकारिकराकारप्रलम्बितभुजद्वयं ।

पन्नगाभ्यामिवाश्लिष्टं महाचन्दनपादपम् ॥ 9 127.

(c) सुनिश्चलम् । 9 128

VP. (a) साहिउं पयत्तो मारीई । 9 55.

(b) पलम्बभुयजुयलं । 9 62a.

(c) मेरुं पिव निच्चलं । 9 62b.

- 263 ओसारि विमाणु दवत्ति देव,
फुट्टइ ण जाव । 13 2 9. 263 निवर्तयाम्यतो देशाद् विमानं निर्विलम्बितम् ।
× × × यावन्नायाति खण्डशः ॥ 9 110.
- 264 तं माम-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु । 13 2 10. 264 श्रुत्वा मारीच-वचनम् । 9 111.
- 265 किं थम्भिउ विमाणु । 13 3 9. 265 विमानं स्तम्भ्यते मम । 9 131.
- 266 उम्मूलेवि कइलासु जैं सायरेँ धिवमि । 13 3 10b. 266 कैलासनगमुन्मूल्य क्षिपाम्यब्धौ । 9 133.
VP. एयं चिय पव्वयं × × × उम्मूलि-
ऊण सयलं घत्तामि लहुं सल्लिनाहे । 9 66.
- 267 तलु सिन्देँवि पइट्टु । 13 4 1b. 267 प्रविष्टो धरणीं भित्वा । 9 135.
VP. भूमी मेत्तुं पविट्टो । 9 67.
- 268 आसण-कम्पु जाउ पायालयले
धरणिन्दरायहोँ । 13 6 1b. 268 चलितं नागराजस्य विष्टरं धरणश्रुतेः । 9 191.
- 269 रेहइ फणालि मणि-विप्फुरन्ति ॥ 13 6 9. 269 स्फुरत्फणामणि° । 9 192.
- 270 दहमुहु कुम्मागारु किउ । 13 6 10b. 270 बभूव संकुचद्गात्रो कूर्माकारो दशाननः । 9 151.
- 271 घोराराउ मेल्लिओ । 13 7 1b. 271 रवं च सर्वयत्नेन कृत्वा रावितवान् जगत् । 9 152.
VP. रवो कओ जेण तत्थ अइघोरो । 9 78.
- 272 भत्तार-भिकख महु देहि । 13 7 9. 272 भर्तृभिक्षं मे प्रयच्छ । 9 157.
- 273 अच्छइ अत्तावण-सिलहिँ वालि 13 8 6. 273 आतापन-शिलापीठ-मस्तकस्थम् । 9 128.
- 274 परिअञ्जेवि वन्दिउ दससिरेण,
पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण । 13 8 7. 274 प्रणम्य त्रिःप्रदक्षिणं । नितान्तं खं च
निन्दित्वा सूत्कारमुखराननः ॥ 9 172.
- 275 जं तिहुवण-णाहु सुएप्पिणु,
अण्णहोँ णमिउ ण सिरकमलु । 275 जिनेन्द्र-चरणौ मुत्तवा करोमि न नमस्कृतिं ।
अन्यस्येति त्वयोक्तं यत् सामर्थ्यस्यास्य तत्फलम् । 9 160.
- तं सम्मत्त-महहुमहोँ,
लहु देव पइँ परम-फलु ॥ 13 8 10. VP. मोत्तण जिणवरिन्दं अन्नस्स न पणमिओ
तुमं जं से तस्सेय फलमउलं । 9 8.
- 276 कय पुज्ज जिणिन्दहोँ । 13 9 2. 276 चक्रे जिनवरार्चनम् । 9 174.
VP. रएइ पूयं । 9 87b.
- 277 सत्ति अमोहविजय । 13 10 4. 277 अमोघविजयानाम शक्तिम् । 9 209.
VP. सत्ती अमोहविजया । 9 101.
- 278 अत्थवणहोँ दुक्कु पयहु ताम । 13 12 5. 278 ततो × × × जगामास्तं दिवाकरः । 10 52
VP. कमेण अत्थं चिय दिणयरो समल्लीणो 10 27.
279. 14 3 3-10. 279 ददर्श नर्मदां फेनपटलैः सस्मितासिव शुद्ध-
स्फटिकसंकाशसलिलां द्विपभूषितां ॥
तरंगभ्रूविलासाढ्यामावर्तोत्तमनाभिकां
विस्फुरच्छफरीनेत्रां पुलिनोरुक्लत्रिकां ॥
नानापुष्पसमाकीर्णां विमलोदकवाससम् ।
10 60-62a.
VP. 10 30-32.

- 294 चविड परोप्परु सुर-पवरु ॥
 'अहौं अहौं अणीइ रक्खेहिँ किय,
 एक्कु एँ वहु अण्णु वि गयणें थिय । ॥
 × × × × × × × × × ×
 तं गिसुणेंवि गिसियर लज्जियइँ,
 थिय महियलें ॥ 15 3 3-6.
- 295 पडिहारें अक्खिउ रावणहौं,
 परमेसर × × ×' । 15 4 1
- 296 तिजगविट्ठुसणें आरुहिउ । 15 4 6
- 297 माहेसर-पुरवइ विरहु किउ,
 गिबिसद्धें मत्त-गइन्दें थिउ ॥ 15 5 1.
- 298 सण्णाहु खुरुप्पें कप्परिउ । 15 5 3
- 299 कहिँ धणु सिक्खियउ ॥
 जज्जाहि ताम अट्ठासु करैं,
 पच्छले जुज्जेज्जाहि पुणु समरें ॥ 15 5 5-6
- 300 णरवइ गिडालें कोन्तेण हउ । 15 5 8.
- 301 ताम दसासेण आयासेण,
 उप्पएवि पहु धरियउ । 15 5 9b.
- 302 गिउ गिय-गिलियहौं × × × गियलियउ ।
 15 6 1.
- 303 णं भइयएँ रवि गउ अत्थवणु । 15 6 2
- 304 जङ्गचारण-रिसिहें × × × सयकरहौं
 × × × गय वत्त । 15 6 6-7.
- 305 गुरु वन्दिद्य दिण्णइँ आसणइँ 15 7 1.
- 306 सुएँ सहसकिरणु । 15 7 2
- 307 पणवेप्पिणु बुच्चइ रावणेण । 15 7 4.
- 294 (a) विचेसरंबरे वाचः सुराणाम् × × × ।
 अहो महानयं वीरैरन्यायः कर्तुमीप्सितः ।
 10 108-109.
- (b) बहवश्च नभश्चराः । 10 110.
- (c) इति श्रुत्वा × × × त्रपायुक्ताः
 भुवं याताः खेचराः । 10 111.
- 295 प्रतीहारेण चाख्यातमिति कैलासकम्पिने ।
 'देव × × × । 10 120.
- VP. पडिहारेणक्खाए । 10 6.
- 296 आरुह्य त्रिजगद्भूषणामानं मत्तवारणम् ।
 10 122.
- VP. आरुढो × × × भुवणालङ्कारमत्तगयं ।
 10 61.
- 297 सहस्रकिरणं चक्रे विरथं × × × ततः
 सहस्रकिरणः समारुह्य द्विपोत्तमम् ।
 10 123-124.
- VP. विरहो सहस्रकिरणो कञ्जो खणद्धेण
 संगामे । × × × आरुढो गयवरं ॥ 10 63.
- 298 मुक्ता बाणा निर्भिद्य कङ्कटम् । 10 125.
- VP. मुच्चइ सुनिसियबाणे
 दहमुह-सच्चदणमेयकरे । 10 64.
- 299 कुतस्तव उपदेशोऽयमायातः × × × ।
 तावद्धनुर्वेदमधीश्च कुरु च श्रमं ततो मया
 समं युद्धं करिष्यसि ॥ 10 127-128.
- VP. सिक्खाहि ताव रावण धणुवेयं
 × ताहे मए समाणं जुज्झसु । 10 65.
- 300 बिभेद × × × तं कुन्तेनालिकपट्टके 10 129.
- 301 तावदुत्पल्य × × × तमष्टापदकम्पनः ।
 × × × गृहीतवान् । 10 131.
- 302 नीतः खनिलयं बद्धा । 10 132.
- VP. बन्धिऊण नीओ निययावासं । 10 68.
- 303 इव नी(१मी)तिमुपागतः सहस्ररश्मिरैदस्तम् ।
 10 133.
- 304 शतबाहुरथ श्रुत्वा × × × जङ्गाचारण-
 लब्धीशः । 10 139.
- 305 प्रणामं च चक्रे । वरासनोपविष्टे यतौ ॥
 10 142-143.
- VP. कयपणामो × × दिण्णासण° । 10 72.
- 306 सहस्रकिरणं ततो मुञ्च । 10 147.
- VP. मुच्चु इमं सुयं मे । 10 76.
- 307 उवाच कैकसीपुत्रः प्रणतः । 10 148.

- 308 गिय-गन्दणु गियय-थाणें थवेंचि 15 8 2. 308 VP. ठविऊण निययरजे पुत्तं । 10 83.
- 309 चमरें अमरें दिणु वरु सूलाउड्डु 15 9 4. 309 असुरेन्द्रेण यद्दत्तं शूलरत्नं महागुणम् ।
12 12.
- 310 थिउ णवर गम्पि कइलास-धरें 15 9 5. VP. एयरुस सूलयणं दिन्नं असुरेण । 12 6.
- 311 वन्देप्पिणु जिणवर-भवणाई । 15 9 8. 310 चिरेण × × प्रापाद्यापदभूधरम् । 12 72.
- 312 णलकुव्वरहो दुल्लङ्ग-णयर-परमेसरहो । 15 10 2. VP. अट्टावयपव्वयं पत्तो । 12 36.
- 313 वलवन्तई जन्तई । 15 10 6. 311 नमस्कृतजिनालयः । 12 78.
- 314 मई होन्तिण् । 15 12 1. 312 नलकूबरः × × पुरे दुल्लङ्गसंज्ञके 12 79.
- 315 तहिँ तुमुल्लेँ जुञ्जेँ × × ×,
जिह सहसकिरणु रणेँ रावणेँ ॥
तक्खणेँण, णलकुव्वर धरिउ विहीसणेँण ॥
15 15 6-7. VP. नलकुव्वरो त्ति नामं दुल्लङ्गपुरे परिवसइ ।
12 38.
- 313 उदारयन्त्राणि । 12 92.
- 314 मयि सत्याम् । 12 104.
- 315 ततो महति संग्रामे × × विभीषणेन वेगेन
× × × नलकूबरः गृहीतः × × × ।
सहसकिरणे कर्म दशवक्त्रेण यत्कृतं ।
विभीषणेन × × तत्कृतं नलकूबरे ॥
12 142-144.
- VP. गहिओ विहीसणेणं नलकुव्वरपत्थिवो समरे ।
12 68
- 316 वाणर-चिन्धु × × × महिन्दहोँ णन्दणु । 17 3 9 316 सूनुमहेन्द्रस्य कपिकेतोः । 12 205
- 317 मई ताय जियन्तेँ । 17 5 10. VP. कइद्धओ महिन्दसुओ । 12 96
- 318 सिरिमालि पहरिसिउ । 17 6 8. 317 सत्येव मयि देवेन्द्र । 12 225
- 319 दहमुह-पित्तिण् × × × । 318 श्रीमाली × × × तुष्टः । 12 231
- सुसुमूरिउ महारहो कणय-पहरणेणं 17 7 1 VP. सिरिमालीण सहसिउ । 12 103
- 320 मुच्छा-विहलङ्गलु उट्टिउ । 17 7 3. 319 कनकेन ततो भित्वा जयन्तो विरथीकृतः ।
श्रीमालिना ॥ 12 234
- 321 भीसण-भिण्डिवाल-पहरण-धरु,
जाउहाण-रहु किउ सय-सक्करु । 17 7 4 VP. सिरिमालीण × × × कणएणं
विरहो कओ जयन्तो । 12 103
- 322 सुरवह-णन्दणेण × × × गय भाँमेँवि ॥
आहउ वच्छत्थल्लेँ, पडिउ रसायल्लेँ ॥
17 7 9-10 320 मूर्च्छायाश्च परित्यागादुत्थिते । 12 235
- 323 सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरह,
गयवर गयवरेण सुसुमूरह ।
तुरउ तुरङ्गमेण विणिवायइ,
णरवर णरवर-वाएँ वायइ ॥ 17 9 4-5, VP. मुच्छावस-वेम्भलो जाओ । 12 103
- 321 आहल्य भिण्डिमालेन जयन्तेन ततः कृतः
श्रीमालिर्विरथो रोषात् प्रहरणेन । 12 236
- 322 सुरराजस्य सूनुना स्तनान्तरे हतो गाढं
गदया पतितो भुवि । 12 240
- VP. जयन्तेण × × × पहाओ थणन्त-
रोवरि सिरिमालि गयप्पहारेणं । 12 104
- 323 हन्यते वाजिना वाजी वारणेन मतङ्गजः ।
तत्रस्थेन च तत्रस्थो रथेन ध्वस्यते रथः ॥
12 264

- 324 सारहि वाहि वाहि रहु तेत्तेहँ ××× जेत्तेहँ सुरवइ । 17 10 1-3. 324 उवाच सारथि ××× तस्यैव शकसंज्ञस्य संमुखो बाह्यतां रथः ॥ 12 305-306 VP. वाहेहि रहवरं मे तुरियं इन्दस्स अहिमुहं । 12 120
- 325 सरु अगोउ मुकु सहसक्खे । 17 14 6. 325 निक्षिप्तमद्यमायेयं नाथेन स्वर्गवासिनाम् । 12 322 VP. अगोयं पहरणं सुरिन्देण ×× विसज्जियं । 12 126
- 326 सरवरगि उल्लाविउ ××× धूमलगत्तउ । 17 14 9. 326 धूमलक्ष्मांसं (? मास्त्रं) विध्यापितम् । 12 327
- 327 वहल-तमोह-पहरणं पेसियं सुरेणं ॥ किउ अन्धारउ तेण रणङ्गणु ॥ 17 15 1-2. 327 सुरेन्द्रेण ततोऽसर्जि तामसास्त्रं समन्ततः । तेनान्धकारिता चक्रे ककुभाम् । 12 328. VP. इन्देण पुणरवि लहुं विसज्जियं तामसं महासत्थं । 12 128.
- 328 पेक्खेवि गिय-वल्लु ओणल्लन्तउ । मेल्लिउ दिणयरत्थु पजलन्तउ ॥ 17 15 4. 328 ततो निज-बलं मूढं दृष्ट्वा रत्नश्रवः सुतः । प्रभास्त्रममुचत् ॥ 12 330.
- 329 णागपास सर मुअइ दसाणणु ॥ 17 15 5. 329 यमविमर्देन ××× नागास्त्रमुज्जितम् । 12 332. VP. नाय-सरा ××× लङ्काहिवेण मुक्का 12 129.
- 330 गारुडत्थु वासवेंण विसज्जिउ । 17 15 7. 330 गारुडास्त्रं ततो दध्यौ सुरेन्द्रः । 12 336.
- 331 खगउड-पवणन्दोलिय मेइणि, डोलारुढी णं वरकामिणी । 17 15 8. 331 पक्षवातेन तस्याभूत् ××× दोलारुढमिवाशेषं ××× बलम् । 12 337.
- 332 तिजगविहूसणें गणें चडिउ । 17 15 10α. 332 आरुढस्त्रिजगद्भूषम् । 12 340 VP. आरुहइ ××× भुवणालङ्कार-मत्तगयं । 12 131.
- 333 झम्प देवि असुपुण णिवद्धउ । 17 17 4. 333 तत उत्पल्य ××× बद्धांशुकेन देवेन्द्रम् । 12 346-347. VP. दिव्वंसुएण बद्धो । 12 137.
- 334 ताव जयन्तु दसाणण-जाएं आणिउ वन्धेवि । 17 17 6. 334 राक्षसाधिपपुत्रोऽपि गृहीत्वा वासवात्मजम् । 12 348.
- 335 तं पडिवण्णु सव्वु सहसारें । 17 18 9. 335 VP. सहस्सारो इच्छइ सव्वमेयं तु । 12 137.
- 336 गउ पव्वजेंवि । 17 18 10α. 336 दीक्षां जैनेश्वरीं प्राप । 13 106. VP. गिहइ ××× पव्वजं । 13 51.
- 337 रणें माणु मलेवि पुरन्दरहों परियजेंवि सिहरइ मन्दरहों । आवइ पडीवउ जाव पडु ॥ 18 1. 337 असौ देवाधिपप्राहो यातो मन्दि(?)रम-न्यदा । जिनेन्द्रवन्दनां कृत्वा प्रत्यागच्छत् ॥ 14 2. VP. सो ××× मेरं गन्तुण चेइयहराइ थोऊण पडिनियत्तो आगच्छइ । 14 1.

- 338 मारिचि पपुच्छिउ रावणेण । 18 1 2. 338 पप्रच्छ $\times \times \times$ मारीचम् । 14 5.
VP. परिपुच्छइ मारीइ । 14 3.
- 339 उडु कलयलु सुम्मइ काई माम । 18 1 3. 339 अयि मारीच मारीच कुतोऽयं निनदो महान् । 14 6.
VP. कस्सेसो मेघसरिसनिग्घोसो । 14 3.
- 340 जइ णामेण अणन्तवीरु । 18 1 4. 340 अनन्तबल-संज्ञया कथितो मुनिः । 14 10.
- 341 देवागमु । 18 1 6. 341 देवागमः । 14 7.
- 342 परियञ्चैवि णवैवि थुणैवि णिविट्ठु 18 1 8. 342 नमस्कृत्य स्तुत्वा $\times \times \times$
स्थितः समुचितावनौ । 14 14.
- 343 महवयई को वि कौ वि अणुवयई $\times \times \times$ । 343 सम्यग्दर्शनमायाताः केचित् केचिदणुव्रतं ।
कौ वि सम्मत्तु लएवि थिउ ॥ 18 1 9. महाव्रतधराः केचिज्जाताः । 14 354.
- 344 धम्मरहु महारिसि भणइ तेत्थु $\times \times \times$ । 344 अथ धर्मे रथाख्येन मुनिनाऽभाषि $\times \times \times$ ।
 $\times \times$ रयणायरें रयणु ण लेहि 18 2 1-2. द्वीपोऽयं धर्मे रत्नानां $\times \times \times$ गृह्यतामेक-
मप्यस्माद्रत्नम् ॥ 14 355-356.
VP. भणिओ धम्मरवणं मुणिणा
 $\times \times \times$ रयणहीवे जहा रयणं । 14 151.
345. 18 2 5-7. 345 of हुताशनशिखा पेया नद्धव्यो वायुरंशुके ।
उत्क्षेप्तव्यो धराधीशः । 14 363.
- 346 णउ सकमि वउ धेरेंवि । 18 2 9b. 346 न सम्मर्थोऽहं सेवितुं यत्तपोव्रतं । 14 364.
VP. असमर्थोहं । 14 152.
- 347 परिचिन्तेंवि । 18 3 1. 347 अवधार्य । 14 370.
- 348 जं मई ण समिच्छइ चारुगत्तु,
तं मण्डए लएमि ण पर-कलत्तु । 18 3 2 348 न मया नारी, परस्येच्छाविवर्जिता ।
गृहीतव्या ॥ 14 371
- 349 महिन्दु महिन्द-णामें पुरवरें । 18 3 4 349 महेन्द्राख्यः $\times \times \times$ महेन्द्रनगरं तच्च पुरम् ।
15 13-14
VP. महिन्दनयरं कर्यं महिन्देण । 15 10
- 350 तहों हिययवेय णामेण भज्ज,
तहों दुहिय अणसुन्दरि मणोज्ज । 18 3 5 350 (a) नार्यो हृदयवेगायाम् । 15 15
(b) अञ्जनासुन्दरी त्रैलोक्यसुन्दरी 15 16
VP. (a) हिययसुन्दरी एमहिन्द-भज्जाए 15 11
(b) वरअञ्जणसुन्दरि । 15 12
- 351 झिन्दुएण रमन्तिहें । 18 3 6 351 कन्दुकेनासौ रममाणा । 15 21
VP. कीलन्ती ते(गे)न्दुएण । 15 13
- 352 उप्पण्ण चिन्त । 18 3 7 352 चिन्तातिदुःखितः । 15 22
- 353 गउ $\times \times \times$ जिण-अट्ठाहिण् अट्ठावयहों । 18 3 9 353 फाल्गुनाष्टदिनोत्सवे जम्भुरष्टापदे ।
18 74-75
- 354 एत्तहें वि ताव पल्हाय-राउ $\times \times \times$ आउ । 18 4 1 354 पल्हादोऽपि तदाऽयासीत् । 18 78
VP. पल्हाओ वि नरवई $\times \times$ गन्तूण । 15 33
- 355 मयणाउरु पवणअय-कुमार । 355 दिवसानां त्रयं सेहे न प्राह्मादिः प्रतीक्षितम् ।
णउ विसहइ तइयउ दिवसु एन्तु ॥ 18 5 1-2 मन्मथसंभवैः पूरितां $\times \times$ बाणैः ॥ 15 94-95.
VP. न सहइ पवणजओ गमिउं
मयणोरगावरद्धो । 15 43-44.

- 356 णउ विसहउँ तइयउ दिवसु । 18 6 2. 356 अतिवाहयितुं नाहं प्रभवामि दिनत्रयम् ।
15 125
- 357 जइ अजु ण लक्खिउ पियहें वयणु,
तो कल्लएँ महु णितुलउ मरणु ॥ 18 6 3. 357 VP. जइ तं महिन्दतणयं अज ।
न पेच्छामि × × × तो विगयजीवओ
हं होहामि न एत्थ संदेहो ॥ 15 54.
- 358 तं णिसुणेंवि वुच्चइ पहसिएण,
× × × वयणें पहसिएण । 18 6 4 358 एवमुक्तस्ततोऽवोचदाशु प्रहसितो हसन् ।
15 128.
- 359 थिय जाल-गवक्खएँ दिट्ठ वाल । 18 6 7 359 वातायनस्थितौ मुक्ताजालतिरोधानावङ्गनां
तामपश्यताम् । 15 139.
- 360 एत्थन्तरें × × × चवइ वसन्तमाल । 18 7 1 360 अत्रान्तरे × × × वसन्ततिलकाभिधा ।
अभाषत ॥ 15 147.
VP. एयन्तरम्मि सहिया वसन्ततिलयत्ति
नामओ भणइ । 15 65.
- 361 सहलउ तउ माणुस-जम्मु माएँ
भत्तारु पहज्जणु लड्डु जाएँ ॥ 18 7 2 361 अहो परमधन्यत्वं सुरुपे भर्तृदारिके ।
पित्रा वायुकुमाराय यद् दत्तासि । 15 148.
VP. धन्नासि तुमं बाले जा दिन्ना पवणवेगस्स ।
15 65.
- 362 सिरु विट्ठुणेंवि भणइ वि मीसकेस ।
सोदामणिपहु पहु परिहरेवि,
थिउ पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥
18 7 3-4 362 भिश्रकेशीति × × × अवदत् × × × धूत-
धम्मिल्लपल्लवम् । विद्युत्प्रभं परिलज्ज्य वायो-
रुक्कासि यद् गुणान् ॥ 15 155.
VP. विज्जुप्पभं पमोत्तुं पवणजयं
पसंससि × × × परममूढे । 15 68-
- 363 (a) जं अन्तरु गोपय-सायराहुँ 18 7 5 363 भेदो वायोर्विद्युत्प्रभस्य च × × ×
(b) तं विज्जुप्पह-पवणज्जयाहुँ । 18 7 8 गोष्पदस्याम्बुधेश्वरः । 15 160.
- 364 आएँहिँ आलावेंहिँ कुविउ णरु ।
थिउ × × × उक्खय-खरग-करु ॥
'रिउ रक्खउ विहि-मि लेमि सिरइँ ॥
18 7 9. 364 (a) इत्युक्ते क्रोधानलविदीपितः ।
15 163.
(b) समार्कषन् सायकः । 15 164.
(c) लुनाम्यतोऽनयोः × × × मूर्धान-
मुभयोरपि । विद्युत्प्रभोऽधुना रक्षां करोतु ॥
15 166.
VP. सोल्लण वयणमेयं पवणगई रोसपस-
रियामरिसो आयवुड असिवरं । 15 71.
(b) सिराइ छिन्दामि दोल्ल विज्जणीणं
× × × करेउ विज्जुप्पहो इहइँ । 15 73.
- 365 करि-सिर-रयणुज्जलिय । 18 8 2. 365 मत्तेभकुम्भदारणकारिणः । 15 173
VP. गयकुम्भदा[र]णसमत्थं । 15 75.
- 366 णिय-आवासहें । 18 8 3. 366 वसतिमात्मनः । 15 177.
VP. निययावांसं । 15 77.
- 367 गय रयणि तासु । 18 8 4. 367 आगता क्षयं विभावरी । 15 185.
VP. रयणी वोलीणा । 15 80.

- 368 रवि उगगड । 18 8 4. 368 उदियाय च तिग्मांशुः । 15 181.
VP. दिवसयो उदिओ । 15 83.
- 369 उम्माहड लाहड जन्तएण । 18 8 6. 369 तेन नितान्तं दुःखिताऽभवत् । 15 193.
VP. सोऊण गमणं तिरुस बाला चिन्तेइ 15 85.
- 370 कर-चरण धरेप्पिणु राणएहिं । 18 8 8. 370 श्वसुरेण धृतः पाणौ जनके च । 15 215.
- 371 परिचिन्तियड । 18 8 9a. 371 दध्यौ । 15 216.
- 372 एक-वार करयलें धरेंविं
पुणु × × × परिहरेंविं । 18 8 9b. 372 समुह्य शातयाम्येनां दुःखेनासङ्गजन्मना । 15 217.
- 373 दूड विसजियड । 18 9 9. 373 दूतः प्रेषितः । 16 35.
- 374 वरुणहों णन्दणेहिं ।
× × राजीव-पुण्डरीएहिं × × खरदूसण
× × धरिय णवर ॥ 18 10 1-2. 374 (a) राजीवपौण्डरीकाद्याः × × ×
वरुणनन्दनाः । 16 43.
(b) गृहीतः खरदूषणः । 16 51.
VP. (a) राईवपुण्डरीया पुत्ता । 16 19.
(b) वरुणसुएहि गहिओ खरदूसणो । 16 24.
- 375 सालयहुँ म होसइ कहि-मि घाड ।
18 10 4. 375 खरदूषणभद्रस्य × × × मा भून्मरणसंप्राप्तिः 16 53.
- 376 ओसरु दुट्ट-दारें । 18 10 8. 376 अवसर्पाशु × × × दुरीक्षणे । 16 87.
- 377 अच्छिड अछन्तें जीड महु,
जन्तें जाएसइ पई जि सहुँ ॥ 18 10 9. 377 (a) तिष्ठताऽपि त्वया × × × जीवितास्मि ।
जीविष्याम्यधुना स्वामिन् कथं दूरंगते त्वयि ॥ 16 91-92.
(b) मरणं भवेत् । 16 95.
VP. जीयं मरणं वि तुमे आयत्तं मज्झ । 16 43.
- 378 माणस-सरवरें आवासु सुकु,
अत्थवणहों ताम पयङ्कु दुकु ॥ 18 11 2. 378 संप्राप्तो मानसं सरः । आवासयत्तटे तस्य ॥ 16 98.
VP. उवट्ठिओ माणससरम्मि × × ×
रइओ तत्थ णिवेसो । ताव चिय अत्थणिरिं
कमेण सूरु समल्लीणो । 16 44-45
- 379 चक्की वि दिट्ट विणु चक्कएण,
वाहिज्जमाण मयरद्धएण ॥ 18 11 4. 379 (a) एकाकिनीमेकाभाकुलां चक्रवाकिकां
वियोगानलसंतप्ताम् । 16 107.
(b) ददर्श । 16 113.
VP. तत्थेक्का चक्काई दिट्ठा
× × विरह्विगतवियङ्गी । 16 51.
- 380 पङ्काहणन्ति × × पक्कन्दन्ति धन्ति ॥
18 11 5. 380 (a) धुन्वानां पक्षती वेगात् । 16 109.
(b) नानाचेष्टितकारिणीम् । 16 107.
VP. विहुणइ पक्खावलं
उद्धाइ चलइ वेवइ । 16 52.
- 381 जाड तहों कलुण-भाड,
मई सरिसु अण्णु ण को वि पाड 18 11 6. 381 (a) कृपादतः । 16 113.
(b) पापचेतसः । 16 122.

- 382 उपपद्येवि गहङ्गणै वे वि गय । 18 11 9. 382 पुरः प्रहसितं कृत्वा वायुर्गगनमुद्ययौ ।
16 148.
VP. दोणि वि गयणङ्गणेण वचन्ता । 16 63.
- 383 पत्त अङ्गणहँ भवणु
पच्छणु होवि थिउ कहि-मि पवणु ॥
गउ पहसिउ अब्भन्तरेँ पइट्ठु,
× × × आगमणु सिट्ठु ॥ 18 12 1-2. 383 (a) प्रातश्चाञ्जनसुन्दर्या गृहे प्रप्रीवकोदरे ।
वायुरस्थात्प्रविष्टस्तु तस्याः प्रहसितोऽन्तिकं ।
16 151.
(b) अकथयत्तस्यै पवनञ्जयमागतम् । 16 154.
VP. पहसिओ × × × अब्भन्तरं पविट्ठो ।
16 64.
- 384 एवडु पुणु जह । 18 12 5. 384 अपुण्याम् । 16 156.
- 385 पल्लुँ चडिउ करेँ लेवि देवि । 18 12 8. 385 गृहीत्वा दयितः पाणौ शयने समुपाविशत् ।
16 171.
- 386 तं मरुसेजहि मिगणयणि । 19 1b. 386 देवि मा कार्षीरुद्रेगं त्वम् । 16 229.
VP. मा उव्वेयस्स देहि अत्ताणं । 16 84.
- 387 कर मउलिकरेप्पिणु विण्णवह,
रयसलहँ गवमु जइ संभवह ।
तो उत्तरु काई देमि जणहँ ॥ 19 1 2-3. 387 कृत्वा करयुगाम्भोजं जगादाञ्जनसुन्दरी
× × ऋतुमती × × × ततस्त्वद्विरहे
गर्भो ममावाच्यो भविष्यति ॥ 16 231-232.
VP. अजं चिय उदुसमओ × × × गवभो कयाइ
उयरम्मि होही वयणिजयरो । 16 86.
- 388 कङ्कणु × × × समल्लवँवि । 19 1 4. 388 वलयं दत्वा । 16 238
- 389 एउ काई कस्सु पई आयरिउ । 19 1 7. 389 तव केनेदं कृतं कर्म । 17 4
- 390 भयाउरउ संजायउ वे वि णिरुत्तरउ ।
19 2 4. 390 भीत्या निरुत्तरीभूताम् । 17 16
- 391 हकरोँवि पभणिउ कूर-भडु ।
'एयउ × × × माहेन्दपुरहँ दूरन्तरेँण ।
परिविववि आउ सहुँ रहवँरेँण ॥
19 2 5-7. 391 क्रूरनामानं क्रूरमाहूय किङ्करं × × ×
इत्यूचे । × × × नीत्वमां महेन्द्रपुरगोचरं यानेन
सहितां सख्या निक्षिप्यैहि । 17 12-13.
- 392 गउ वे वि चडावँवि । 19 2 9. 392 सख्या समं समारोप्य यानम् । 17 18.
VP. समयं सहियाएँ अज्जणा
× × × जाणम्मि समारुढा । 17 8.
- 393 अङ्गण × × × ओआरिया । 19 2 10. 393 अवतार्यैताम् । 17 21.
- 394 रवि अत्थन्तओ, अङ्गणाएँ केरउ
दुक्खु वि असहन्तओ । 19 3 1. 394 ततोऽञ्जनां समालोक्य दुःखभारादिवोत्तमां
× × × रविरस्तमुपागमत् । 17 22.
VP. ताव य अत्थंगओ सूरु । 17 9.
- 395 सा दुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय णिसि 19 3 5. 395 निशां निग्ये कच्छेणासौ । 17 29.
- 396 पट्ठेँ हट्ठ-सोह करहँ । 19 3 8. 396 पुरस्य क्रियतां शोभा । 17 36.
- 397 गं × × × सिरेँ वजेण हउ । 19 4 5. 397 वज्रेणेवाहते श्रुती । 17 39.
- 398 दुस्सील दुट्ठ × × × विणु खेवें
णयरहँ णीसरउ । 19 4 6. 398 निर्वास्यतां पुरादस्मादरं सा पापकारिणी ।
17 39.
VP. (a) धाडेह पावकम्मा बाला × × एसा ।
17 20.
(b) धाडेह लहुं पुरवराओ । 17 24.

- 399 पभणइ आणन्दु मन्ति सुचवि । 19 4 7. 399 ततो नाम्ना महोत्साहः सामन्तोऽस्याति-
वल्लभः जगद् । 17 40.
VP. नामेण महच्छाहो सामन्तो भणइ । 17 21.
- 400 वणु गम्पि पइट्टउ । 19 5 8. 400 समं सख्या × × प्राविशद् वनम् । 17 65.
- 401 धाहाविउ । 19 5 8. 401 सा चक्रे परिदेवनम् । 17 66
VP. करेइ परिदेवणं बाला ॥ 17 30.
- 402 विहि मि कलुणु कन्दन्तियहिँ 19 5 10. 402 अत्यन्तदीनमेतस्यां रुदन्याम् । 17 79.
- 403 हरिणेहिँ वि दोवउ मेल्लियउ । 19 5 10. 403 मृगीभिरपि निर्मुक्ताः सुस्थूला बाष्पबिन्दवः ।
17 79.
दर्भानुपात्तान् विजहुर्हरिण्यः ।
Raghuvams'a 14 37.
- 404 पलियङ्क-गुह । 19 6 6. 404 पर्यङ्कगुहाख्याम् । 17 213.
VP. पलियङ्कगुहा° । 17 75.
- 405 णामेण भडारउ अमियगइ । 19 6 7. 405 अमिनगत्याख्यः । 17 139.
VP. अमियगई । 17 47.
- 406 जिण-पडिम सवत्तिहेँ मच्छरेण,
परिधित्त पत्त तं एहु दुहु । 19 7 4-5 406 (a) सपत्न्यै कुडया तथा चक्रे बाह्याव-
काशासौ जिनेन्द्रप्रतियातना ॥ 17 168.
(b) तेनातिदुःखं समागमत् । 17 198.
VP. (a) °सवत्तीए × × रुट्टाए
सिद्धपडिमा ठविया घरबाहिरुहेसे । 17 62.
(b) तं एस-महादुक्खं अणुहुयं । 17 70.
- 407 एवहिँ पावेसहि सयल-सुहु । 19 7 5. 407 अल्पैरेव च तेऽहोभिः । प्रियसज्जो भविष्यति ।
17 210.
- 408 कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसर । 19 7 8. 408 °कीलालशोणकेसरसञ्चय° । 17 224.
VP. केसरारुणिओ । 17 77.
- 409 °गुञ्ज-सरिस-णयणु । 19 7 9 409 गुञ्जाक्षः । 7 235.
- 410 उप्पएँवि आयासेँ वसन्तमाल । 19 7 11 410 उत्पत्य त्वरिता व्योम्नि सख्यस्याः ।
17 240.
411. 19 8 1-6 411. 17 255-257.
- 412 रक्खहों सहिय । 19 8 6. 412 कुरुत त्राणमस्याः । 17 257.
VP. रक्खसु । 17 81.
- 413 गन्धग्वाहिवइ × × × पर-उवयार-मइ । 19 8 7 413 गन्धर्वः × × × कारुण्याश्लेषमीयिवान् ।
17 242.
- 414 मणिचूडु रयणचूडहें दइउ । 414 मणिचूलाख्यं रत्नचूला निजाङ्गना 17 243.
- 415 गीउ गीउ × × × मणोहरु । 19 9 1 415 गीतं केनाप्येतन्मनोहरम् । 17 284.
VP गाइउं पवत्तो × × × मणहरं । 17 85.
- 416 को वि सुहि वसइ वणें । 19 9 2 416 (a) कोऽप्यनुकम्पकः । 17 285.
(b) महारण्येऽपि × × सुहृदो जनः 17 287.
- 417 कहों धीयउ कहों कुलउत्तियउ,
कसु केरउ एवहु दुहु,
वणें अच्छहों जेण । 19 9 10. 417 इयं का दुहिता कस्य वा शुभा ।
पत्नी वा कस्य कस्माद् वा
महारण्यमिदं श्रिता । 17 328.
- 418 माहवमासहों बहुलट्टमिणें । 19 9 5. 418 चैत्रस्य बहुलाष्टमी । 17 364.
VP. बहुलट्टमी य चेतस्स । 7 107

- 419 गक्खत्ते सवणे । 19 9 6. 419 नक्षत्रं श्रवणः । 17 364
VP. समणो चिय नक्खत्तं । 17 107
- 420 रयणिहें पच्छिम-पहरहें
यिएँ ××× उप्पण्णु सुउ । 19 9 5-6. 420 अर्धयामावशेषायां रजन्यामद्य
बालकः प्रजातः । 17 361
VP. रयणीए अज्जपच्छिमे
जामे वरदारयं पसूया । 17 101
- 421 अज्जणसुन्दरि णामेण इम ×××
महिन्दु नेण जणिय । 19 10 2-3. 421 सुता महेन्द्रराजस्य नामतः प्रथिताज्जना ।
17 335
VP. महिन्दनिवधूया नामेण अज्जणा ।
17 97
- 422 पवणजयहों घरिणि । 19 10 4. 422 पत्नी पवनवेगस्य । 17 336
VP. महिला पवणजयभडस्स 17 97
- 423 पभणइ वाहम्भ-भरिय-णयणु । 19 10 5. 423 पतद्वाष्पनयनस्तमवादयत् । 17 347
- 424 पडिसूरु हणूरुह-राउलउ । 19 10 7. 424 प्रतिसूर्योऽहं द्वीपे हनूरुहाभिधे । 17 346
- 425 णं णडु पडीवउ लडु णिहि । 19 11 6. 425 प्रदर्श्य रत्नसंपूर्णं निधानं हरता । 17 389
- 426 णिय-पुरु पइसरेंवि णरवरेंण,
जम्मोच्छउ किउ पडिदिणयरेंण ॥ 19 11 7. 426 (a) प्रतिसूर्यो निजं स्थानम् । 17 399
(b) स विवेश पुरम् । 17 400
(c) तत्र जन्मोत्सवस्तस्य ×××
विद्याधरैः कृतः । 17 401
VP. पवेसिओ हणुरुहं नयरं । 17 118
(d) जम्मूसवो तस्स महन्तो
कओ खेयरेहिं । 17 119
- 427 सिरिसइलु सिलायलु चुण्णु णिउ ।
19 11 8. 427 शैलं चाचूर्णयत्ततः श्रीशैल इति । 17 402
VP. सेलो आचुणिओ ××× तेणं चिय
सिरिसेलो नामं ××× कयं । 17 120
- 428 हणुरुह-दीवें पवड्डियउ,
हणुवन्तु णामु तें तासु किउ । 19 11 8 428 (a) पुरे हनूरुहे यस्माज्जातः संस्कारमाप्तवान्
हनुमानिति तेनागात् प्रसिद्धिम् । 17 403
(b) नामास्य चक्रे । 17 402
VP. (c) हणुरुहनयरम्मि जहा सक्कारो पाविओ
××× हणुओत्ति तेण नामं 17 121
(c) हणुरुहपुरे जेणं संवड्डिओ
××× हणुओ त्ति तेण नामं । 18 51
- 429 खर-वूसण मेलावेप्पिणु,
वरुणहों रावणहों वि सन्धि करेप्पिणु ।
19 12 1 429 (a) प्रविष्टश्च पुरम् । 18 6
(b) गृहमेतत्तया शून्यम् । 18 13
VP. पविसरइ निययनयरं । 18 5
- 430 णिय-णयरु पईसइ ।
णीसुण्णु ताम णिय-घरिणि-वरु । 19 12 2 430 समं सित्रेण । 18 15
- 431 वयसेँहिं परियरिउ । 431 भूतरवाभिख्यं वनं प्राप्य । 18 48
VP. भूयरवं नाम वणं संपतो । 18 20
- 432 काणणु पइसरइ पिसायरउ । 19 13 2 432 गजेन्द्र त्वं ×× क्षमस्व च पराभवम् । 18 51
VP. तं खमसु मज्झ गयवर । 18 22
- 433 तं सयलु खमेज्जहि कुम्भि महु ।
19 14 4. 433 सुकृतज्ञोऽसौ स्वामिवात्सल्यदक्षिणः
न मुमोचान्तिकम् । 18 53.

- 434 सामिय-सम्माणु ण वीसरइ ।
××× पासु ण सुअइ ॥ 19 14 8-9
- 435 हा पुत्त पुत्त कहिँ गयउँ तुहु । 19 15 3
- 436 पव्हाएँ धीरिय । 19 15 8.
- 437 उभय-सेडि-विणिवासियहुँ । 19 15 10.
- 438 विधीरिय माउलें । 19 16 10.
- 439 णिय-विमाणें आरुहु । 19 17 1.
- 440 (a) भूअरवाइइ दुक्काइँ । 19 17 4.
(b) सो कालभेहु वणें दिट्ठु गउ । 19 17 5.
- 441 गणियारिउ ढोइय वसिकियउ । 19 17 8.
- 442 मउणु लएवि परिट्टियउ × × ×
कट्टमउ किण्ण णिम्मविउ णरु । 19 17 11.
- 443 णहें णिज्जन्तु पडिउ सिलहें
सिरिसइलु णाउँ हणुवन्तु जिह ।
19 18 7-8.
- 444 पडिदिणयर-पवणहुँ । 20 1 4.
- 445 वच्छ वच्छ परिपालहि मेइणि ।
अम्हेहिँ रावण-आण करेवी ॥ 20 1 6-7.
- 446 चलण णवेत्तिणु पभणइ पावणि,
किं × × × अप्पणु जुज्झहें,
मई हणुवन्तें हुन्तएण । 20 1 9-10.
- 447 अज्जु वि पुत्त ण पेक्खिउ आहउ । 20 2 1
- 448 वालु सीहु किं करि ण विहाइइ । 20 2 4.
- 434 रावणस्यापि सन्धियेन रणे कृतः । 18 68
VP. कारेइ सन्धिसमयं
× × दूमणं मुयइ । 18 3
- 435 हा वत्स × × × कासि गतः । 18 69
- 436 सान्तवयन्वनितां × × × प्रह्लादः । 18 71.
VP. संठाविऊण महिलं पहाओ । 18 31.
- 437 द्विश्रेणिवासिनः । 18 73.
VP. उभयसेडि वत्थव्वा । 18 32.
- 438 प्रतिसूर्यः समाश्वास्य । 18 85.
VP. पडिमुज्जओ आसासेऊण अज्जणा । 18 36.
- 439 समास(रु)ह्य खगयानम् । 19 86.
- 440 (a) भूतरवाटव्यां ददसे ते महाद्विपम् ।
8 88.
(b) कालमेघाख्यपवनद्विपः । 18 89.
VP. भूयारणं वणं समणुपत्ता
पच्छन्ति तत्थ हत्थि । 18 37.
- 441 करिणीभिरथावृत्य द्विपं
× × × वशीकृत्य । 18 98.
VP. काऊण वसे हत्थि । 18 41.
- 442 पुस्तकर्मसमाकारं वाचयंमतया स्थितम् ।
18 10.
VP. कयमोणं । 18 43.
- 443 (a) विमाने स्थाप्यमानः सन्
पतितः शैलगह्वरे । 18 118.
(b) श्रीशैल इति × × स्तुतः । 18 122.
(c) हनूमानिति तेनास्य
द्वितीयं नाम निर्मितम् । 18 124.
VP. (a) विमारुढो निज्जन्तो
महियले पडिओ । 18 47.
(b) सिरिसेलो नामं से कयं । 18 49.
(c) हणुओ त्ति तेण नामं । 18 51.
- 444 पवनवेगस्य प्रतिसूर्यस्य । 19 4.
VP. पडिसूरपवणाणं । 19 3.
- 445 राज्यं हनूरुहद्वीपे वत्स त्वं पालय × × ×
तस्य कर्तव्यं प्रीत्यावाभ्यां यथोचितम् । 19 7-8.
VP. अम्हेहि सामिकज्जं × × कायव्वं । 19 7.
- 446 हनूमान् × × × विनयेनेदमब्रवीत् ।
मयि स्थिते न युक्तं वां गन्तुमायोधनम् । 19 10.
VP. हणुमन्तो भणइ विणयनमिअज्जो
सन्तेण मए तुज्झं न य जुत्तं रणमुहे गन्तुं । 19 9.
- 447 अविज्ञातरणास्वादो वत्स त्वम् । 19 11.
VP. भडाण तुमं अज्ज-वि वयणं न पच्छाहि ।
19 10.
- 448 VP. बालो वि हु पच्चमुहो
मत्तगइन्दे खयं नेइ । 19 11.

- 449 सामीरणि आलिङ्गित । 20 3 2. 449 परिव्वज्य हनूमन्तम् । 19 24.
 450 ताव दसाणु वरुणहो पुत्तोहि,
 वेडिउ चन्दु जेम जीमुत्तेहि ॥ 20 6 7. आदित्य इव गर्जद्भिः प्रावृषेण्यबलाहकैः । 19 47.
 VP. दहवयणो वरुणस्स सुएहि वेडिओ
 मेहेहि व दिवसयरो पाउसकाले । 19 24
- 451 दुन्वाए रवि मेहहु मेलावियउ । 20 7 9 451 मदारयसमीरेण घनसङ्गा इव । 19 53.
 452 संवेडेवि विजा-लङ्गलें । 20 8 1-2 452 कञ्चिन्नाङ्गलपाशेन विद्यारचितमूर्तिना
 आकर्षतु । 19 55.
 453 ताम पधाइउ वरुणु । 20 8 2 453 तं दृष्ट्वा × × अभ्याजगाम वरुणः । 19 57.
 454 तहि अवसरें पवणअय-सारें × × ×
 × × × गिय-लङ्गलें वेडेवि धरिय कुमार । 19 60.
 20 9 8-9 VP. गिण्हइ वरुणस्स नन्दणा हणुओ । 19 28.
 455 गिय-गन्दण-वन्णेण स-करुणहो,
 पहरणु हल्लें ण लगगइ वरुणहो,
 रावणेण × × × धरिउ रणङ्गणें । 455 श्रुत्वा पुत्रशतं बद्धं वरुणः शोकविह्वलः ।
 विद्यास्मरणनिर्मुक्तो बभूव श्लथविक्रमः × ×
 रावणः × × इमं क्षिप्रं जप्राह रणकोविदः । 19 62.
 20 10 1-2 VP. रावणो वि बन्धइ वरुणं । 19 28.
 456 कोकावेप्पिणु वरुणु दसासैं । 26 11 3 456 आनाय्य वरुणोऽवाचि रावणेन । 19 89.
 457 मरणु गहणु जउ सव्वहो वीरहो । 457 द्वयमेव रणे वीरैः प्राप्यते × × × ।
 णवर पलायणेण लज्जिजइ । 20 11 4-5 प्रहणं मरणं वाऽपि कातरैश्च पलायितुम् । 19 91.
 458 तासु मिडइ जो सो जि अयाणउ । 458 तवात्र लोके मूढो जनो तिष्ठति वैरभावे ।
 20 11 8 19 93.
 459 तुहु महु राणउ । 459 स्वामी त्वमस्याकम् । 19 97.
 460 महु सुय णामें सच्चवइ,
 करि ताएँ समाणउ पाणिग्गहणु । 20 11 9 460 गृहाण तन्मे सुतां × × ×
 सत्यवतीति नाम्ना । 19 99.
 VP. हणुयस्स देइ कञ्चं सच्चमई नाम नामेणं ।
 19 32.
- 461 दिज्जइ पउमराय सुग्गीवें,
 खरेंण अणङ्गकुसुम × × ×,
 णल-णीलेहि धीय सिरिमालिणि,
 अट्ट सहास एम परिणेप्पिणु ।
 20 12 8-10. 461 (a) सुग्रीवसंज्ञस्य × × × तनूजा
 × × × पद्मगा । 19 108-119.
 (b) विवाहः × × × विनिर्मितः । 19 126.
 (c) ददौ समीरप्रभवाय कन्यां अनङ्गपुष्पेति
 × × × गतां प्रसिद्धिम् । 19 102-103.
 (d) अनलः × × × हरिमालिनी
 × × × ददौ × × × हनूमते । 19 105.
 (e) इति क्रमेणास्य बभूव याषितां
 परं सहस्राद् गणनम् । 19 106.
 VP. (a) हणुयस्स × × × दिजा
 कञ्चा अणङ्गकुसुमात्त नामेणं । नलेण दिजा
 कञ्चा हरिमालिणि त्ति नामेणं । 19 34-36.
 (b) दुहियं × × सुग्गीवो नामेण पउमरायं
 1 37.
 (c) हणुएण वरतणू सा परिणीया । 19 41
 (d) एवं सहस्समेगं जायं
 हणुयस्स पवरमहिलाणं । 19 42.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

p.	1.	<i>Correct</i>
4	28	-vimaddiēṇa for -vammiyahim
6	41	Orthography
8	4	emphasizes
8	39	Mūla
13	40	अट्ठ
13	44	पयट्ठइ
16	44	Kīrti
17	31	<i>jivantahum</i>
19	30	omit this line.
19	54	-Jasakitti
27	45	also
28	33	metre
29	17	Apabhraṁśa
42	8	<i>Sirimuṇisuvvaya</i>
48	32	composing for coming
50	2	Ghātaka for Bhātaka
51	26	portions
51	27	are somewhat
51	42	omit 'quotations from which are found in SC'
53	36	पुष्फ
56	5	<i>karaviṁ</i>
58	47	Loss of <i>ya</i> -
58	50	vowel
60	26	<i>bhiccattapa-</i>
60	27	from <i>Surinda-</i>
60	35	— <i>iya-</i>
61	50	Foot-note figure 1 should be placed on 'form in -a or -ā' and foot-note (1) on p. 62 should be on p. 61.
62	18	omit the foot-note figure from - <i>aiṁ</i> ¹ .
63	32	the one-moraic -ēṇ.
63	32	the one-moraic -ēṇ.
64	53	foot-note (3) is misplaced here.
65	7	Tagare for Tagore
68	46	(- <i>viṁ</i>)
69	40	put superscript 1 on 'suggestion'.
73	30	Introduction, p.
76	52	Gandhodaka°, °vaśād, °sañjñām
78	10	Scansion.
79	20	vakraḥ

p.	1.	<i>Correct</i>
85	26	Mahuaravanda
85	43	u u —
86	47	Duvahaya
90	1-2	Transpose first and second lines.
91	40	6 + 4 + u u.
94	18	predicated
94	40	for <i>Pādhadī</i>
94	41	Āpalisaṃghiyah
95	8	manner. On
95	13	eighth
95	39	u — u
96	18	4 + 4 + 4 + u — (or u u) u
96	19	1., 3. Gaṇa.
97	23	u u u/ — u instead of u — u/u,uuu
98	14	(— u —)
98	15	u — —, u — uu, — — u, uu — u
99	34	+ 4 + 4 + 4 + u —)
101	48	unbecom-
106	48	fright
107	1	laughed
110	41	Kanaka
110	47	Bhānukarṇa
112	12	Mandodarī
112	13	Candranakhī's
112	35	Sugrīva
116	33	destroyed
„	„	he could jump.

T E X T

p.	l.	Correct
३	13	तिष्ण मि (A.'s reading)
४	6	कल्लोला-णिट्ठिय
५	f. n. 42	ऽ के
१०	9	जम्बूदीउ
"	15	कुलयर उप्पण्णा
११	13	कन्दप्पहो
१३	3	—महागिरि ण्हवणवीतु
१६	16	ण्हविउ ⁸
१७	17	जे ²⁷ वुत्तउ
१८	6	णिसुणेवि
२०	9	—भुक्खहि (P.'s reading)
"	16	'आमेल्ले'वि
"	17	drop the inverted coma
"	6	वोल्लइ ²⁵
२१	7	अम्हेहि
"	17	भडारउ जं जे
२३	2	संपाइउ ⁴ ॥१
२४	11	जम्बीरि—
"	20	—जणियहे ³⁶ उप्परि ³⁶
"	f. n. 2	मेल्लिवि
"	f. n. 3.8	P चउतीसाइसय०
२५	2	—वाह्णहि चडेप्पिणु ¹⁷
३२	2	सट्ठिहि (A.'s reading)
३३	19	पइठ (P.'s reading)
३८	4	पर थिय उरे ³ तोय-तुसार धवल
३९	2	आवीलवि कच्छउ
"	9	गिरि-मेरु-सरिसु
४०	2	रहणेउरचक्कवाल-णयरे
४५	f. n. 11.8	P दिट्ठिहे
४८	7	अणुहुत्तउ (A.'s reading)
५०	22	रिसि-सङ्खु
५३	11	उव्वेल्ले'वि (based on A.'s reading)
"	f. n. 12	add 'S उच्चेल्लिवि'
५४	4	उप्पज्जे'वि
"	9	छेय-काले
५५	16	णरे ³ ण
५६	7	करे'वि
५७	f. n. 29	P S A
५८	14	अज्जुवि
५९	7	पाउ (A' reading)
६०	End	add. [१३]. १. कपिशरीरेण, मुनिना वा.
६२	14	वेयमइ-अग-

p.	l.	Correct
६३	19	—सामिसालु
६४	9	वण्णराहुँ
७३	21	मुण्डेँहि
७५	10.14	drop this foot-note
७६	10	भणेँवि
७८	5	बोसविन्दु
"	14	णिसुणेँवि
८०	19	°कामण्ण
८७	21	सोयवेँवि for सो चवेवि
९१	6	युएवि
"	20	सीसुप्परि
९३	19	चउदह—
"	22	असिवर
९४	1	विरेल्लिय—
"	13	—घाएँ
९५	2	दुवारह
"	19	एक्केण
९८	22	—पावालोलिउ (P.'s reading)
१००	15	समर-झड
"	22	तम्वार for तं वार
१०२	9	तुहुँ
"	18	पइ
१०४	2	खयहोँ
१०५	25	थियइँ
"	11.16	PS वाहुवली°
१०८	3	तणेण सावेँणं ²
"	4	पहावेँणं
"	f. n. 12	°लुचियाहं
११४	16	drop the query
११५	last	विलसति
११६	8	उल्लुक्कहोँ
"	10	उप्परि करयल—
"	11	कडउल्ला-केसर
"	12	कामिणि भिसिणि
"	14	सलिल—
"	21	फलिह—कप्पूरेँहि
"	"	सुरहि—मिगमय—
"	24	रिञ्छोलिहि
११७	20	तल्लिच्छउ ¹¹
११८	8	रयणेँहि
"	24	केयइ-हात्थेँहि
११९	14	—मइँ ⁸
१२०	9	पदुक्कउ
"	"	भुवेँण पकडिउ
१२४	20	गय-मय-णइ-मइलिय—

p.	l.	Correct
१२५	17	मज्झे
१२६	12	एत्तिउ 'दाहेण
१२८	2	घुट्ठे
१३०	14	पच्चुत्तर
"	20	सच्चु वि सारवन्तु'
१३१	2	विहि
"	21	—मरु णरिन्द
"	last	भो इन्द्र
१३२	22	वल्लु
१३४	5	भिच्चुहु
"	8	णाहि
१३६	f. n. fourth line	लीलोद्धतै०
१३७	15	सुर-वगलामुहे
१४०	11	अरे
१४१	8	कि सक्कइ
"	f. n. 1	P. तेण
१४३	2	पडित्थिरु (S.'s reading)
१४४	5	—वण्णे परत्तउ
१४९	3	तुहु
"	10	तप्प-वेसु
"	14	परितोसिएण, पहसिएण
"	24	विज्जुप्पह—
१५०	15	करयल्ले, घरेवि, परिहरेवि,
"	26	विसज्जियउ
"	last but one	addy '४ वृथा'
१५२	17	भन्तएण
१५६	f. n. 8.1	A पहंजण
१५७	3	drop the query
१५९	12	पिसायरउ
१६०	22	कन्ते
१६२	17.11	A कित

INDEX VERBORUM

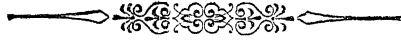
p.	l.	Correct
2	after अडइ,	enter 'अडयणा 13 12 5 कुलटा
3	heading	(D.1 18).'
5	„	Index
6	under आण	„
„	„, आणन्तय	opponent
„	after आराह	drop आणवडीवय etc.
		enter 'आराहण 5 16 8 (आराधना) the
		Bhagavati Ārādhana'
7	heading	Index
11	under एत्थ	add 'एत्थ 6 15 6'
16	under खुरप्प	drop '15 5 3'
„	„, खुरुप्प	add '15 5 3'
20	after चन्दिणय	enter 'चन्दुञ्जय 18 7 8 (D. 3 4) कुमुद'
„		drop the entry चाउल.
22	after जन्तिय	enter 'जन्ती 14 10 2 यन्त्रिता'
23	under जा	drop '14 13 1' under जन्त and
		'enl. जन्तिय 14 4 8'
„		correct जिह.....तिह, यथा.....तथा
27	after णहङ्गण	drop the entry णहमणि
31	„, तलय	enter "तल्लिच्छय 14 8 4 [तल्लिप्स]
		आसक्त (D. 5 3)'
39		for ✓ परीयड्ड read ✓ परियड्ड
42	after पायालय	enter '✓पाड [पाटय्] pres. 3.s. पाडइ
		5 4 2'
63	after सिरि	enter 'सिरि' 14 13 7 (corrupt for
		सिर°?) शिरस् or गिरा'
64	after सुम्म	enter 'सुर° 6 6 3 सुरा'
66	after अणुत्तरवाइ	enter 'अणुराह 12 4 9a अनुराधा'
71	after पायाललङ्क	enter 'पिसायरव 19 13 2 पिशाचरव(वन)'

सयम्भुएवकिउ

पउमचरिउ

(पढमो विज्जाहरकण्डो)

कइराय-सयम्भुएव-किउ प उ म च रि उ



१महं १णव-कमल-कोमल-मणहर-वर-वहल-कन्ति-सोहिलं ।
उसहस्स पाय-कमलं स-सुरासुर-वन्दियं सिरसां ॥ १ ॥
दीहर-समास-णालं^५ सह-दलं अत्थ-केसरुघवियं^६ ।
बुह-महुयर-पीय-रसं सयम्भु-कवुप्पलं जयउ^७ ॥ २ ॥

*

1 P. A. begins; दं० । ॐ नमो वीतरागाय; s. begins: दंप० । नमो वीतरागाय नमः. 2 S A नमह. 3 S A नव०. 4 After this Gāthā s. gives the following seven stanzas of a *Jinendra-rudrāṣṭaka* and five laudatory stanzas:

पापान्धकनिर्णाशं मकरध्वजलोभमोहपुरदहनं । तपोभस्मभूषिताङ्गं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ १ ॥
संयमवृषभारूढं तपउग्रमहन्त(?) तीक्ष्णशूलधरं । संसारकरिविदारं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ २ ॥
विमलमतिचन्द्ररेषं विरचितसिल(?) शुद्धभावकपालं । व्रताचलशैलनिलयं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ३ ॥
गुणगणनरशिर(?) मालं दशध्वजोद्भूतविदितखट्वाङ्गं ।
तप(?) कीर्तिगौरिरचितं(?) जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ४ ॥
सप्तभयडाम(?) डमरुकवाद्यं अनवरतप्रकटसंदोहं । मनवद्धसर्पपरिकरं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ५ ॥
अनवरतसत्यवाचाधिकटजटामुकुटकृतशोभं । हुङ्कारभयविनाशं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ६ ॥
ईशानशयनरचितं जिनेन्द्ररुद्राष्टकं ललितमे(मा?) वं च ।
यः पठति भावशुद्धस्तस्य भवेज्जगति संसिद्धिः ॥ ७ ॥

चउमुह-मुहम्मि सद्दो दन्तभट्टं(?) च मणहरो अत्थो ।
विणिण वि सयम्भुकव्वे किं कीरइ कइयणो सेसो ॥ १ ॥
चउमुहएवस्स सद्दो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।
भट्टासय-गोग्गहणं अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ २ ॥
जलकीलाए सयम्भू(भुं) चउमुहएवं च गोग्गह-कहाए ।
भट्टं च अत्थवोहे(मच्छवेहे?) अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ ३ ॥
तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमइ अवग्भंस-मच्च(?) त्त-मायङ्गो ।
जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण-अङ्कुसो[?तच्छिरे]पडइ ॥ ४ ॥
सच्छन्द(ह)-वियड-दाढो छन्द(न्दो)लङ्कार-णहर-दुप्पिच्छो ।
वायरण-केसरङ्गो सयम्भुपञ्चाणणो जयउ ॥ ५ ॥

5 P A नालं, S णालं; 6 S ० रुघवियं. 7 P जयउं.

[पंहिलउ जयकारेवि^९ परम-मुणि मुणि-वयणें^{१०} जाहँ सिद्धन्त-झुणि ॥ १
 झुणि जाहँ^{११} अणिद्विय रत्तिदिणु जिणु हियएँ^{१२} ण फिट्ठइ एक्कु^{१३} खणु ॥ २
 खणु खणु वि जाहँ^{१४} ण विचलइ मणु मणु मग्गइ जाहँ मोक्ख^{१५}-गमणु ॥ ३
 गमणु वि जहिँ णउं^{१६} जम्मणु मरणु ॥ ४
 ५ मरणु वि कह होइ मुणीवरहँ^{१७} मुणिवर जे लग्गा जिणवरहँ ॥ ५
 जिणवर^{१८} जे^{२०} लीय माण^{२१} परहों(?) परु केव^{२२} दुक्कु जे^{२३} परियणहों ॥ ६
 परियणु मणें मण्णिउं^{२४} जेहिँ तिणु तिण-समउ णाहिँ^{२५} लहु णरय-रिणु^{२६} ॥ ७
 रिणु^{२७} केम होइ भव-भय-रहियं भव-रहिय धम्म-संजम-सहियं^{२८} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१० जे काय-वाय-मणें^{३१} णिच्छिरियं^{३२} (जे)^{३३} काम-कोह-दुण्णय-तरियं^{३४} ।
 ते^{३५} एक-मणेण सयं भुएँ ण वन्दिय गुरुं^{३६} परमायरियं^{३७} ॥ ९]

*

[१. पढमो संधि]

तिहुअणलग्गण-खम्भु^{३९} गुरु परमेट्ठि^{४०} णवेप्पिणु^{४१} ।
 पुणु आरम्भिय रामकहँ^{४२} आरिसु जोएप्पिणु ॥ १ ॥

१५

[१]

पणवेप्पिणु आइ-भडाराहों संसार-समुदुत्ताराहों ॥ १
 पणवेप्पिणु^२ अजिय-जिणेसरहों दुज्जय-कन्दप्प-दप्प-हरहों ॥ २

8 This whole Kadavaka is missing in P. 9 s A जयकारिवि. 10 s °वयणि, A °वयण. 11 s जाह. 12 s A हियइ. 13 इक्कु. 14 s जाव. 15 A सुक्ख°. 16 s ण. 17 A जम्मण. 18 s मुणीसराह. 19 s मुणिवर. 20 s A जे. 21 s पाण. 22 s किंव. 23 s जि, A जे. 24 A मण्णिउं. 25 A नाहि. 26 s णरइ विणु. 27 s रह. 28 s °रहिया. 29 s सम्म°. 30 s °सहिया. 31 s मणि. 32 s णिच्छया, A णिच्छिरया. 33 Metrically redundant. 34 s °तरिया. 35 s तं. 36 s गुण. 37 s परमायरिया. 38 After this Kadavaka, s A read the following Sanskrit stanza:

भवति किल विनाशो दुर्जनैः संगतानामिति वदति जनोऽयं सर्वमेतद्धि मिथ्या ।

अरगफणिमणीनां किं निमित्तेन राजन्न भवति विषदोषो (s विषदोषो) निर्विषो वा भुजङ्गः ॥
 39 s षंभु. 40 A परमेट्ठि. 41 P नवेप्पिणु. 42 P s °कहा.

1. 1 P समुद्°. 2 A पणविप्पिणु.

१ आर्षे च रामायणम्.

पणवेप्पिणु संभवसामियहों
 पणवेप्पिणु अहिणन्दण-जिणहों
 पणवेवि^४ सुमइ-तित्थङ्करहों
 पणवेप्पिणु पउमप्पह-जिणहों
 पणवेप्पिणु सुरवर-साराहों
 पणवेप्पिणु चन्दप्पह-गुरुहों
 पणवेप्पिणु पुप्फयन्त-मुणिहें^९
 पणवेप्पिणु सीयल-पुङ्गमहों^{११}
 पणवेप्पिणु सेयंसाहिवहों
 पणवेप्पिणु वासुपुज्ज-मुणिहें^{१४}
 पणवेप्पिणु विमल-महारिसिहें^{१६}
 पणवेप्पिणु मङ्गलगाराहों
 पणवेप्पिणु सन्ति^{१९}-कुन्थु^{२०}-अरहं^{२१}
 पणवेवि मल्लि-तित्थङ्करहों
 पणवेप्पिणु मुणि-सुबय-जिणहों
 पणवेप्पिणु णमि-णेमीसरहें^{२६}

तइलोक-सिहर-पुर-गामियहों ॥ ३
 कम्मट्ट-दुट्ट-रिउ-णिज्जिणहों^३ ॥ ४
 वय-पञ्च-महादुद्धर-धरहों ॥ ५
 सोहिय^५-भंव-लक्ख-दुक्ख-रिणहों ॥ ६
 जिणवरहों^७ सुपास-भडाराहों ॥ ७
 भवियायण-संउण-कप्पतरुहों^८ ॥ ८
 सुरभवणुच्छलिय-दिब-झुणिहें^{१०} ॥ ९
 कल्लाण-झाण-णाणुग्गमहों ॥ १०
 अच्चन्त^{१३}-महन्त-पत्त-सिवहों ॥ ११
 विप्फुरिय-णाण-चूडामणिहें^{१५} ॥ १२
 संदरिसिय-परमागम-दिसिहें^{१७} ॥ १३
 साणन्तहों^{१८} धम्म-भडाराहों ॥ १४
 तिणि मि तिहुअण^{२३}-परमेसरहें ॥ १५
 तइलोक-महारिसि-कुलहरहों^{२४} ॥ १६
 देवासुर-दिण^{२५}-पयाहिणहों ॥ १७
 पुणु पास-वीर-तित्थङ्करहें^{२७} ॥ १८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चउवीस वि परम-जिण
 पुणु अप्पाणउ पायडमि

पणवेप्पिणु भावें ।
 रामायण-कावें^{२९} ॥ १९

3 P S जिज्जिणहो. 4 P S पणवेप्पिणु. 5 P S सोसिय°. 6 A भवदुक्खलक्ख°. 7 P जिणव-
 रहो. 8 P °कप्पतरुहो. 9 P पुप्फयंतमुणिहे, S पुप्फयंतमुणिहो, A पुप्फयंतमुणिहो.
 10 S झुणिहे. 11 P S पुंगवहो. 12 A णाणज्झाणारमहो. 13 A अच्चंत. 14 P °मुणिहों,
 S °मुणिहिं, A °फणिहो corrected to सु°. 15 P S A °चूडामणिहो. 16 P °महागि
 रिहे, S °महागिरिहो A °महारिसहो. 17 S °विसिहो A °दिसिहो. 18 S साणत्तहो. 19 P
 सत्ति. 20 P S कुंथ. 21 A °अरहं 22 P. marginally 'तीहिमि' पाठे, A तिण वि.
 23 P तिहुअण°. 24 A °कुलरहो. 25 P °दिन्न°. 26 P S °णेमीसरहो. 27 P S तिस्थं-
 करहो. 28 A पुणु आरम्भिय रामकह. 29 A °काविं.

[२]

वद्धमाण-मुह-कुहर-विणिगय
अक्खर-वास-जलोह-मणोहर
दीह-समास-पवाहावङ्किय
५ देसीभासा-उभय-तडुज्जल
अत्थ-वहल-कल्लोलाणिट्टिय
एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती
पच्छइ^{११} इन्दभूइ^{१२}-आयरिं^{१३}
पुणु पहेवे^{१५} संसाराराएं
१० पुणु^१ रविसेणायरिय-पसाएं^{१७}
पउमिणि-जणणि-गब्भ-संभूएं^{१९}
अइ-तणुएण पईहर-गत्ते

रामकहा-णइं एहं कमागय ॥ १
सु-अलङ्कार-छन्द-मच्छोहर ॥ २
सक्कय-पायय-पुलिणालङ्किय ॥ ३
क वि दुक्कर-घण-सह-सिलायल ॥ ४
आसासय-समत्तूह-परिट्टिय ॥ ५
गणहर-देवहिं^{१०} दिट्ठ वहन्ती ॥ ६
पुणु धम्मेण गुणालङ्कारिं^{१४} ॥ ७
कित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाएं^{१६} ॥ ८
१८ बुद्धिं अवगाहिय कइराएं ॥ ९
मारुएव^{२०}-रूव-अणुराएं^{२१} ॥ १०
छिव्वर-णासें पविरल-दन्ते^{२३} ॥ ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ णिम्मल-पुण्ण-पवित्त-कह-
जेण^{२४} समाणिज्जन्तएण

कित्तणु आढप्पइ ।
थिर कित्ति विढप्पइ ॥ १२

[३]

१ बुहयण सयम्भु पइ^१ विण्णवइ
वायरणु कयावि^५ ण जाणियउं
णउं पच्चाहारहो तत्ति किय
२० णउ णिसुअउं सत्त विहत्तियउं

मइं^३ सरिसउं अणु णाहिं^४ कुकइ ॥ १
णउं वित्ति-सुत्तु वक्खाणियउं ॥ २
णउ संधिहं^{११} उप्परि^{१२} बुद्धि थियं^{१३} ॥ ३
छविहउ समास-पउत्तियउं^{१६} ॥ ४

२. १ A बहुमाण°. २ S णए. ३ S ऐह. ४ A °पास°. ५ P °मनोहर. ६ PS सुय-लंकार°. ७ A °सहमच्छोह. ८ S °यहावा°. ९ A अथ°. १० S °देवह, A °देविहिं. ११ S संजय°. १२ P इदभूअ°. १३ S °आयरियं. १४ PS गुणालंकरियं. १५ P एवहिं, S एवहि. १६ S अणुत्तरवायं. १७ S °पसायं. १८ S बुद्धिइ णियइ जणिय कयराएं. १९ S संभूयं. २० P मारुएएव°, S मारुययेव, A मारुएव. २१ SA °अणुरायं. २२ A छिव्वर°. २३ P P दत्ते, SA दंत्ते. २४ P जइ corrected to जण, S जण.

३. १ SA पइ. २ PS मइ. ३ A सरिसउं. ४ P णाहिं, S णाहि, A णत्थि. ५ PS कयाइ. ६ P न. ७ P जाणिअउं, A जाणियउं. ८ A नवि. ९ P A वक्खाणियउं. १० A णउं. ११ PS संधिप. १२ PS उपरि. १३ P द्विय, S ठिय. १४ S णिसुयउ, A निसुयउ. १५ P विहत्तियाउ. १६ P °पउत्तियाउ, S °यउत्तियउ.

[२] १ पर्वतात्. २ नदी. ३ निक्षेपः, व्यासः ४ प्रवाहः ५ तट. ६ तीर्थम्. ७ गौतम-स्वामिना. ८ कविराजेन स्वयम्भुदेवेण संसारविषये अतीव शीरुणा(?). ९ अनुत्तरवादि(?)ना भट्टारकेण. १० रविषेणाचार्यप्रसादेन. ११ धर्मार्थकाममोक्षपदार्थैः पूर्णम्. १२ लोकमान्यतादिभिः.

[३] १ हे. २ प्रत्याहारस्य. ३ बहुव्रीहि-कर्मधारय° षट्.

छंकारय दस लैयार ण सुय¹⁷ वीसोवसग्ग पंचय बहुय¹⁸ ॥ ५
 ण वलावल धाउ णिवार्य-गण णउ लिङ्ग उणाइ वंक्कु वयणु ॥ ६
 णउ णिसुणिउं पञ्च-महाय-कवु(?) णउ भरहुं गेउं लक्खणु वि सवुं ॥ ७
 णउ वुज्झिउ पिङ्गल-पत्थारुं णउ भम्महं-दण्डि-अलङ्कारुं ॥ ८
 ववसाउ तो वि णउ परिहरमि वरि रड्ढावड्ढु कवु करमि ॥ ९
 सामण्णं भास छुडु सावडउं छुडु आगम-जुत्ति का वि घडउ ॥ १०
 छुडु होन्तुं सुहासियं-वयणाइं गामिल्लं-भास-परिहरणाइं ॥ ११
 ऐहुं सज्जण-लोयहो^{१५} किउ विणउ जं अबुहु पदरिसिउ अप्पणउं ॥ १२
 जइ एम विरुसइ को वि खलु तहो^{३९} हत्थुत्थलिउ लेउ^{४०} छलु ॥ १३

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

पिसुणे^{४१} किं^{४२} अब्भत्थिएण जसु को वि ण रुच्चइ ।
 किं छण-चन्दु^{४३} महगहेण^{४४} कम्पन्तु वि मुच्चइ ॥ १४

[४]

अवहत्थेवि^१ खलयणु णिरवसेसु पहिलउ णिरु वण्णमि मगहदेसु ॥ १
 जहिं^३ पक्क-कलमं^४ कमलिणि णिसण्णं अलहन्त तरणिं^६ थेर व विसण्णं ॥ २
 जहिं^३ सुय-पन्तिउ सुपरिट्ठियाउं णं वणसिरि-भरगय-कण्ठियाउं ॥ ३
 जहिं^३ उच्छु-वणइं^{११} पवणाहयाइं कम्पन्ति व पीलण-भय-गयाइं ॥ ४
 जहिं^३ णन्दणवणइं^{१३} मणोहराइं णच्चन्ति व चल-पलव-कराइं ॥ ५
 जहिं^{१३} फाडिमं-वयणइं दाडिमाइं णज्जन्ति^{१५} ताइं णं कइ-मुहाइं ॥ ६

17 S णया. 18 S बहुया. 19 A णिसुणिउं. 20 A महा जि कावु. 21 A भरह. 22 PS ण लक्खणु छंडु. 23 A सावु, S कवु. 24 A पत्थारु. 25 P भरगह. 26 PS ०यलंकारु, A ०अलंकारु. 27 PS रयडावुत्तु. 28 PS सामाण, A सामण. 29 P स विहडउ, S महिविडउ. 30 PS किपि. 31 PS होति. 32 P सुहासुह. 33 PS गामेल्ल. 34 P इहु, S यहु. 35 P सज्जणु लोयहु, S सज्जणलोयहु. 36 P A अप्पणउं. 37 PS जं. 38 PS एव. 39 S तहु. 40 S लेवि. 41 S पिसुणि. 42 कं. 43 P ०इंहु. 44 PS महगहेण.

4. 1 P A अवहत्थिवि. 2 P लइ वण्णवि, A निव्वणमि. 3 PS जहि. 4 PS कलमि, A ०कलव. 5 PS णिसण्णु, A णिसण्ण. 6 S तरणि. 7 S वि. 8 PS विसण्णु. 9 P S सुपरिट्ठिआउ. 10 P कंठिआउ. 11 P उच्छवणइं, S उच्छवणइ. 12 S ०वणइ. 13 S जहि. 14 A फाडिय. 15 P णज्जन्त. 16 S कइ.

४ षट्कारक, षष्ठीं विना. ५ लकारिसंज्ञा-परिभाषादि. ६ प्रादि. ७ वाणवस्यादयः प्रत्ययानि. ८ उदन्ता निपाताः. ९ उणादिवृत्तिः. १० यक्रोक्तिः. ११ एक-द्वि-बहु-वचनानि. १२ कुमारसंभव १, मेघदूत २, रघु ३, किरातु ४, मावु ५. १३ प्रस्तारः. १४ ...अलङ्कारौ. १५ राजश्रेष्ठिनाः १६ राहुणा.

[४] १ अवगण्य, दूरीकृत्य. २ ज्ञायते.

जहि^{१७} महुयर-पन्तिउ सुन्दराउ^{१८}
जहि दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति

केयइ^{१९}-केसर-रय^{२०}-धूसराउ ॥ ७
पुणु पन्थिय^{२१} रस-सलिलइ^{२२} पियन्ति ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहि^{२३} तं पट्टणु रायगिहु
५ णं पिहिविण्णं णव-जोवणण्^{२४}

धण-कणय-समिद्धउ ।
सिरि^{२५} सेहरु^{२६} आइद्धउ^{२७} ॥ ९

[५]

चउ-गोउर-चउ-पायार-वन्तु
णच्चइ व मरुद्धुय-धय-करगु
सूलग^१-भिण्ण^२-देवउल^३-सिहरु
१० घुम्मइ^४ व गण्हि^५ मय-भिम्भलेहि^६
णहाइ व ससिकन्त-जलोहरेहि^७
पक्खलइ व णेउर-णियलण्हि^८
किलिकिलइ^९ व सबजणुच्छवेण^{१०}
गायइ वालाविणि^{११}-मुच्छणेहि^{१२}

हसइ व मुत्ताहल-धवल-दन्तु ॥ १
धरइ व णिवडन्तउ गयण-मग्गु ॥ २
कणइ व पारावय^३-सद-गहिरु ॥ ३
उड्डइ व तुरङ्गहि^४ चञ्चलेहि^५ ॥ ४
पणवइ व हार-मेहल-भरेहि^६ ॥ ५
विप्फुरइ व कुण्डल-जुयलण्हि^७ ॥ ६
गज्जइ व मुरव-भेरी-रवेण ॥ ७
पुरवइ^८ व धण्ण^९-धण-कञ्चणेहि^{१०} ॥ ८

१५

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिवडिय-पण्णेहि^{२१} फोप्फलेहि^{२२}
जण^{२३}-चलणाग-विमहिण्णं^{२४}

छुह-चुण्णासङ्गं ।
महि रङ्गिय रङ्गं ॥ ९

१७ P A जहि. १८ S सुंदराउं. १९ S केयइं. २० S रइ. २१ P पंथिअ. २२ PS तहि पट्टणु णामे रायगिहु. २३ S °जोवणइ. २४ PS सिरि, A सिर. २५ S आइद्धउ.

५. १ PS चउगोउरु त्ति. २ A °वत्तु. ३ S मरुद्धुयकरगु. ४ S धूलगं ५ PS भिण्णु. ६ PS देउल°. ७ A झुणइं corrected to क°. ८ S पाराइय°. ९ A घुम्मइं. १० S गण्हि, A गयहिं. ११ S तुरंगहि, A तुरयहिं. १२ PS °जलोयरेहिं. १३ PS °हरेहिं. १४ S °युयलण्हिं, A °जुयलण्हि. १५ A किलिकिलइ corrected to किलिकि°. १६ PS °जणोच्छवेण. १७ PS व आलावणि. १८ S °मुच्छवणेहिं. १९ P पुरइ corrected to पुरवइ, S फुरवइ. २० P धम्मु, S धम्म. २१ S °पण्णेहं. २२ P पोफलेहिं, S फोफलिहिं, A फोफलिहिं. २३ S जल°, २४ PS °विमहिण्ण.

३ मुकटं बद्धः (?).

[५] १ [नग]रस्य मुखम्. २ केलसम् (?). ३ श्रेष्ठी इव.

[६]

तहिं^१ सेणिउं^२ णामें^३ णंय-णिवासु
किं तिणयणु णं^४ णं विसम-चक्खु
किं दिणयरु णं^५ णं दहणं-सीलु
किं कुञ्जरु णं^६ णं णिच्च-मतु
किं सायरु णं^७ णं खार-णीरु
किं फणिवइ णं^८ णं कूर-भाउ
किं महुमहु णं^९ णं कुडिल-वक्कु^{१०}
अणुहरइ पुणु वि जइ सो जे^{१०} तासु

उवमिज्जइ णरवइ कवणु तासु ॥ १
किं ससहरु णं^{११} णं एकं-पक्खु ॥ २
किं हेरि णं^{१२} णं कम-मुअणं-लीलु ॥ ३
किं गिरि णं^{१३} णं ववसाय-चत्तु ॥ ४
किं वम्महु णं^{१४} णं हय-सरीरु ॥ ५
किं मारुउ णं^{१५} णं चल-सहाउ ॥ ६
किं सुरवइ णं^{१६} णं सहस-अक्खु^{१७} ॥ ७
वामद्धु^{१८} वै दाहिण-अद्धु जासु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

ताव सुरासुर-वाहणेहिं^{१९}
वीर-जिणिन्दहो^{१९} समसरणु^{१४}

गयणङ्गणु छाइउं^{१९} ।
विउलइरि पराइउ ॥ ९

[७]

परमेसरु पच्छिम-जिणवरिन्दु
णाणुज्जलु चउ-कल्लाण-पिण्डु
चउतीसातिसय-विसुद्ध-गत्तु
पण्णारह-कमलायत्त-पाउ
चउसट्ठि-चामरुद्ध-अमाणुं
थिउं^{२०} विउलं-महीहरं वद्धमाणुं
पायार तिणिण चउ गोउराइं^{१३}
उन्निभय चउ माणव-थम्भ जामं^{१४}

चलणगं चालिय-मंहिहरिन्दु ॥ १
चउ-कम्म-डहणु कलि-काल-दण्डु ॥ २
भुवणत्तय-वल्लहु धवल-छत्तु ॥ ३
अल्ल-फुल्ल-मण्डव-सहाउ ॥ ४
चउ-सुरणिकाय-संथुवमाणुं ॥ ५
समसरणु वि जसुं^{१०} जोयणं-पमाणुं ॥ ६
वारह गण वारह मन्दिराईं ॥ ७
तुरमाणे^{१५} केण वि णरेण तामं ॥ ८

20

6. 1 P तहि. 2 PA सेणिउं. 3 P एकु, A इक्क°. 4 A न. 5 A डहण°. 6 PS °मुयण°. 7 P °नीरु. 8 P सक्कु marginally corrected to सक्खु. 9 A सो वि सक्कु marginally corrected to सहसअक्खु. 10 SA जि. 11 PS अ. 12 SA छाउउ. 13 S °जिणिदुहु, A जिणिन्द°. 14 A समोसरणु, S समवसरणु. 15 S विउलयरि परायउ.

7. 1 A चलणगुचालिय°. 2 P णाणुज्जल. 3 A °कम्म°. 4 PS °रुद्धयमाणु, A °रुद्धअमाणु. 5 PS transpose this hemistich and the first hemistich of the next line. 6 S °संयुत्तमाणु. 7 S थिओ. 8 P विउल्ल, S वउल. 9 A वद्धमाणु. 10 SA missing. 11 S जोयणयं. 12 A परिपमाणु. 13 P S गोयराइं. 14 PS जाव. 15 P तुरमाणि. 16 PS ताव.

[६] १ नीतिगृहम्. २ सिंहः

. [७] मेरुम्. २ पापम्, तस्य यमदण्डः. ३ शीघ्रम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु विण्णविउ
‘जं ज्ञायहि^{१९} जं संभरहि^{२०}

सेणिउ^{१७} महाराओ^{१८} ।
सो जग-गुरु अओ^{२१}’ ॥ ९

[८]

५ जण^१-वयणइ^२ कण्णुप्पलि^३करेवि
गउ पयइ^५ सत्त रोमञ्चियङ्गु
देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि
स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-पिण्डवासु
गउ वन्दण-हत्ति^९ए^८ जिणवरासु
२० समसरणु दिट्ठु हरिसिय-मणेण
पहिल^{१०}ए^{१०} कोट्ठ^९ए^९ रिसि-संघु दिट्ठु
तइय^{१२}ए^{१२} अज्जिय^{१३}-गणु साणुराउ
पञ्चम^{१६}ए^{१६} विन्तरि^{१६}उ^{१६} सुहासिणी^{१७}उ^{१७}
सत्तम^{२०}ए^{२०} भावण गिवाण साव
१५ णवम^{२३}ए^{२३} जोइस णमिउ^{२४}त्तमङ्ग
एयारहम^{२६}ए^{२६} णरवर णिविट्ठु

सिंहासण-सिहरहो^४ ओयरेवि^४ ॥ १
पुणु महियल^६ए^६ णाविउ^७ उत्तमङ्गु ॥ २
थरहरिय वसुन्धरि जग-जणेरि ॥ ३
स-परियणु स-साहणु सट्ठहासु ॥ ४
आसणीहूउ^८ महीहरासु ॥ ५
परिवेढिउ वारह-विह-गणेण ॥ ६
वीय^{११}ए^{११} कप्पङ्गण-जण^{११} णिविट्ठु ॥ ७
चउथ^{१४}ए^{१४} जोइस-वर-अच्छराउ ॥ ८
छट्ठ^{१८}ए^{१८} पुणु भवण^{१९}-णिवासिणीउ ॥ ९
अट्ठ^{२१}मे^{२१} विन्तर^{२२} संसुद्ध-भाव ॥ १०
दहम^{२५}ए^{२५} कप्पामर पुलइयङ्ग ॥ ११
वारहम^{२७}ए^{२७} तिरिय णमन्त दिट्ठु ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु भडारउ वीर-जिणु
तिहुवण^{३०}मत्थ^{३०}ए^{३०} सुह-णिल^{३०}ए^{३०}

सिंहासण^{२८}-संठिउ ।
णं मोक्खु परिट्ठिउ ॥ १३

17 A सेणिउं. 18 PS महाराउ, A महाराउ. 19 S ज्ञायहिं. 20 S संभरहिं. 21 PSA बाउ.

8. 1 PS जिण°. A जिण corrected to जण°. 2 PS वयणइ. 3 PS कण्णु-प्पले. 4 PS उववरेवि. 5 PSA पयइ. 6 P महियले, S महियलि. 7 P नामिय, S णामिय. 8 P वंदणभत्तिए. 9 P आसणीहूअ S आसणीहूय. 10 S पहिलइ कोट्ठइ. 11 PS °जण. 12 PS तइअइ. 13 P अज्जिअ°. 14 PS चउथइ, A चाउथए. 15 A missing. 16 P वेंतरेंउ, S वितरेउ. 17 PS सुहासिणिउ. 18 PS छट्ठमि. 19 PS भवणि. 20 PS सत्तमि. 21 PS अट्ठमि. 22 PS वेंतर. 23 S णवमइ, A णववमइ. 24 P नमिउ°. 25 S दहमइ, A दहमइ. 26 S एयारहमइ. 27 S वारहमइ, A वारहमइ. 28 PS किह आसण°. 29 P तिहुयण°. S तिहुयण°. 30 S °मत्थइ.

४ आराधयामि (?).

[८] १ अवतीर्णः (?). २ दासीजनः. ३ सानन्दः. ४ सर्वाणि (?).

[९]

सिर-सिहरे^१ चडाविय-करयलगु
 'जय गाह^२ सब-देवाहिदेव
 जय तिहुवण^३-सामिय तिविह-छत्त^४
 जय केवल-गाणुभिण्ण^५-देह
 जय जाइ-जरा-मरणारि-छेय
 जय परम परम्पर वीयराय
 जय सब-जीव-कारुण-भाव
 पणवेप्पिणु जिणु तग्गय-मणेण

मगहाहिउ पुणु वन्दणह^६ लगु ॥ १
 किय-गाग-गरिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ २
 अट्टविह-परम-गुण-रिद्धि-पत्त ॥ ३
 वम्मह-णिम्महण पणट्ट-णेह ॥ ४
 वत्तीस-सुरिन्द-कियाहिसेय ॥ ५
 सुर-मउड^७-कोडि-मणि-घिट्ट-पाय ॥ ६
 अक्खय अणन्त णहयल^८-सहाव^९ ॥ ७
 पुणु पुच्छिउ गोत्तम^{१०}सामि^{११} तेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

‘परमेसर पर-सासणेहि^{१३}

सुवइ विवरेरी ।

कहे^{१४} जिण-सासणे^{१५} केम थिय^{१६}

कह राहव-केरी ॥ ९

[१०]

जगे^१ लोएहिं ढंकरिवन्तएहिं
 जई कुम्मे धरियउ धरणि-वीडु
 जइ रोमहो तिहुअणु उवरे^७ माइ
 अणु वि खरदूसण^{१०}-समरे^{११} देव
 किह^{१४} तियमई-कारणे^{१६} कविवरेण^{१७}
 किह वाणर गिरिवर उवहन्ति
 किह रावणु दह-मुहु वीस-हत्थु
 वरिसज्जु सुअइ^{२१} किह कुम्भयणु

उप्पाइउ भन्तिउ भन्तएहिं^३ ॥ १
 तो कुम्मु पडन्तउ केण गीडु ॥ २
 तो रावणु कहिं^८ तिय लेवि जाई ॥ ३
 पैहु जुज्झइ^{१२} सुज्झइ भिच्चु कैव^{१३} ॥ ४
 घाइज्जइ वालि^{१८} सहोयरेण ॥ ५
 वन्धेवि^{१९} मयरहरु समुत्तरन्ति ॥ ६
 अमराहिव-भुव-वन्धण-समत्थु ॥ ७
 महिसा-कोडिहि^{२२} मि ण धाई^{२३} अणु ॥ ८

९. १ P S सिर सिहरे. २ P वंदणहि, S वंदणहिं. ३ P नाह. ४ SA तिहुयण. ५ P °छत्त. ६ P °नाणुभिण्ण. ७ S जय वम्महणिम्महणट्टणेह. ८ PS °मउडि. ९ S णहयलि. १० PS °सभाव. ११ P गउत्तम, S गउत्तमु. १२ A सामिएण. १३ P S °सासणेहि, A सासणिहिं. १४ P SA कहि. १५ A °सासणि. १६ P द्विआ, S डिआ.

१०. १ P S जग. २ S भंति. ३ PS भंतिएहिं. ४ PS जय. ५ PS कुम्म. ६ SA तिहुयण. ७ P उवरि, A उयरी. ८ PSA कहि. ९ S जाई. १० P खरदूसण. ११ P सेणि, S सरिस. A समरि. १२ P जुज्झइ. १३ PS केम. १४ PS कह. १५ A तीमई. १६ S कारणि. १७ A कइवरेण. १८ S वाले. १९ SA वंधिबि. २० P रामणु. २१ PS सुयइ. २२ SA कोडिहिं मि. २३ PS चरइ.

[१०] १ हठेक्तियुक्तैः. २ भ्रान्तयः. ३ संशययुक्तचित्तैः. ४ धृतः, व्याप्तः. ५ रामावतार-विष्णोः. ६ रामः. ७ स्त्रीनिमित्त. ८ सुप्रीवेन. ९ अभिलक्षणशीलः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जे^{२४} परिसेसिउ दहवयण पर-णारीहि^{२५} संमणु^{२६} ।सो^{२७} मन्दोवरि^{२८} जणणि-सम किह लेइ विहीसणु^{२९} ॥ ९

[११]

१ तं णिसुणेंवि^१ बुच्चइ गणहरेणपहिलउ आयासु^३ अणन्तु^४ साउतइलोकु परिट्टिउ^७ मज्झे^८ तासुतेत्थु^{११} वि झल्लरि-मज्झाणुमाणुतहि^{१४} जम्बूदीउ^{१५} महा-पहाणु^{१६}१० चउ-खेत्त-चउदह^{१९} सरि^{२०} -णिवासुतासु वि अब्भन्तरे^{२३} कणय-सेलुतहो^{२६} दाहिण-भाएं^{२७} भरहु थकुसुणें^२ सेणिय किं बहु-वित्थरेण ॥ १

१ निरवेक्खुं निरज्जणुं पल्लय-भाउ ॥ २

चउदह रज्जुयं^९ आयासु जासु^{१०} ॥ ३थिउ तिरियं-लोउ रज्जुयं^{१३} पमाणु ॥ ४वित्थरेणं^{१७} लक्खुं जोयण-पमाणु ॥ ५छविहं-कुलपवय-तडं^{२१} पयासु ॥ ६णवणवइ-उवरे^{२४} सहसेक्कं^{२५} मूल ॥ ७छक्खण्डालङ्किउ एक्कं-चकु^{२९} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहि^{३०} ओसप्पि^{३१} णि-कालें^{३२} गए^{३३} कप्पयरुच्छण्णा^{३४} ।१५ चउदह^{३५} रयणविसेस जिह^{३६} कुलयर-उप्पण्णा^{३७} ॥ ९

[१२]

पहिलउ पेहु पडिसुइ सुयवन्तउ

तइयउ खेमङ्करु खेमङ्करु

पञ्चमु सीमङ्करु दीहर-करु

वीयउ सम्मइ^३ सम्मइवन्तउ^४ ॥ १चउथउ खेमन्धरु रणे^६ दुद्धरु ॥ २

छट्टउ सीमन्धरु धरणीधरु ॥ ३

24 PSA जं. 25 PS °णारीहि. 26 A सणु marginally corrected to समीहणु.
27 PS सा. 28 A मंदोवरि.

11. 1 S णिसुणिवि, A णिसुणिवि. 2 PSA सुणि. 3 S आयास. 4 PS अणंत.
5 निरवेक्खु. 6 S निरज्जणु. 7 A परिट्टिउ. 8 PSA मज्झि. 9 S रज्जू, A रज्जुय. 10 S
यासु. 11 P तेत्थ, S तित्थ. 12 P तिरिलोय, S तिरियलोय. 13 S रज्जुय. 14 PSA
तहि. 15 PS जंबूदीव. 16 S °पमाणु. 17 P वित्थरिण. 18 S लक्ख. 19 P चउदह.
20 P सर. 21 A वि superscribed between छविह कुल°. 22 S °तल्लु, A तल्ल
with marks of deletion. 23 S अब्भन्तर, A अब्भन्तरि. 24 PS उवरि. 25 S
सहसेक्क. 26 S तहु. 27 S भाएहिं, A भासैं. 28 PA छक्खंडा°. 29 P एक्कु, A एक.
30 PS तहि. 31 PS अवछप्पिणि. 32 P °कालें, S कोलं. A °कालि. 33 PS गय.
34 P °रुच्छण्णा, S °रुच्छण्णो. 35 P चउदह. 36 PS जिम. 37 PS उप्पण्णो.

12. 1 A पडिसुइ पडिसुइगत्तउ; marginally 'बहु सुयवन्तउ' पाठे. 2 P पडिसुइ.
3 S सुम्मइ. 4 S सम्मइअत्तउ. 5 P तइअउ. 6 PS रणि.

[११] १ सर्वगतः. २ कर्तृरहितः. ३ परिणामी. ४ ऊर्द्ध. ५ भरतैरावतौ विदेहौ द्वौ
एवं चतुःक्षेत्रस्थ.

सत्तमु चारु^७-चक्खु चक्खुभउ^८
 सहसा चन्द-दिवायर-दंसणे^९
 'अहो परमेसर कुलयर-सारा
 तं गिसुणेवि गराहिउ धोसइ^{१०}
 पुव्व-विदेह^{११} तिलोआणन्दे^{१२}

तासु काले उप्पजइ विम्भउ ॥ ४
 सयलु वि जणु आसङ्किउ गिय-मणे^{१०} ॥ ५
 कोउहलु^{११} महु एउ भडारा^{१२} ॥ ६
 'कम्म-भूमि लइ एवहि^{१३} होसइ^{१४} ॥ ७
 कहिउ आसि महु परम-जिणिन्दे^{१५} ॥ ८ ॥ ५

॥ घत्ता ॥

णव-सञ्झारुण-पल्लवहो^{१६}
 आयइ चन्द-सूर-फलइ^{१७}

तारायण-पुप्फहो^{१८} ।
 अवसप्पिणि-रुक्खहो^{१९} ॥ ९

[१३]

पुणु जाउ जसुम्भउ अतुल-थामु^{२०}
 पुणु साहिचन्दु^{२१} चन्दाहि जाउ
 तहो ग्राहिहो^{२२} पच्छिम-कुलयरासु
 चन्दहो रोहिणि व मणोहिराम
 सा गिरलङ्कार जि चारु-गत्त
 तहो गिय-लायणु जे^{२३} दिण्ण-सोहु
 पासेय-फुलिङ्गावलि जे^{२४} चारु
 लोयण जि सहावे दल-विसाल

पुणु विमलवाहणुच्छलिय-णामु^{२५} ॥ १ ॥ १०
 मरुएउ पसेणइ ग्राहिराउ^{२६} ॥ २
 मरुएवि सइ^{२७} व पुरन्दरासु ॥ ३
 कन्दप्पहो रइ व पसण्ण-णाम ॥ ४
 आहरण-रिद्धि पर भार-मेत्तं ॥ ५
 मलु केवलु पर कुङ्कुम-रसोहु ॥ ६ ॥ १५
 पर गरुयउ मोत्तिय-हार^{२८} भार ॥ ७
 आडम्बर^{२९} पर कन्दोद-माल ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कमलासाए^{३०} भमन्तएण
 मुहलीहयउ कम-जुयलु^{३१}

अलि-वलए^{३२} मन्दे ।
 किं णेउर-सहे ॥ ९ ॥ २०

7 P चारु°. 8 PS चक्खुभउ. 9 S दिवायरं दसणे. 10 PS °मणि. 11 S कोओहलु, A कोउहलु. 12 A इउ काइ भडारा. 13 A कम्म°. 14 PS एवहि. 15 S घोसइ. 16 S °विदेहि. 17 SA तिलोया°. 18 P महु. 19 P °जिणेदे, A जिणिदे. 20 S नव°. 21 PS °पुप्फहो. 22 P °फलइ. 23 P °रुक्खहे, S रुक्खहे.

13. 1 P °थाउं. 2 S °णाउं. 3 P साहिचंइ. 4 P पसेणे. 5 S ग्राहेराउ. 6 PS ग्राहिहि. 7 P सइ व्व. 8 P भारमत्त, S भावमित्त. 9 PS जि. 10 P दिण्णु, S missing. 11 P पासेव. 12 A पुडिगा° corrected marginally to पुडिगा°. 13 S जि. 14 PS °हार. 15 S आडंवर. 16 P कमलासाइ. 17 PS अलिउलए, A अलिवलए, with the Anusvāra of °ए rubbed out. 18 P °हुयउ. 19 P नेउर°.

[१४]

तो एत्थन्तरं माणव-वेसं
ससि-वयणिउं कन्दोइ-दलच्छिउं
सप्परिवारउ दुक्कउ तेत्तहें^७
५ का वि विणोउ किं पि उप्पायइ
का वि देइ तम्बोलु स-हत्थें
पाडइ का वि चमरु कर्म धोवइ^{१५}
उक्खय^{१७}-खग का वि परिरक्खइ^{१८}
का वि जक्खकहमेण पसाहइ

१८

वर-पलङ्क^{२२} पसुत्तियए^{२३}
तीस पक्ख पहु-पङ्गणए

दीसइ मयगलु मय-गिल्ल-गण्डु
१५ दीसइ पञ्चमुहुं पईहरच्छि
दीसइ गन्धुकुड-कुसुम-दामु
दीसइ दिणयरु कर-पज्जलन्तु
दीसइ जल-मङ्गल-कलसु वण्णुं
दीसइ जलणिहि गज्जिय-जलोहु
२० दीसइ विमाणु घण्टालि-मुहलु
दीसइ मणि-णियरु परिप्फुरन्तु

आइउं देविउं इन्दाएसें^४ ॥ १
कित्ति-बुद्धि-सिरि-हिरि-दिहि-लच्छिउ ॥ २
सा मरुएवि भडारी जेत्तेहें^८ ॥ ३
पढइ पणच्चइ गायइ वायइ ॥ ४
सवाहरणुं का वि सहुं^{१२} वत्थे^{१३} ॥ ५
का वि समुज्जलु दप्पणु ढोवइ^{१६} ॥ ६
का वि किं पि अक्खाणउ अक्खइ ॥ ७
का वि सरीरु ताहें^{२१} संवाहइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुविणावलि^{२४} दिट्ठी ।
वसुहार वरिट्ठी ॥ ९

[१५]

दीसइ वसहुक्खय-कमल-सण्डु ॥ १
दीसइ णव-कमलारूढ लच्छि ॥ २
दीसइ छण-यन्तु मणोहिरामु ॥ ३
दीसइ झस-जुयलु परिभमन्तु ॥ ४
दीसइ कमलायरु कमल-छण्णु ॥ ५
दीसइ सिंहासणु दिण्ण-सोहु ॥ ६
दीसइ णागालउ सवु धवलु ॥ ७
दीसइ धूमद्धउ धगधगन्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय सुविणावलि^{२४} सुन्दरिए मरुदेवि^{१५} दीसइ^{१६} ।
गम्पिणु णाहि-गराहिवहो सुविहाणए^{१७} सीसइ ॥ ९

14. 1 P S इत्थन्तरि. 2 S आउ. 3 S. missing. 4 P इन्दाएसि. 5 PS ससिवयणउ, A ससिवयणिउं. 6 S कंदुज्जललच्छिउ. 7 P तेत्तहि, S तेत्तहिं. 8 P जेत्तिहिं, S जेत्तिहि. 9 S रुयइ. 10 PS तंमोलु. 11 S सवाहरण. 12 PS सहु. 13 S वत्थे. 14 P कैय, S पय. 15 P विरवइ. 16 A ढोयइ. 17 P उक्खय°. 18 PS पडिरक्खइ. 19 A अक्खाणउं अक्खइ. 20 S क. 21 PS देविहे. 22 PS °पलंक. 23 P पसुत्तियइ, S पसुत्तियइं. 24 A सुइणावलि. 15. 1 P °गिल्लु. 2 S वसहुक्खय°, A वसहु उक्खय°. 3 P पंचमुहुं, A पंचमुह. 4 PS गंधकुडु. 5 P °इंदु. 6 P परिभमंतु, A पपरिभमंतु. 7 S कलस. 8 P corrected to वत्तु. 9 S °छत्तु. 10 P नागालउं. 11 A सव्व. 12 P परिफुरंतु. 13 PS धयधयंतु. 14 A सिविणावलि. 15 PS मरुएविइ. 16 A दीसइं. 17 P S सुविहाणइ, A सुविहाणइं.

[१४] १ (P's reading) कच विरोलति (?).

[१६]

तेण वि विहसेविणु एमं वुत्तु 'तउ होसइ तिहुअणं-तिलउ पुत्तु ॥ १
जसु मेरु-महागिरि-ण्हवणवीडु गह-मण्डउ महिहरं-खम्भ-गीडु ॥ २
जसु मङ्गल कलसं महा-समुद मज्जणयं-काले^८ वत्तीस इन्द' ॥ ३
तहो दिवसहो लग्गेवि अड्डु वरिसु गिवाण पवरिसिय रयण-वरिसु ॥ ४
लहु णाहि-णारिन्दहो^९ तणयं^{१०} गेहु^{११} अवइण्णु^{१२} भडारउ णाण-देहु ॥ ५
थिउ गढभन्निन्तरे^{१३} जिणवरिन्दु णव-णलिणि-पत्ते^{१४} णं सलिल-विन्दु ॥ ६
वसुहार पवरिसिय पुणु वि ताम अण्णु वि अट्टारह पक्ख जाम ॥ ७
जिण-सूरु समुट्ठिउ तेय-पिण्डु वोहन्तु भव-जण-कमल-सण्डु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

मोहन्धारे^{१५}-विणासयरु केवल-किरणायरु ।
उइउ भडारउ रिसह-जिणु^{१६} ईं भुवण-दिवायरु ॥ ९

* * * *

इय एत्थं^{१७} पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'जिण-जम्मुप्पत्ति' इमं^{१८} पढमं चिय साहियं^{१९} पवं ॥ १०

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[२. विईओ संधि]

जगं-गुरु पुण्ण-पवित्तु तइलोकहो मङ्गलगारउं ।
सहसा णेवि सुरेहिं^३ मेरुहिं^४ अहिसित्तु भडारउ ॥ १

[१]

उप्पण्णए तिहुअण-परमेसरे अट्ठोत्तर-सहास-लक्खण-धरे ॥ १
भावण-भवणेहिं^५ सङ्ग पवजिय णं णव-पाउसें^६ णवं घण गजिय ॥ २
विन्तरे^८-भवणेहिं^९ पडह-सहासइं^{१०} दसं-दिसिवह-णिग्गयं^{१२}-णिग्घोसइं^{१३} ॥ ३

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16. 1 P S विहसेप्पिणु. 2 P S एव. 3 SA तिहुअण°. 4 P ण्हवणपीडु. PSA महीहर. 6 P कलसु. 7 P मज्जणए, S मज्जणइ. 8 S कालि. 9 णारेंदहु. 10 S तणइ. 11 A गेहि corrected to गेहु. 12 A अवयण्णु. 13 P गढभन्निन्तरे, S गढभन्निन्तरे. 14 PSA °पत्ति. 15 A मोहंधारे. 16 P णं सइं, S णं सइ, A सइ. 17 S इत्थ. 18 S missing. 19 A साहिअं.

1. 1 S जय. 2 S मंगलगारउ. 3 P S सुरेहि. 4 PA मेरुहि. 5 A °भवणेहिं. 6 P °पावसे, S पाउस. 7 P ण. 8 P वेंतर°. 9 S भवणेहि. 10 P S °सहासइ. 11 S दस°. 12 S °णिग्गय°. 13 P णिग्घोसइं, S णिग्घोसइ.

जोइस-भवनन्तरेहि¹⁴ अहिड्डिय¹⁵
 कप्पामर-भवनहि¹⁹ जय-घण्टउ
 आसण-कम्पु जाउ अमरिन्दहो²²
 चडिउ तुरन्तु सक्कु अइरावए
 5 मेरु-सिहरि-सणिह-कुम्भ-त्थलें

सुरवइ दस-सय-णेत्तु²⁶
 विहसिय-कोमल-कमलु²⁸

10 अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ जावैहि¹
 पट्ठणु चउ-गोउर-संपुण्णउ
 दीहिय-मढ-विहार-देवउल्लेहि⁸
 कच्छाराम-सीम-उज्जाणेहि¹¹
 लहु सकेय-णयरि किय जक्खें
 15 पीण-पओहराए¹⁶ ससि-सोमए¹⁷
 सव्व-जणहो उवसोवणि देप्पिणु
 णिउ तिहुअण-परमेसरु तेत्तहें²¹

इत्ति सुरेहि²⁵ विमुक्क
 भत्तिए अच्चण-जोगु²⁸

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भीसण-सीहिणिणाय समुट्ठिय¹⁸ ॥ ४
 सइ²⁰ जि गरुअ-टङ्कार-विसट्ठउ ॥ ५
 जाणेवि²³ जम्मुप्पत्ति जिणिन्दहो²⁴ ॥ ६
 कण्ण-चमर-उड्ढाविय-छप्पए ॥ ७
 मय-सरि-सोत्त-सित्त-गण्ड-त्थलें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रेहइ आरूढउ गयवरे ।
 कमलायरु णाई²⁹ महीहरे ॥ ९

[२]

धणए³ किउ कञ्चणमउ तावैहि⁸ ॥ १
 सत्तहि⁵ पायारेहि⁶ रवण्णउ ॥ २
 सर-पोक्खरिणि⁹ तलाएहि¹⁰ विउल्लेहि¹¹ ॥ ३
 कञ्चण-तोरणेहि¹² अपमाणेहि¹³ ॥ ४
 परियञ्चिय ति-वार सहसक्खें ॥ ५
 इन्द-महाएविए पडलोमए ॥ ६
 अग्गए¹⁸ माया-वालु थवेप्पिणु ॥ ७
 सप्परिवारु²² पुरन्दरु²³ जेत्तहें²⁴ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चरणोच्चरि दिट्ठि विसाला²⁶ ।
 णावइ णीलुप्पल-माला²⁹ ॥ ९

14 SA भवणंतरिहिं. 15 PA अहिड्डिय, S अहिड्डिया. 16 S भीसणि. 17 S सिंह°. 18 S समुट्ठिया, A समुट्ठिअ. 19 S भवनहें. 20 P सइ. 21 S गरुय. 22 S असरेदहो. 23 SA जाणिवि. 24 P जिणंदहो. 25 PS °सिरि°. 26 P °नेत्तु. 27 P विहसिअ°. 28 A °कलु. 29 PA णाइ.

2. 1 P जावेहि, A जाविहिं. 2 S धणयं. 3 P तावेहि, S ताविहिं. 4 P संपुण्णउं, A संपुञ्जउं. 5 PS सत्तहि. 6 P पायारेहि, S पायारेहि. 7 P रवण्णउं, A रवंनउं. 8 PS देवउल्लेहि, A देवउल्लिहिं. 9 P पोक्खरिणि, S पोक्खरिणि. 10 P तलाएहि, S तलायहि. 11 PS विउल्लेहि, A विउलेहि. 12 S तोरणेहि. 13 P अपमाणहि. 14 A साकेय°. 15 P परिअञ्चिय. 16 P पडहराए. 17 S °सोमइ. 18 S अग्गइ. 19 A ठवेप्पिणु. 20 SA तिहुयण. 21 P तेत्तहि. 22 P सप्परिवार, S सप्परवगु. 23 P पुरंदहो. 24 S जेत्तहि. 25 S सुरेहि. 26 P विसाल. 27 P अच्चण°. 28 A °जोगु corrected to °जोगु. 29 PA °माल.

[१] १ हर्षित.

[२] १ अयोध्यानगरी.

[३]

वाल-कमल-दल-कोमल-वाहउ^१
 सुरवइणाऽरुण^२-वाल-दिवायरु
 सत्तहिं^३ जोयण-सयहिं^४ तहिंतिउं^५
 उप्परि दस-जोयणहिं^६ दिवायरु
 पुणु चऊहिं^७ णक्खत्तहं^८ पन्तिउं^९
 असुर-मन्ति^{१०} तिहिं^{११} तिहिं^{१२} संवच्छरु
 अट्टाणवइ सहास कमेप्पिणु^{१३}
 पण्डु-सिलोवरि सुरवर-सारउ

अङ्क^१ चडाविउं^२ तिहुअण-णाहउ^३ ॥ १
 संचालिउ तं मेरु-महीहरु ॥ २
 सण्णवइहिं^४ तारायण-पन्तिउ ॥ ३
 पुणु असीहिं^५ लक्खिज्जइ ससहरु ॥ ४
 वुह-मण्डलु वि चऊहिं^६ तहिंतिउं^७ ॥ ५
 तिहिं^८ अङ्गारउ तिहिं^९ जि सणिच्छरु ॥ ६
 अण्णु वि जोयण-सउ लङ्गेप्पिणु ॥ ७
 लहु सिंहासण^{१०} ठविउ भडारउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

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णावइ^१ सिरेंण लएवि
 'एहउ तिहुअण^२-णाहुं^३

मन्दरु दरिसावइ^४ लोयहो ।
 किं होइ ण होइ व जोयहो' ॥ ९

[४]

णहवणारम्भ-भेरि अप्फालिय
 पूरिय धवल सङ्ग किउ कलयलु
 केहि^५ मि आढत्तइ^६ गयाइ मि^७
 केहि मि^८ वाइउं^९ वज्जु मणोहरु
 केहि^{१०} मि उवेल्लिउं^{११} भरहुत्तउं^{१२}
 केहि^{१३} मि उब्भियाइं^{१४} धय-चिन्धइं^{१५}
 केहि^{१६} मि लइयउ मालइ-मालउ
 केहि^{१७} मि वेणु केहि^{१८} वर-वीणउं^{१९}

पडहाऽमर-किङ्कर-कर-ताडिय ॥ १
 केहि^२ मि घोसिउ चउविहु मङ्गलु ॥ २
 सरगय-पयगय-तालगयाइ मि^३ ॥ ३
 वारह-तालउ सोलह^४-अक्खरु ॥ ४
 णव-रस-अट्ट-भाव-संजुत्तउ ॥ ५
 केहि मि गुरु-थोत्तइं^६ पारद्धइं^७ ॥ ६
 परिमल-वहलउ भसल-वमालउं^८ ॥ ७
 केहि मि^९ तिसरियाउ सर-लीणउं^{१०} ॥ ८

३. १ A °वाहु. २ S अंकि. ३ PS चडाविवि. ४ A तिहुयणणाहु. ५ A अरुणं. ६ PS ७ P सयहि, S सय. ८ PS तहिंतिउ, A तहिंतिउ. ९ P पुणु सणवइ, सत्तहि. S सण्णावइ. १० P °जोयणहिं, S जोयणिहि. ११ S असीहि. १२ P चउह, S चउदहमि. १३ P पत्तिउ. १४ P चऊहुं, S चऊहु. १५ PS तहंतिउ, A तहिंतिउं. १६ P मत्ति°. १७ PS तिहि. १८ P कमेप्पिणु. १९ S सिंहासणि. २० P नावइ. २१ S दरसावइ. २२ S A तिहुयण. २३ ण्णाहुं.

४. १ PS पूरिअ. २ A घोसिउ चउपयाह जिणमंगलु. ३ A केहिं. ४ P A केहिं°. ५ P अढत्तइ. ६ PS गयाइं, A गयाइं मि. ७ PS गयाइं, A गयाइं मि. ८ A केहि वि. ९ PS A वायउ. १० PS वज्ज. ११ S वारहि. १२ P सोलहि, S सोलहिं. १३ PS उवेल्लिउ. १४ P भरहुत्तउं. १५ S °चिंधइ. १६ PS पारद्धइ. १७ A °वमालउं. १८ A वि. १९ PS केहि, A कहिं वि. २० P वेमीरवीणउ, A वरवीणउ°. २१ P A °लीणउं.

[३] १ शुकः. २ बृहस्पति. ३ मङ्गल. ४ इन्द्रादीनां पूज्यः.

[४] १ वीणा. २ कृतम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं परियाणिउं^{२२} जेहिं
तिहुअण^{२५}-सामि भणेवि

२३ तं तेहिं सङ्गु^{२४} विण्णासिउ ।
णिउं^{२६}-णिय-विण्णाणुं^{२७} पयासिउ ॥ ९

[५]

५ पहिलउ कलसु लइउं^१ अमरिन्दे^२
तइय^६ सरहसेण^७ जमराए^८
पञ्चमु वरुणें^{१०} समरे^{१०} समत्थें
सत्तमउ^{१२} वि^{१३} कुवेर^{१४}-अहिहाणें
णवमउ संभाविउ^{१६} धरणिन्दे^{१७}
१० अण्ण कलस उच्चाइय^{१९} अण्णेहिं^{२०}
सुरवर-वेळि अछिण^{२१} रएप्पिणु
खीर^{२३}-महण्णवे^{२४} खीरु^{२४} भरेप्पिणु

वीयउं^३ हुअवहेण^४ साणन्दे^५ ॥ १
चउथउं^९ णेरिय-देवे^९ आएं ॥ २
छट्टउ मारुएण सइ^{११} हत्थें ॥ ३
अट्टमु कलसु लइउं^{१५} ईसाणें ॥ ४
दसमउ^{१८} कलसु लइज्जइ चन्दे^{१८} ५
लक्ख-कोडि-अक्खोहणि-गण्णेहिं^{२१} ॥ ६
चत्तारि वि समुद^७ लङ्गेप्पिणु ॥ ७
अण्णहो^८ अण्णु समप्पइ लेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ ण्हाविउ एम सुरेहिं^{२५}
णं णव-पाउस-कालें

वहु-मङ्गल-कलसेहिं^{२६} जिणवर ।
मेहेहिं^{२७} अहिसित्तु महीहरु^{२८} ॥ ९

[६]

मङ्गल-कलसेहिं^१ सुरवर-सारउ
तो^४ एत्थन्तरे^५ हय-पडिवक्खें
कण्ण-जुअलु^७ जग-णाहहो^७ विज्झइ
२० सेहरु सीसे^{१०} हारु वच्छत्थलें

जय-जय-सदे^३ ण्हाविउ^४ भडारउ ॥ १
गेणेहिं^६ वज्ज-सूइ सहसक्खें ॥ २
कुण्डल-जुअलु^७ झत्ति आइज्झइ ॥ ३
करे^{११} कङ्कणु^{१२} कडिसुत्तउ कडियलें^{१३} ॥ ४

२२ P परिआणिउं, A परिआणिउं. २३ P तत्तेहि, S तत्तहि, A तं तहिं. २४ S सङ्गु. २५ S A तिहुयण. २६ P णिअ°. २७ S °विणाणु.

५. १ S कियउ, A लयउ. २ S अमरेन्दे, A अमरिन्दे. ३ P वीअउ. ४ A हुअवहेण. ५ PS आणंदे, A साणंदे. ६ P तइअउ. ७ P सरहसेण. ८ S जमराए. ९ P चउत्थउ. १० PS समर°, A समरि. ११ SA सइ. १२ PA सत्तमउं. १३ PS missing. १४ P कुवेरं. १५ PSA लयउ. १६ P संभासिउ. १७ S धरणेन्दे. १८ S दशमउ, A दसमउं. १९ P उच्चाइअ. २० S अण्णेहि, A अण्णेहिं. २१ A गण्णेहिं. २२ PSA अछिण्ण. २३ P वखीर°. २४ S खीर. २५ PS सुरेहि. २६ S कलसहि, A कलसहिं. २७ S मेहिहि. २८ S भडारउ.

६. १ P °कलसहिं, S कलसहि. २ S °सदिहिं. ३ S ण्हावि. ४ S भो. ५ P इत्थन्तरि, S एत्थन्तरि. ६ P गेणेहि, S गिणेहि, A गेनेहि. ७ SA °जुअलु. ८ S °जुअलु, A °जुअलु. ९ P आइज्झइ. १० S सीसि. ११ S करिं. १२ PS कंकण. १३ S करिअले.

[६] १ परिधीयते.

तिहुअण-तिलयहो¹⁴ तिलउ थवन्ते¹⁵ मणे¹⁶ आसङ्किउ दससयणेत्ते ॥ ५
 पुणु आढत्त जिणिन्दहो¹⁷ वन्दण¹⁸ 'जय तिहुअण-गुरु णयणाणन्दण ॥ ६
 जय देवाहिदेव परमप्पय¹⁹ जय तियसिन्द²⁰-विन्द²¹-वन्दिय-पय ॥ ७
 जय णह-मणि-किरणोह-पसारण तरुण-तरणि-कर-णियर-णिवारण ॥ ८
 जय-णमिएहि²² णमिय²³ पणविज्जहि²⁴ अरुह²⁵ पुणु कहो²⁶ उवमिज्जहि²⁶ ॥ ९ ५

॥ घत्ता ॥

जग²⁷-गुरु पुणु²⁸-पवित्तु तिहुअणहो²⁹ मणोरह³⁰-गारा ।
 भवे³¹ भवे³¹ अम्ह³² देज्ज³³ जिण गुण-सम्पत्ति भडारा' ॥ १०

[७]

णाय-णशमर-णयणाणन्दहो³⁴ वन्दण-हत्ति करन्तहो³⁵ इन्दहो ॥ १ 10
 रूवालयणे³⁶ रूवासत्तइ³⁷ तित्ति ण जन्ति³⁸ पुरन्दर-णेत्तइ ॥ २
 जहि³⁹ णिवडियइ⁴⁰ तहि⁴¹ जे⁴² पङ्कुत्तइ⁴³ दुबल-ढोरइ⁴⁴ पङ्के⁴⁵ व खुत्तइ⁴⁶ ॥ ३
 वामकरङ्कुट⁴⁷ णिहारवि⁴⁸ वालहो⁴⁹ तेत्थु⁵⁰ अमिउ संचारवि⁵¹ ॥ ४
 पुणु वि⁵² पडीवउ मयण-वियारउ⁵³ गम्पि अउज्झह⁵⁴ थविउ भडारउ⁵⁵ ॥ ५
 सूर⁵⁶ मेरु⁵⁷-गिरि व परियञ्चिउ पुणु दस-सय कर⁵⁸ करवि पणञ्चिउ ॥ ६ 15
 सालङ्कारु स-दोर⁵⁹ स-णेउरु सच्छरु संपपरिवारन्तेउरु ॥ ७
 जणणिए⁶⁰ जं⁶¹ जि दिट्ठु अहिसित्तउ रिसहु भणेवि⁶² पुणु रिसहु जे⁶³ उत्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

काले गलन्तए⁶⁴ णाहु⁶⁵ णिय-देह-रिद्धि परियहुइ⁶⁶ ।
 विवरिज्जन्तु कइहि⁶⁷ वायरणु गन्थु जिह⁶⁸ वहुइ⁶⁹ ॥ ९ 20

14 SA तिहुयणतिलयहु. 15 A हवन्ते. 16 PS मणि. 17 वंदणु. 18 SA तिहुयण°. 19 S परमप्पया. 20 PS तियसेंद°. 21 S °विंदवदिय°, A विंदविंदिय°. 22 PS णमिअ, A नविय. 23 P पणविज्जहि, S पणमिज्जइ. 24 PS अरुह. 25 S पुण. 26 PSA उवमिज्जहि. 27 SA जय°. 28 P पुणु. 29 PS तुहु अणहो. 30 PS मणोरह°. 31 S भवि मवि. 32 PS अम्हहं. 33 S देज्जि, A दिज्ज.

7. 1 P वंदन°. 2 SARूवासत्तइ. 3 S जाइ. 4 PS जहि. 5 P णिवडिअइ. 6 PS तहि. 7 S जि. 8 A पक्खुत्तइ. 9 PS ढोरिव 10 A पंकि. 11 S पुत्तइ. 12 P वामकरेणु-ट्टए, S वामकरेणुडए. 13 SA णिहारिवि. 14 A अमिउं तिथु. 15 SA संचारिवि. 16 PS पडिवारउ. 17 P °विथारउ, A °वियारउं. 18 S अउज्झहि. 19 A भडारउं. 20 PS सूरिं. 21 PS मेरु जेम पडिअंचिउ. 22 A करिवि. 23 PS सडोर. 24 P संपपरिवार अंतेउरु, S सपरिवार अंतेउरु. 25 S missing. 26 S भणिवि. 27 PS जि. 28 PS णाह. 29 S परिय-इइ, A आयइइ. 30 S कइहि. 31 PS जिम. 32 S A वइइ.

[७] १ प्रगुप्तानि. २ मुखं उद्वेलयित्वा. ३ धर्मवन्तो (?) विचार्य.

पउ० चरि० ३

[८]

अमर-कुमारोहिँ^१ सहुँ कीलन्तहोँ^२ पुवहुँ^३ वीस लक्ख लङ्गन्तहोँ^४ ॥ १
 एक-दिवसेँ^५ गय पय कूवारें
 जाहँ^६ पसाएँ^७ अम्हे^{१०} धण्णा
 ५ एवहिँ^{१३} को उवाउ जीवेवएँ^{१४} ते कप्पयरुँ^{११} सब उच्छण्णा^{१२} ॥ ३
 तं णिसुणेंवि वयणु जग-सारउ भोयणें^{१५} खाणें^{१६} पाणें^{१७} पैरिहेवएँ^{१८} ॥ ४
 अण्णहुँ^{१९} असि मसि किसि वाणिज्जउ सयल-कलउ दक्खवइ भडारउ ॥ ५
 कइहिँ^{२०} दिणेंहिँ^{२१} परिणाविउ देविउ अण्णहुँ^{२२} विविह-पयारउ विज्जउ ॥ ६
 सउ पुत्तहुँ^{२३} उप्पण्णु पहाणहँ^{२४} णन्द-सुणन्दाइउ^{२५} सिय-सेविउ ॥ ७
 भरह-वाहुवलि-अणुहरमाणहँ^{२६} ॥ ८

10

॥ वत्ता ॥

पुवहँ^{२७} लक्ख तिसड्ढि
 चिन्ता मणें^{२९} उप्पण्ण

गय रज्जु करन्तहोँ जावेंहिँ^{२८} ।
 सुरवइ-महरायहोँ तावेंहिँ^{३०} ॥ ९

[९]

तिहुअण-जण-मण-णयण-पियारउ भोयासत्तउं^३ णिँएवि^३ भडारउ ॥ १
 15 मणें^४ चिन्ताविउ दससयलोयणु 'करमि किं पि वइरायहोँ कारण ॥ २
 जेण करइ सुहि-सत्त-हियत्तणु जेण पवत्तइ तित्थ-पवत्तणु ॥ ३
 जेण सीलु वउ णियमु ण णासइ जेण अहिंसा-धम्मु पयासइ' ॥ ४
 एम वियप्पेवि^८ लुण-चन्दाणण पुण्णाउस कोक्किय^{१०} णीलज्जण ॥ ५
 'तिहुअण-गुरुहँ जाहि ओलग्गएँ^{१३} णट्टारम्भु पदरिसहि अग्गएँ' ॥ ६
 20 तं आएसु लहँवि^{१४} गय तेत्तहँ^{१५} थिउ अत्थाणें^{१६} भडारउ जेत्तहँ^{१७} ॥ ७
 पाउज्जिँहिँ^{१८} पेउज्जिउ तक्खणें गेउ वज्जु जं वुत्तउ लक्खणें ॥ ८

8. 1 P कुमारहिँ, S कुमारें. 2 S कीलंतहु. 3 P पुवहु, S पुव्वह, A पुव्वहं 4 S लंबंतहु. 5 P °दिवसि. 6 PS सुय. 7 S °वारें. 8 S जाह. 9 S पसायं, A पसाइं. 10 A अम्हइ. 11 A कप्पयर. 12 A उच्छिण्णा. 13 PS एवहि. 14 P जीवेवउ. 15 A खाणि पाणि. 16 SA अण्णहु. 17 S अण्णहु, A अण्णहं. 18 S वि विज्जउ 19 S कइहि दिणिहि. 20 A परिणाविउं. 21 S °सुणंदावउ. 22 S पुत्तेह, A पुत्तहं. 23 P उप्पण्ण 24 S पहाणह. 25 P °वाहुवल्ल. 26 S °अणुहरमाणह. 27 S पुव्वह. 28 S जाविहिँ, A जावहिँ. 29 PS मणि. 30 A तावहि.

9. 1 S तिहुयण°. 2 SP भोगासत्तु. 3 A णियवि. 4 S मण, A मणि. 5 S सुवि° 6 S पवत्तद. 7 S पयासइ. 8 P विअप्पवि. S वियप्पिअ. 9 S °थण°. 10 PS कोक्किय. 11 P marginally corrected as णीलंजस, A नीलंजाण. 12 SA तिहुयण°. 13 S उलग्गइ. 14 S लहिहि. 15 S तेत्तहिँ, A तेत्तहो. 16 S थविउ अत्थाणे. 17 S जेत्तहँ. 18 P पाउज्जिँहिँ, S पावुज्जिँहिँ, A पाउंज्जिँहिँ.

[८] १ समयेन मरणेन वा. २ ताम्बूलदिभिः.

[९] १ गीत-वृत्त-वादित्र-त्रय-कारकैः देवैः. २ प्रयुजितः(?) कृतः. ३ भरताङ्गशास्त्रे यथोक्तम्.

तेण समाणु सणेहें^{१७} लइयां^{१८}
परिमिउ ससि जिह गह-संघाएं

रायहें^{१९} चउ सहास पवइयां^{२०} ॥ ७
अहु वरिसु थिउ काओसाएं^{२१} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पवणुहुयउं^{२२} जडाउ
५ सिहिहें^{२४} वलन्तहों^{२५} णाइं^{२६}

रिसहहों रेहन्ति विसालउं^{२३} ।
धूमाउल-जाला-मालउं^{२६} ॥ ९

[१२]

जिणु अविउलु अविचलु वीसत्थउं
जे णिव तेण समउ पवइया
सीउण्हेंहिं^{२७} तिस-भुक्खेंहिं^{२८} खामियं
१० चालण-कण्डुयणइं^{२९} अलहन्ता
घोर-वीर-तव-चरणेंहिं^{३०} भग्गा
केण वि महियलें^{३१} घत्तिउ अप्पउ
पाण जन्ति जइ एण णिओएं^{३२}
को वि फलइं^{३३} तोडेप्पिणु भक्खइं^{३४}

थिउ छम्मासुं पलम्बियं-हत्थउ ॥ १
ते दारुण-दुवाएं लइया ॥ २
जिम्भण-णिहालसेहेंहिं विणामियं ॥ ३
अहि-विच्छियं-परिवेदिज्जन्ता ॥ ४
१३ णासेवि सलिलु पिण्वयं^{३५} लग्गा ॥ ५
‘हो हो केण दिट्ठु परमप्पउ ॥ ६
तो किर तेण काइं^{३७} परलोएं^{३८}’ ॥ ७
‘जाहुं^{३९} भणेवि को^{४०} वि काणेक्खइं^{४१}’ ॥ ८

१५

॥ घत्ता ॥

को वि णिवारइ किं पि
‘कल्लएं^{४२} देसहुं^{४३} काइं^{४४}

आमेल्लेवि^{४५} चलण जिणिन्दहों^{४६} ।
पच्चुत्तरु भरह-णरिन्दहों’ ॥ ९

[१३]

तहिं^{४७} तेहए^{४८} पडिवन्नए^{४९} अवसरें
२० ‘अहों अहों कूड-कवडं-णिग्गन्थहों
एण महारिसि-लिङ्ग-ग्गहणें
‘फलइं म तोडहों^{५०} जलु मा डोहहों

दइवी वाणि समुट्ठिय अम्बरें ॥ १
कापुरिसहों^{५१} अणायं-परमत्थहों ॥ २
जाइ-जरा-मरण-त्तय-डहणें ॥ ३
णं तो णीसङ्गत्तणु छण्डहों’ ॥ ४

१७ P सणेहिं. १८ P लइंआ. १९ S रायह. २० P पवइंआ. २१ P काउसाएं, S काउसायं.
२२ P S पवणुहुयउ. २३ S विसलइ. २४ S सिहिहि, A सिहेहे. २५ P S णाइ. २६ A °मालउं.

१२. १ P अचलु वि. २ P S सिवसत्थउ. ३ P S छम्मास. ४ P S विलंबियं.
५ P S सीउण्हेंहिं, A सीउन्हेहिं. ६ P °भुक्खेंहिं, S °भुक्खहि. ७ S खामिया, A खाविय.
८ S विणामिया, A विणाविय. ९ P °कुंडुयणइं, S °कंडयणइं, A °कंडुयणइ. १० S °विच्छियं.
११ P S °चरणें. १२ S णासवि सलिल पिण्वय लग्गा. १३ P पिण्वय. १४ P S महियलि.
१५ A भो भो दिट्ठु केण परमप्पउ. १६ P णिउंएं. १७ A काइ. १८ S परलोयं. १९ S A फलइ.
२० S तक्खइ. २१ S A जाहु. २२ P S कोइ. २३ P काणेक्खइ, S काणेक्खइं. २४ P A
आमेल्लिवि, S आमिल्लिवि. २५ S जिणेंदहो. २६ S कल्लइ. २७ P S देसहु, A देसमि. २८ P काइ.

१३. १ P S तहि. २ P तेहय. ३ S पडिवण्णइ. ४ P S कवडकूड°. ५ A कपुरिसहो. ६ S
अणायं. ७ P S जलइ म डोहहो फलइ म तोडहो. ८ A तोडहु.

तं गिसुणैवि^९ तिस-भुक्खादण्णोहिं^{१०} उद्धूलिउ अप्पाणउं^{११} अण्णोहिं^{१२} ॥ ५
 अण्णोहिं^{१३} अण्ण समय उप्पाइय^{१४} तहिं^{१५} अवसरें णमि-विणमि पराइय^{१६} ॥ ६
 कच्छ-महाकच्छाहिव-णन्दण वर-करवाल-हत्थ णीसन्दण ॥ ७
 वेणिं^{१७} वि विहिं^{१८} चलणोहिं^{१९} णिवडेप्पिणु थिय पासेहिं^{२०} जिणु जयकारेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

५

चिन्तिउ णमि-विणमीहिं^{२३} 'वुत्तउ वि^{२४} ण वोळ्ळइ^{२५} णाहो^{२६} ।
 एउ^{२७} ण जाणहुं^{२८} आसि किउं^{२९} अम्हेहिं^{३०} को अवराहो^{३१} ॥ ९

[१४]

जइ वि ण किं पि देहि^१ सुर-सारा तो वरि एक्कसि वोळ्ळि^२ भडारा ॥ १
 अण्णहुं^३ देसु विहज्जेवि^४ दिण्णउं^५ अम्हेहुं^६ किं पहु णिदाखिण्णउं^७ ॥ २ १०
 अण्णहुं^८ दिण्ण तुरङ्गम गयवर अम्हेहुं^९ काइं^{१०} कियउ परमेसर ॥ ३
 ११ अण्णहुं^{१२} दिण्णउ उत्तिम-वेसउ अम्हेहुं^{१३} आलावेण वि संसउं^{१४} ॥ ४
 एम जामं गरहन्ति जिणिन्दहो^{१५} आसणु चलिउं^{१६} तामं धरणिन्दहो ॥ ५
 अवहि पउज्जेवि^{१७} सप्परिवारउ आउ खणद्धे^{१८} जेत्युं^{१९} भडारउ ॥ ६
 लक्खिउ विहिं^{२०} मि मज्झे परमेसर ससि-सूरन्तराले^{२१} णं मन्दरु ॥ ७ १५
 तुरिउ ति-वारउ भामरि^{२३} देप्पिणु जिणवर-वन्दणहत्ति करेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पुच्छिउ^{२४} धरणिधरेण^{२५} 'विणिण वि उण्णाविउं^{२६} मत्था ।
 थिय कज्जे कवणेण उक्खयं^{२७} करवाल-विहत्था' ॥ ९

९ स गिसुणिवि. १० A अप्पाणउं. ११ A अंनेहिं. १२ अण्णेहि, A अण्णहिं. १३ S उप्पाइया. १४ P तहि. १५ A अवसरि. १६ S °विण्णमि. १७ S पराइया. १८ P वेण, S विणि. १९ Ps विहि. २० S चलणिहि. २१ P णिवडेप्पिणु. २२ S पासेहि, A पासिहिं. २३ P °विणमीहि. A °विणमीसहिं. २४ Ps किं पि. २५ S वोळ्ळइ. २६ P SA णाहु. २७ P न, A missing. २८ Ps जाणहु. २९ P कउ. ३० P अम्हे किं, S अम्हेहे, A अम्हेहिं corrected to अम्हेहिं. ३१ P SA अवराहु.

१४. १ P देहे, A देहि किं पि. २ S वोळ्ळि. ३ P SA अण्णहु. ४ Ps विहंजिवि. ५ P A दिण्णउं. ६ S अम्हेहु, A अम्हेहं. ७ Ps निदाखिण्णउ, A णिदाखिण्णउं. ८ अण्णहु दिण्ण, A अण्णहं दिण्णु ९ S अम्हेह, A अम्हेहिं. १० P काइ ११ A अण्णहं दिण्णउं उत्तम वेसउ. १२ S अम्हेह, A अम्हेहं. १३ S जेम. १४ P जिणेंदहो. १५ A टलिउ. १६ S ताव. १७ P SA पउंजिवि. १८ S षणद्धे. १९ P जित्यु, S जेत्य, A तित्यु. २० A विहिं मि. २१ S मज्झि. २२ SA °अंतरालि. २३ S भामरे. २४ P पुच्छिउ. २५ S धरणिधरेण, A धरणिधरेण. २६ A अणामिय°. २७ P उक्खय°.

[१५]

तं गिसुणेवि दिण्णु पच्चुत्तरु
 दूरट्ठाणु जाम तं पावहुं^३
 तामं पिहिमि णिय-पुत्तहं देप्पिणु
 ५ तं गिसुणेवि^५ विहसिय-सुह-यन्दे
 'गिरि-वेयड्डहो होहु पहाणा
 तं गिसुणेवि णमि-विणमिहिं^{१०} वुच्चइ
 जइ णिगन्थु देइ सइ हत्थे
 तं गिसुणेवि वे वि अवलोएवि^{१५}

10

हत्थुत्थलिउ^{१८} तेण
 उत्तर-सेट्ठिहिं^{२१} एक्कु^{२२}

'पेसिय वे वि आसि देसन्तरु ॥ १
 जाम वलेवि पडीवा आंवहुं^३ ॥ २
 अम्हहं थिउ अवहेरि करेप्पिणु' ॥ ३
 दिण्णउं विज्जउ वे धरणिन्दे' ॥ ४
 उत्तर-दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिं^८ राणा' ॥ ५
 'अण्णे दिण्णी पिहिवि न रुच्चइ ॥ ६
 तो अम्हे^{१३} वि लेहुं^{१४} परमत्थे' ॥ ७
 थिउ अग्गए^{१६} सो मुणिवरु होएवि^{१७} ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

गय वे^{१९} वि लएप्पिणु विज्जउं ।
 थिउ दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिं^{२३} विज्जउ ॥ ९

[१६]

तहिं अवसरें उच्चाइय-वाहहो^३
 १५ बहु-लायण-वण्णं-संपण्णउं^६
 'चेलिउ को वि को वि हय चञ्चल
 को वि सुवण्णइं रुपयं-थालइं
 को वि अमुलाहरणइं ढोयइं
 सव्वइं धूलि-समइं^{२०} मण्णन्तउ
 २० जहिं सेयसे^{२३} दंसणु पाहिउ^{२४}

महि-विहरन्तहो तिहुअणं-गाहहो ॥ १
 आणइं को वि पसाहेवि कण्णउं^८ ॥ २
 रयणइं^९ को वि को वि वर मयगलं ॥ ३
 को वि धणइं^{१३} धण्णइं असरालइं ॥ ४
 ताइं^{१६} भडारउ^{१७} णउ अवलोयइं ॥ ५
 पट्टणु^{२१} हत्थिणायरु संपत्तउ ॥ ६
 छुडु^{२५} छुडु णिय-परिवारहो साहिउ ॥ ७

15. 1 P दूरट्ठाणु जाव, S दूरट्ठाणु जाव, A दूरज्झाणु corrected to दूरट्ठाणु जाम.
 2 S पावहु. 3 S आवहु. 4 PS ताव पिहिमि, A ताम पिहिवि. 5 PS गिसुणिवि. 6 A दिण्णउं.
 7 P धरणिदिं, S धरणेदे. 8 P °सेट्ठिहिं corrected to सेट्ठिहिं, S सेट्ठिहे, A सेट्ठिटिहिं. 9 P
 °विणमिहिं, S विणमिहि, A विनामिहिं. 10 PS अण्णे, A अन्ने. 11 PS महि वि न.
 12 PS सइ. 13 P अरिह वि, A अम्हेहिं. 14 S A लेहु. 15 P अवलोयवि, S अवलोइवि.
 16 S अग्गइ, A अत्थक्कु corrected to अगइ सो. 17 S होवि, A होयवि. 18 P हत्थुत्थलिउ.
 19 A ते वि. 20 S तेज्जउ. 21 PS °सेट्ठिहिं. 22. A इक्कु. 23 PS सेट्ठिहिं, A सेट्ठिहिं.

16. 1 P तहि. 2 P अवसरि. 3 From this point onwards upto सहिउ in line
 7 several lines are partly illegible in s. 4 S A तिहुयण. 5 S °वण्णु.
 6 P °संपुण्णउं, S °संपुण्णउ, A °संपन्नउं. 7 A आणइं. 8 PA कण्णउं. 9 P रयणइ,
 s illegible. 10 S मयगल. 11 PS सुवण्णइ. 12 S रुंप्पयं, A रुंप्पियं. 13 A धणइ.
 14 PS अमुलाभरणइ, A अमोलाहरणइ, 15 PS A ढोयइं. 16 PS ताइ. 17 A भडारउं.
 18 PS A अवलोयइं. 19 P सव्वइ. 20 S °समइ. 21 A हत्थिणायरु पत्तउ, S संपत्तउइ.
 22 S जहि. 23 P सेअसे. 24 PS पाविउ, A चाहिउ corrected to पाहिउ. 25 P छुडु छुडु.

[१६] १ वज्र. २ स्वप्नम्.

‘अज्जु पइड्डु^{२६} अणङ्ग-वियारउ^{२७} मइँ पाराविउ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८
इक्खु-रसहो भरियज्जलि जं जे^{३०} धरेँ वसु-हार पवरिसिय^{३१} तं जे^{३३} ॥ ९
तामं चउदिसु लोएं^{३४} छाइउ^{३६} सच्चउ जें जिणु वोर^{३७} पराइउ^{३८} ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिग्गउ^{३९} ‘थाहु’ भणन्तु स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-परियणु ।
भमिउ ति-भामरि दिन्तु मन्दरहो जेम तारायणु ॥ ११

[१७]

वन्देवि^१ पइसारियउ णिहेलणु किउ चलणारविन्दं-पक्खालणु । १
अण्णु वि गोमएण संमज्जणु दिण्ण जलेण धार पुणु चन्दणु । २
पुप्फइ^४ अक्खयाउ वलि^५ दीवा धूव-वास जल-वास^६ पडीवा । ३
कर-पक्खालणु देवि कुमारें ससहर-सण्णिहेण भिज्जारें । ४
अहिणव-इक्खुरसहो^७ भरियज्जलि^८ तावँ सुरेहिँ^{१०} मुक्कु कुसुमज्जलि । ५
साहुक्का^{११} देव-दुन्दुहि-सरु गन्ध-वाउ वसु-वरिसु णिरन्तरु । ६
कञ्चण-रयणहँ^{१२} कोडिउ^{१३} वारह^{१४} पडिय लँक्ख वत्तीसट्टारह^{१५} । ७
अक्खय-दाणु भणेंवि^{१६} सेयंसहो अक्खयतइय णाउँ किउ दिवसहो । ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिमिउ^{१८} भडरउ^{१९} जं जे^{२०} सेयंसें^{२१} अप्पउ भावेंवि^{२२} ।
वन्दिउ रिसह-जिणिन्दु^{२३} सिरें^{२४} स इँ भु व-जुवल्लु चडावेंवि^{२६} ॥ ९

* * * *

इय एत्थं प उ म च रि ए धणञ्जयासिय-स य म्भु ए व-कए ।
‘जिणवर-णिक्खमणं’ इमं वीयं चियं साहियं पवं ॥

26 s पइड्डु. 27 s °वियारौ. 28 P मइ, s सह. 29 P °अंजले, s अंजलि. 30 A जं जि.
31 P s A धरि. 32 P पवरसिय. 33 A तं जें. 34 P s ताव, 35 s लोयं. 36 P s छाविउ.
37 s A वारि. 38 s परायउ. 39 s णिग्गंथाहु, A निग्गउ ढाहु.

17. 1 P s वंदिवि. 2 A चरणारविन्द°. 3 P s अण्ण. 4 P पुप्फइ, s पुप्फइ. 5 P अक्ख-
इयाउ वल, s अक्खइयाउ वल, A अक्खयाउ वलि. 6 A जलवास with फ(?) superscrib-
ed on ज. 7 P s °इक्खुरसहं. 8 P s भरिअंजलि. 9 A अहिणव. 10 s सुरेहि. 11 A साहु-
क्कार. 12 P रयणहिँ. s रयणिहिँ. 13 P कोडीउ. 14 s वारहं. 15 P s अट्टारहं, A अट्टारह
16 s भणिवि. 17 s णाउ. 18 A जिमिउ. 19 A भडारउ. 20 P रंजि, A जं जि. 21 P सेअंसें.
22 s A भाविवि. 23 P रिसहु जिणेंदु. 24 s A सिरि. 25 P सइ भुयजुवल्लु, s सहं भुयजुवल्लु.
26 s चडाविवि. 27 s इत्थ. 28 s °णिक्खवण. 29 s चियं.

[१७] १ श्रीखंडेनार्चनं, पटकूलेन मर्दनम्. २ पुष्पाञ्जलिम् (?). ३ १२५०००००० (?).

[३. तईओ संधि]

तिहुअण^१-गुरु तं गयउरु मेल्लेवि^२ खीण-कसाइउ^३ ।
 गय-सन्तउ विहरन्तउ पुरिमतालु संपाइउ^४ ॥

[१]

५ दीहर-कालचक्र-हएण वरिस-सहासे^५ पुण्णएण ।
 सयडामुह^६-उज्जाण-वणु दुक्कु भडारउ रिसह-जिणु ॥ १
 रम्मं महा जं च पुण्णाय-णाएहि^७ कुसुमिय-लया-वेलि^८-पल्लव-णिहाएहि^९ ॥ २
 कप्पूर-कङ्कोल-एला-लवङ्गेहि^{१०} महु-माहवी-माहुलिङ्गी-विडङ्गेहि^{११} ॥ ३
 मरियल्ल^{१२}-जीरुच्छ^{१३}-कुङ्कुम-कुडङ्गेहि^{१४} णव-तिलय-वडलेहि^{१५} चम्पय-पियङ्गेहि^{१६} ॥ ४
 १० गारङ्ग^{१७}-णगोह-आसत्थ^{१८}-रुक्खेहि^{१९} कङ्केलि-पउमक्ख-रुहुक्ख^{२०}-दक्खेहि^{२१} ॥ ५
 खज्जूरि-जम्बिरि-घण-फणिस-लिम्बेहि^{२२} हरियाल-ढउएहि^{२३} बहु-पुत्तजीवेहि^{२४} ॥ ६
 सत्तच्छया^{२५}ग^{२६}तिथि-दहिवण्ण-णन्दीहि^{२७} मन्दार-कुन्दिन्दु^{२८}-सिन्दूर-सिन्दीहि^{२९} ॥ ७
 वर-पाडली-पोफ्फली-णालिकेरीहि^{३०} करमन्दि-कन्थारि-करिमर-करीरेहि^{३१} ॥ ८
 कणियारि-कणवीर-मालूर-तरलेहि^{३२} सिरिखण्ड-सिरिसामली-साल-सरलेहि^{३३} ॥ ९
 १५ हिन्ताल-तालेहि^{३४} ताली-तमालेहि^{३५} जम्बू-वरम्बेहि^{३६} कञ्चण-कयम्बेहि^{३७} ॥ १०
 भुव-देवदारुहि^{३८} रिट्ठेहि^{३९} चारेहि^{४०} कोसम्म^{४१}-सज्जेहि^{४२} कोरण्ट-कोञ्जेहि^{४३} ॥ ११
 अच्चइय-जूहीहि^{४४} जासवण-मल्लीहि^{४५} केयइए^{४६} जाएहि^{४७} अवरहि मि जाईहि^{४८} ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहि^{४९} दिट्ठउ सुमणिट्ठउ वड-पायउ थिर-थोरउ ।
 २० वण-वणियहे^{५०} सुह-जणियहे^{५१} उप्परि धरिउ व मोरउ ॥ १३

1. 1 SA तिहुयण°. 2 PA भेल्लिवि, S मिल्लिवि. 3 SA °कसायउ. 4 P संपाइयउ, S संपायउ. 5 P °सहासइ, S °सहासइ. 6 A सयडामुहु. 7 S °ण्णायेहि. 8 P °वेली°, illegible. 9 P निहाएहि. 10 A मिरियल्ल°. 11 S जीरुच्छ°. 12 S वडलेहि. 13 P नारंग°. 14 PSA रुक्ख. 15 S °जंवीरे, A °जंवीर. 16 A °फणसनीवेहि. 17 P °ढउएहे. 18 PS °पोत्तजीवेहि. 19 PS for the following few lines only partly legible. 20 A कुंदेद. 21 S °पुफ्फली°. 22 P °नालिकेरीहि. 23 S करमंद°, A करविदि. 24 S °कन्थारि. 25 A जंबु°. 26 S रिट्ठेहि. 27 A चारुहि. 28 A कोसंव°. 29 S कोजेहि, A कुजेहि. 30 A केयइय°. 31 A जाईहि. 32 P अवरहि मि, SA अवरहि मि. 33 PS तहि. 34 A सुनिविट्ठउ with म and णि superscribed respectively above मि and वि. 35 PS °जणियहि. 36 PS उप्परे. 37 PS वि, A व with the sign of short इ added afterwards.

[१] १ गतश्रमः. २ दीर्घकालचक्रहते सति. ३ मधूकः. ४ अतिमुक्कलता. ५ पीपल. ६ निम्बकैः. ७ वनस्त्रियः. ८ पिच्छ.

[२]

तहिँ थाँएवि परमेसरेण
 विसय-सेणुं संचूरियउ
 एक-^५सुक्क-झाणगि-पलित्तहो
 तियगारहो^६ ति-सल्ल फेडन्तहो
 पञ्चिन्दियं-दणु-दणु हरन्तहो
 सत्त-महाभय परिसेसन्तहो
 णवविहु^{१०} वम्भचेरु रक्खन्तहो
 सुइ एयारहङ्ग जाणन्तहो
 तेरसविहु^{११} चारित्तु चरन्तहो
 पण्णारह पमाय वज्जन्तहो
 सत्तारह संजम पालन्तहो

आई-पुराण-महेसरेण ।
 सुक्क-झाणु आऊरियउ ॥ १
 दो-गुण-धरहो दुविह-तव-तत्तहो ॥ २
 चउविह-कम्मिन्धणइ^७ डहन्तहो ३
 छविह-रस-परिचाउ करन्तहो ॥ ४
 अट्ट दुट्ट मय णिण्णासन्तहो^९ ॥ ५
 दसविहु परम-धम्म पालन्तहो ॥ ६
 वारह अणुवेक्खउ चिन्तन्तहो ॥ ७
 चउदसविह-गुणथाणु चडन्तहो^{१४} ॥ ८
 सोलहविह कसाय मुच्चन्तहो ॥ ९
 अट्टारह वि दोस णासन्तहो ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुह-झाणहो गय-माणहो
 धवलुज्जलु तं केवलु

अइपसण्ण^{१५}-मुहयन्दहो ।
 णाणुप्पण्णु^{१६} जिणिन्दहो^{१७} ॥ ११

[३]

साहियं-णियं-सहाव-चरिउ
 थिउ जिणु णिड्डुय-कम्म-रउ
 पुण्ण-पवित्तु पाव-णिण्णासणु
 किसलय-कुसुम-रिद्धि-संपण्णउ^५
 दिणयर-कोडि-पयाव-समुज्जलु
 अण्णेत्तहो^९ ओणामियं^{१०}-मत्था
 अण्णेत्तहो^{१३} तिहुअणु^{१४} धवलन्तउ

चउतीसइसयं-परियरिउ ।
 णं ससहरु णिज्जलहरउ ॥ १
 अण्णुप्पण्णु धवलु सिंहासणु ॥ २
 अण्णेत्तहो^६ असोउ उप्पण्णउ ॥ ३
 अण्णेत्तहो^८ पसण्णु भामण्डलु ॥ ४
 चामरिन्दं थिय चमर-विहत्था^{१३} ॥ ५
 थिउ उदण्डं^{१५} धवल-छत्त-त्तउ ॥ ६

2. 1 P S तहि. 2 P आई, S illegible. 3 P S °सेणु. 4 P आऊरिअउ. 5 A एक. 6 P तियगारहो, S तियगारउ, A तियगावरव. 7 P °कम्मिन्धणइ, S कम्मिन्धणइ. 8 P पंचेदिय. 9 P निन्नासंतहो. 10 P S णवविह. 11 A तेरहविहु. 12 A चारित्तु धुरंतहो. 13 S चोदस, A चउदइह. 14 S चरंतहो. 15 P °पसणु, S °पसणु, A पसंन. 16 P णाणुप्पणु, S णाणुप्पणु, A नाणुप्पणु. 17 जिणेंदहो.

3. 1. P S साहिउ. 2 S जिण. 3 A चउतीसाइसय. S °सा अइसइ, A साइसयं. 4 P अण्णुप्पणु. 5 P °संपण्णउ, S °संपण्णउ, A °संचण्णउ. 6 S अण्णेत्तहो. 7 A उप्पण्णउ. 8 P A अण्णेत्तहो, S अण्णेत्तहो. 9 S अण्णेत्तहि. 10 P उणामिय, S उणामिय. 11 S चामरेंद. 12 S चामरहत्था. 13 P अण्णेत्तह, S अण्णेत्तहि. 14 P तिहुअण, S तिहुअण, A तिहुअण. 15 P उदण्ड.

पउ० चरि० 4

अण्णेत्तहँ^{१६} सुर-दुन्दुहि वज्जइ
दिब्ब^{१७} भास अण्णेत्तहँ^{१८} भासइ

णं पक्खुहणँ महोवहि गज्जइ ॥ ७

अण्णेत्तहँ^{१९} कम्म-रउ पणासइ ॥ ८

कुसुम-वासु अण्णेत्तहँ वासइ ॥ ९

अट्ठ वि पाडिहेर उप्पण्णा

णं थिय पुण्ण-पुञ्ज आसण्णा ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चिन्धइ^{२१}

जसु सिद्धइ^{२२}

पर-समाणुं जसु अप्पउ ।

गह-चक्कहँ^{२४}

तइलोकहँ

सो जे^{२५} देउ परमप्पउ ॥ ११

[४]

१० वारह-जोयण-^१पोढिमउं
चउदिसु चउरुज्जाण-वणु

तिविहु कणय-पायारु पभावित्तं

माणव-थम्भ चयारि परिट्ठिय

चउ गोउरइ^६ हेम-परियरियइ^७

दह धय पउम-मोर-पञ्चाणण

१५ अण्णु वि वत्थ-चक्क-छत्त-द्धय

एक्केक्कए धए^{१२} अहिणव-छायहुं

तं समसरणु परिट्ठिउ जावहिं^{१४}

चलियइ^{१७} आसणाइ^{१८} अहमिन्दहुं^{१९}

मणहरु सव्वु सुवण्णमउं ।

सुर-णिम्मविउं समोसरणु ॥ १

वारह कोट्टा सोलहँ वाविउ ॥ २

कञ्चण-तोरण-णिवह समुट्ठिय ॥ ३

णव णव थूहइ^८ तहिं^९ वित्थरियइ^{१०} ॥ ४

गरुड-मराल-वसह वर-वारण ॥ ५

फरहरन्त अच्चन्तं^{११} समुण्णय ॥ ६

सउ अट्ठोत्तरु चित्त-पडायहुं^{१३} ॥ ७

अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ^{१५} ताविहिं^{१६} ॥ ८

विसहरिन्द-अमरिन्द-णरिन्दहुं^{१९} ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

२० जिण-संपइ

‘किं अच्छहुं^{२२}

जाणावइ

आगच्छहुं^{२३}

सुरवइ सुरवर-विन्दहुं^{२१} ।

जाहुं भडारउं वन्दहुं^{२५} ॥ १०

16 S अण्णेत्तहि. 17 S देव्व. 18 P S अण्णेत्तहिं, A अण्णेत्तहि. 19 S अण्णेत्तह. 20 S पुण्ण. 21 P S चिन्धइ. 22 P S सिद्धइ. 23 P °सम्माणु. 24 S गहचक्कहु, A गयपक्खहँ with चक्क superscribed above पक्ख.° 25 S A जि.

. 4. 1 P पोहिमउं, S पोहिमउ, A पोढिमउं. 2 P सुअण्णमउं, S सव्वसुवन्नमउं. 3 P S णिम्मविय. 4 P पभामिउं, A पभावित्त. 5 A वारह. 6 P गोवरइ, S गोउरइ, A गोयरइ. 7 S °परियरियइ, A पिंजरियइ. 8 A °थूहइ. 9 P S A तहि वित्थरियइ. 10 S पौम°. 11 S A अच्चत्त. 12 P यए, S थए. 13 A चित्तवडायहु. 14 S जावहि, A जाविहिं. 15 A संचल्लइ. 16 A ताविहिं. 17 P S आसणाइ. 18 P S अहमिन्दहं. 19 S °अमरेंद°. 20 P S °णरिंदहं, A °णरिंदहु. 21 P °वन्दहु, S विंदहु. 22 S अच्छहो. 23 A लइ पेच्छहु. 24 P S जाहु. 25 A भडारउं.

[४] १ प्रौढविस्तारः. २ चित्रपताकाः.

[५]

तं णिसुणेंवि^१ पउरामरेंहिं^२
 मणि-रयण-प्पह-रञ्जियइँ
 केहि^५ मि मेस महिस विस कुञ्जर^६
 केहि^९ मि करह वराह तुरङ्गम
 केहि^५ मि सस सारङ्ग पवङ्गम
 केहि^५ मि वग्घ सिंघ गय गण्डा
 केहि मि सुंसुआर^{१३} मच्छोहर
 दस-पयार वर भवण-णिवासियं^{१५}
 बहुविह कप्पामर कोक्कन्तउं^{१८}
 विब्भमं-हाव-भाव-संखोडिहिं

कडय-मउडं-कुण्डल-धरेंहिं^४ ।
 णिय-णिय-जाणइँ सज्जियइँ । १
 केहि मि तच्छं रिच्छं मिग सम्बर॥ २
 केहि^५ मि हंस मउरं^{१०} विहङ्गम॥ ३ ५
 केहि मि रहवर णरवरं^{११} जङ्गम ॥ ४
 केहि^५ मि गरुड कोञ्च कारण्डां ॥ ५
 एमं^{१४} पराइय सयल वि सुरवर ॥ ६
 विन्तरं^{१६} अट्ट पञ्च जोईसियं^{१७} ॥ ७
 ईसाणिन्दुं^{१९} वि आउ तुरन्तउ ॥ ८ १०
 परिमिउं^{२१} चउवीसउच्छर-कोडिहिं^{२२} ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेवि^{२३} वलु कियं-कलयलु चउविह-देव-णिकायहो ।
 धाइय णर कट्टिय-धर^{२५} ^३सुरवर-वल्लह-रायहो ॥ १०

[६]

15

ताव गलिय-दाणोज्जरउं
 जिण-वन्दण-गवणंमणउ
 जोयण-लक्ख-पमाणुं^१ परिट्ठिउ
 उप्परि पेक्खणाइँ^८ पारद्धइँ^९
 उब्भिय धय धूवंतइँ^{११} चिन्धइँ

कण्ण-चमर-हर्यं-महुयरउं ।
 परिवट्ठिउं अइरावणउं ॥ १
 वीयउ मन्दरु णाईं^७ समुट्ठिउ ॥ २
 चामीयर-तोरणइँ^{१०} णिवद्धइँ ॥ ३
 कियंइँ^{१३} वणइँ फल-फुल्ल-समिद्धइँ ॥ ४ २४

5. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 S पवरा.° 3 S मौड. 4 A °धरिहिं. 5 A केहिं मि. 6 S कुंजरा.
 7 P मच्छ.° 8 PS रिच्छ. 9 SA केहिं मि. 10 PS मयूर. 11 S नरउर. 12 P कारंड.
 13 S सुंसुआमार. 14 PS एव. 15 S °णिवासिया. 16 P वेंतर. 17 S जोयसिया.
 18 PS कोकंतउ. 19 P ईसाणंदु, A ईसाणिंदु. 20 PS विब्भव.° 21 A परिमिउं.
 22 PS °कोडिहि. 23 P पेक्खेवि, S पेक्खिवि. 24 PS किउ. 25 P कट्टिअवर, A कट्टियकर.

6. 1 PS °दाणोच्छरउ. 2 P °मय°. 3 A °महुंयरउं. 4 PS परिवट्ठिअ. 5 PA अइरावणउं.
 6 A °माणु. 7 PS णाइ, A नाईं समुट्ठिउं. 8 P पेक्खणाइ, S पेक्खेइ. 9 A पारद्धइ. 10 S
 °तोरणइ णिवद्धइ. 11 P धूवंतहि, S धूयंतहि. 12 S चिंधइ. 13 S कियइ. 14 PS °समिद्धइ.

[५] १ आधाभिः (?), २ ईशानेंद्र आगतः. ३ इंद्रस्य.

[६] १ एरापतिः हस्ती १, मुख १००, मुखे मुखे दन्ताष्टाष्ट, दन्ते दन्ते सरोवर १, सरे सरे कमलिनी २५, कमलिनी कं कमल १२५, कमले कमले पत्र १०८, पत्रे पत्रे अप्सरा एकैका नृत्यं करोति अतिभक्त्या । मुख १००, दन्त ८००, सरोवर ८००, कमलि[नी] २००००, कमल २५०००००, दल २७०००००००, अप्सरा २७००००००००.

पोक्खरिणिउ¹⁵ णव पङ्कय सरवर दीहिय वावि तलाय लयाहर¹⁶ ॥ ५
 तहिं¹⁷ अइरावणें गलगज्जन्तए¹⁸ दीहर-कर-सिक्कार मुअन्तए¹⁹ ॥ ६
 विज्जिज्जन्तु चमर-परिवाडिहिं²⁰ सत्तावीसहिं अच्छर-कोडिहिं ॥ ७
 चडिउ पुरन्दरु मणें परिओसे²¹ जय-मङ्गल-दुन्दुहि-णिग्घोसें ॥ ८
 5 वन्दिण²²-फम्फावयहिं पढन्तेहिं²³ कट्ठियवाल्लहिं²⁴ ढोउ ण दिन्तेहिं²⁵ ॥ ९
 इन्दहो तणिय रिद्धि अवलोएवि²⁶ के वि विसूरिय विमुहा होएवि²⁷ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘मल-धरणइं तव-चरणइं कं दिवुं³⁰ भरहे³¹ करेसहुं³² ।
 जें³³ दुल्लहु जण-वल्लहु इन्दत्तणु पावेसहुं³⁴ ॥ ११

[७]

तामं सुरासुर-वाहणइं² फलइं³ व सग्ग-दुमहो³ तणइं ।
 जिणवर-पुण्ण-वाय-हयइं⁴ हेट्ठासुहइं समागयइं ॥ १
 अवरोप्परु चूरन्त महाइय गिरि-मणुसोत्तरं-सिहर पराइयं ॥ २
 णिय-करे¹⁰ ११ खञ्जेवि भणइं पुरन्दरु ‘उच्चासणं-आरुहणु असुन्दरु ॥ ३
 15 जाइं¹⁵ विउव्वण-सत्तिए¹⁶ हयइं¹⁷ तुरिउं ताइं आमेल्लहु रूअइं¹⁸ ॥ ४
 थिय देवासुर इन्दाएसें सव्वं पडीवा तेण जि वेसें²² ॥ ५
 णाणा-जाण-विमाणेहिं²³ तेत्तहे²⁴ दुक्कु समोसरणे जिणु जेत्तहे ॥ ६
 सयल वि दूरोणाविय-मत्था सयल वि कर-मउलज्जलि-हत्था ॥ ७
 सयल वि जयजयकारु करन्ता सयल वि थोत्त-सयाइं पढन्ता ॥ ८
 20 सयल वि अप्पाणउं दरिसन्ता णामु गोत्तु णिय-णिलउ कहन्ता ॥ ९

15 P पोक्खरिणिउ, A पोक्खरिणिउं. 16 A मणोहर. 17 PS तहि. 18 S गज्जन्तइ. 19 S सुयंत, A सुयंतए. 20 P परिवाडिहि, A परिवाडिहिं. 21 S परितोसिं, A परिओसे. 22 S दुन्दुहि-णिग्घोसिं. 23 S वंदण. 24 P फंफावेहिं, S फंफावेहि. 25 S पढंतिहि. 26 P कट्ठिय-वाल्लहि, S कंठियवाल्लहि. A कट्ठियवाल्लहिं. 27 P न दिंतहिं, S ण दिंतहिं, A न दिंतहिं. 28 PS अवलोयवि. 29 P होयवि, S होइवि. 30 PS दिउ. 31 S भरहु. 32 PS करेसहु. 33 S जि. 34 PS पावेसहु.

7. 1 PS ताव. 2 PS साहणइं, फलइ. 3 S दुम्महो. 4 S हरइं. 5 P णं हेट्ठासुहइं, S णं हेट्ठासुहइ. 6 S अवरोपरु. 7 S महाइया. 8 A मणुसुत्तरं. 9 S पराइया. 10 A करि. 11 S खंजेवि. 12 A भणइं. 13 This half is missing in s. 14 PS उच्चासणु. 15 PS जाइ. 16 PS सत्तिय. 17 PS भूयइं. 18 P तुरियउ, S तुरियउ. 19 P अमेल्लहु, S अमिल्लहु. 20 PS रूयइ. 21 A पुणु with सव्व superscribed. 22 S वेसिं. 23 P विवाणहि, S विमाणहि. 24 P तेत्तिहि, S तेत्तिहिं. 25 P जेत्तहो, S जेत्तिहिं. 26 S दूरे. 27 S जयजयकार. 28 missing in s. 29 P सयाइ. 30 A अप्पाणउं.

२ सौधमेन्द्रः, ३ कं दिवसं भविष्यति. ४ भरतक्षेत्रे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहि^{३१} वेल्^{३२}ए सुर-मेल^{३३}ए तेय^{३४}-पिण्डु जिणु छज्जइ ।
गयणङ्गणें तारायणें छण-मयलञ्छणु णज्जइ ॥ १०

[८]

सुर-करि-खन्धुत्तिणएणें बहु-रोमञ्चुभिण्णएणें ।
सप्परिवारें सुन्दरें थुइ आढत्त पुरन्दरें ॥ १
'जय अजरामर-पुर-परमेसर जय जिण आइ पुराण महेसर ॥ २
जय दय^१-धम्म-रयण-रयणायर जय अण्णाण-तमोह-दिवायर ॥ ३
जय ससि भव-कुमुय^२-पडिवोहण जय कल्लाण-गाण-गुण-रोहण ॥ ४
जय सुरगुरु तइलोक्क-पियामह जय संसार-महाडइ-हुयवह^५ ॥ ५
जय वम्मह-णिम्महण मह्हाउस जय कलि-कोह-हुआसणें पाउस ॥ ६
जय कसायघण-पलयसमीरण जय माणइरि-पुरन्दरपहरण ॥ ७
जय इन्दिय-गयउलें पञ्चाणण जय तिहुअण^८-सिरि-रामालिङ्गण ॥ ८
जय कम्मारि-मडप्पर-भञ्जण जय णिक्कल णिरवेक्ख णिरञ्जण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तुह सासणु दुह-णासणु एवहि^{१०} उण्णइ चडियउ ।
जे^{१२} होन्तेण^{१३} पवहन्तेण^{१४} जगु संसारें ण पडियउ' ॥ १०

[९]

तं वलु तं देवागमणु सो जिणवरु तं समसरणु ।
पेक्खेवि^१ उव्वणें अवयरिउ जाउ महन्तउ अच्छरिउ ॥ १
पट्ठेणें पुरिमतालें जो राणउं रिसहसेणु णामेण पहाणउं ॥ २
सो देवागमु णिएवि पहासिउ 'को सयडामुह-वणे^{११} आवासिउं ॥ ३
कासु एउ एवडु पहुत्तणु जेण विमाणहि^{१३} णवइ^{१४} णहङ्गणु' ॥ ४

31 P S तहि. 32 P केवलए, S वेल्इ. 33 P S 'मेलइ. 34 A तिय.

8. 1 P °खंधुत्तिणएण, S °खंधुत्तिणएण, A °खंधुत्तिणएण. 2 P °भिण्णएण, S °तिण्णएण.
3 P S सप्परिवारें, A सप्परिवारिं. 4 S दढ.° 5 S भवकुमुय°, A कुमुयभव°. 6 S °हुया वह.
7 A °गयउल.° 8 S A °तिहुयण°. 9 P निक्कल निरवेक्ख निरंजन. 10 P S एमहि. 11 S उण्णइं.
12 A जिं. 13 P हुंतएण, S होंतएण. 14 P S पवहंतएण. 15 S A संसारि.

9. 1 A तं जि. 2 A समोसरणु. 3 P पिक्खिवि, A पेक्खिवि. 4 S उव्वणि. 5 P अवयरिअउं,
S अवयरियउ. 6 P अच्छरियउं, S अच्छरियउ. 7 A पुरिमतालि. 8 P A राणउं. 9 P S विसहसेणु.
10 P A पहाणउं. 11 S वणि. 12 A अवासिउं. 13 S विमाणहि. 14 A नमइं.

[८] १ महोत्कट (A gloss महाउत्कट). २ मानपर्वतभञ्जने वज्रः.

[९] १ प्रभाषितवान्.

तं गिसुणेवि केण^{१५} अप्फालिउ^{१६} 'एम^{१७} देव मइ^{१८} सव्वु^{१९} णिहालिउ ॥ ५
 भरहेसरहो वप्पु जो सुव्वइ^{२०} महि-वल्लहु भणेवि जो^{२१} थुव्वइ ॥ ६
 केवल-णाणु तासु उप्पण्णउं^{२२} अट्ट-महागुणं^{२३} हि-संपण्णउं^{२४} ॥ ७
 तं गिसुणेवि मरहं मेळिउ स-वल्लु स-वन्धुवग्गु संचलिउ ॥ ८
 ५ तं समसरणु पइहु तुरन्तउ 'जय देवाहिदेव' पभणन्तउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेए^{२६} तेण पइसन्तेण^{२७} सुरहं मि विव्वभमु^{२८} लाइउ^{२९} ।
 'ए^{३१} वेसेण उहेसेण^{३३} किं मयरद्धउ आइउं' ॥ १०

[१०]

१० पेक्खेवि^१ तं देवागमणु सो जिणुं तं जि समोसरणु ।
 भव^३-भय-सएहिं^४ समल्लइउं^५ 'रिसहसेणु पहु पव्वइउ ॥ १
 तेण समाणु परम गम्भेसर दिक्खेहं^७ ठियं चउरासी णरवरं ॥ २
 चउ-कल्लण-विहइ^८ सणाहहो गणहर ते जि हूअं^९ जग-णाहहो ॥ ३
 अवर वि जे^{११} जे^{१२} भावें लइया चउरासी सहास पव्वइया ॥ ४
 १५ एयारह-गुणठाण-समिद्धं^{१३} तिणिण लक्ख सावयं^{१४} हुं पसिद्धं^{१५} हुं ॥ ५
 अज्जिय-गणहो सल्लु के^{१७} वुज्झिय देव वि दुक्कियं^{१८} कम्म-मल्लज्झिय ॥ ६
 थियं^{२०} चउपासैं परम-जिणिन्दहो णं तारा-गहं^{२१} पुणिम-चन्दहो ॥ ७
 वइरइं^{२४} परिसेसवि थियं वणयं^{२५} महिस तुरङ्गम केसरि कुञ्जर^{२६} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

२० अहि णउलं वि थिय सयल वि एक्कहिं^{३०} उवसम-भावैण ।
 किय-सेवहो पुरएवहो केवल-णाण-पहावैण ॥ ९

15 A केण वि. 16 S अप्फालिउ. 17 A एउ. 18 S मइ. 19 A सयलु. 20 PS वुचइ, A सव्वइ.
 21 S सइ थुव्वइ, P संथुव्वइ. 22 PA उप्पण्णउं. 23 P गुणद्धि, S गुणद्धि. 24 PA संपण्णउं.
 25 S देवाहिदेव. 26 P तेए, S तेयं, A तेए. 27 S पइसन्तेण. 28 A सुरहंमि. 29 A विव्वभ.
 30 P लाइयउ, S लायउ. 31 P ए. 32 PS वेसें. 33 PS उहेसि. 34 S आयउ.

10. 1 S पेक्खेवि. 2 A जिणवह. 3 PS भवभव, A भवभवभय. 4 P °सहिएहिं, S सएहि.
 5 S समल्लइ, A लइउ. 6 PS दिक्खह. 7 PS ठिय. 8 S णरवहर. 9 S °विहइ. 10 A हूव.
 11 S जे. 12 PS जे. 13 P समिद्धइ, S समिद्धइ. 14 P सावयहु, S सावयहं. 15 P पसिद्धइ, S पसिद्धहं. 16 P गणहं, S गणह. 17 SA किं. 18 P दुक्किय. 19 PS °कल्लज्झिय.
 20 PS ठिय. 21 A चउपासहिं. 22 ठाह corrected to गह. 23 A °इन्दहो. 24 PS वइरइ.
 25 S परिसेसिय, A परिहरेवि. 26 P थिय. 27 S वणयरा. 28 S कुंजरा, A कुंजरः. 29 S णिउल. 30 S एक्कहि. 31 S पुरदेवहो.

२ कथितः (A कहिउ). ३ समस्तम्. ४ प्रातिहार्याष्टगुणाश्च ऋद्धयश्च. ५ तस्य तेजसा.

[१०] १ वृषभसेनः जिनपुत्रः.

[११]

ताम^१ विणिगय दिव्व सुणि
 वन्ध^३-विमोक्ख-कालवल^५इं
 पुगल^६-जीवाजीव-पउत्तिउ
 संजम-णियम^८-लेस-वय-दाण^९इं
 सम्मदंसण^{११}-णाण-चरित्त^{१२}इं
 णव पयत्थ सज्झाय-ज्झाण^{१४}इं
 सायर-पल्ल^{१६}-पुव्व-कोडीयउं
 काल^{१९}इं खेत्त-भाव-परदव्व^{२०}इं
 णरय-तिरय-मणुअत्त^{२३}-सुरत्त^{२४}इं
 तिथयरत्तणा^{२६}इं इन्दत्त^{२७}इं

कहइ तिलोअहो परम-मुणि ।
 धम्माहम्म-महाफल^५इं ॥ १
 आसव-संवर-णिज्जर^७-गुत्तिउ ॥ २
 तव-सीलोववास-गुणठाण^{१०}इं ॥ ३
 सग्ग-मोक्ख-संसार-णिमि^{१३}त्तइं ॥ ४
 सुर-णर-उच्छेहाउं-पमाण^{१५}इं ॥ ५
 लोयविहाय-कम्मपयडीयउं ॥ ६
 वारह अङ्ग^{२१}इं चउदह पुव्व^{२२}इं ॥ ७
 कुलयर^{२४}-हलहर-चक्करत्त^{२५}इं ॥ ८
 सिद्धत्तणइ मि कहइ समत्त^{२७}इं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

किं वहुवैण^{३०} आलावैण
 णउ एक्कु वि तिल-मेत्तु^{३१} वि

तिहुअणें सयलें गेविट्टुउ ।
 तं जि जिणेण ण दिट्टुउ ॥ १०

[१२]

धम्मक्खाणु सयलु सुणेंवि
 भव-भव-भय^१-सय-गय-मणहो
 केण^४ वि पञ्चाणुव्वय लइया
 केहि^५ मि गुणवयाइ अणुसरियइं
 मउणाणत्थमियइं अवरक्कहिं

चञ्चलु जीविउं मणें मुणेंवि ।
 उवसमु जाउ सव्व^५-जणहो ॥ १
 लोउं करेवि के वि पव्वइया ॥ २
 केहि^६ मि सिक्खावयइं पधरियइं ॥ ३
 अण्णेंहिं किय णिवित्ति अण्णेक्कहिं ॥ ४

11. 1 P तव, S ताव. 2 SA तिलोयहो. 3 A वंधइ corrected to वंधवि. 4 PS °वलइ. 5 S °फलइ. 6 P पोगल. 7 P °निज्जर. 8 P °नियम. 9 PS °दाणइ. 10 P °गुणठाणइ, S °गुणठाणइ. 11 P सम्मदंसण. 12 PS °चरित्तइ. 13 P °णिमित्तइ, S °णिमित्तइ. 14 A सज्झायाज्ञाणइ. 15 PS °उच्छेआउं. 16 P °पल्लव. 17 S °कोडीउ. 18 P °पयडीअउ, A °पइडीअउ. 19 PSA कालइ. 20 S परदव्वइ, A वरदव्वइ. 21 PSA अंगइ. 22 A पुव्वइ. 23 SA °मणुयत्त. 24 S कुलहर. 25 PS तिथयरत्तणाइ. 26 A इंदत्तइ. 27 S कह. 28 PS वहुएण. 29 S तिहुयणि, A तिहुयणे. 30 A सयलि. 31 S °मित्तु.

12. 1 S धम्मक्खाणु. 2 S जीविउ मणि, A जीवल्लोउ. 3 P S भवभय°, A भवभवभय with the marks of deletion over the first two letters. 4 PS सव्वहो. 5 A केहिं जि. 6 A केहिं मि. 7 P अणुसरियइं, S अणुसरियइ. 8 P °णत्थमि-अइ, S °णत्थमियइ, A °णत्थमियइं. 9 P अण्णेक्कहिं, S अण्णेक्कहिं. 10 P अण्णेहि, A अन्नहिं.

[११] १ त्रिलोकस्य जीवानां धर्माख्यानं कथयति. २ अवलोकितः. ३ यच्च कश्चित् तज्ज्ञास्ति.

[१२] १ लोचं कृत्वा.

जो जं मग्गइ तं तहों देइ^{११} हत्थु भडारउं^{१२} णउ खञ्जेइ^{१३} ॥ ५
 अमर वि गय सम्मत्तु लएप्पिणु^{१४} णियं णिय-लियं-वाहणहैं^{१५} चडेप्पिणुं^{१६} ॥ ६
 जिणं^{१७} धवलहों^{१८} वि धवलु सिंहासणु^{१९} पण्णारसं^{२०} विसट्ट-थेरासंणु ॥ ७
 उब्भिय सेय छत्तं^{२१} सिय-चामरु दिव भासं^{२२} भामण्डलुं^{२३} सेहरु ॥ ८

५

॥ घत्ता ॥

तिहुअणं^{२४} पहु हय-वम्महु केवल-किरणं^{२५} दिवायरु ।
 तहों^{२६} थाणहों उज्जाणहों गउ तं गङ्गा-सायरु ॥ ९

[१३]

तहिं अवसरें भरहेसरहों सयल-पुहइं^{२७} परमेसरहों ।
 १० पर-चक्केहिं^{२८} मि णविय कम जाय रिद्धि सुर-रिद्धि-सम ॥ १
 मालूर-पवर-पीवर-थणाहं छणवइ सहास वरङ्गणाहं ॥ २
 तहों दह-पञ्चासउ गन्दणाहुं^{२९} चउरासी लक्खइं^{३०} सन्दणाहुं ॥ ३
 चउरासी लक्खइं गयवराहुं^{३१} अट्टारह कोडिउ हयवराहुं ॥ ४
 कोडीउ तिणिण वर-धेणुवाहं^{३२} वत्तीस सहासं^{३३} णराहिवाहं ॥ ५
 १५ वत्तीस सहासइं^{३४} मण्डलाहुं कम्मन्ते कोडि पवहइ हलाहुं^{३५} ॥ ६
 णव णिहियउ रयणइं^{३६} सत्त सत्त छक्खण्ड इ मेइणि एक-छत्तं^{३७} ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिह वप्पेण माहप्पेण लइउं^{३८} णाणु तं केवलु ।
 तिह पुत्तेण जुज्झन्तेण स इं भुं य-वल्लेणं^{३९} महीयलु ॥ ८

*

11 A देइं. 12 A भडारउं. 13 P खंजेइं. 14 A सम्मत्तइं. 15 A लएविण, A लेविण.
 16 A °नियवाहणहि. 17 P A चडेविणु. 18 S जिणु. 19 P S धवलो. 20 A पण्णारह.
 21 P S छत्तु. 22 A भासु. 23 P S भामण्डल. 24 S A तिहुयण. 25 P S °णाण.°
 26 A तथहो.

13. 1 P तहि, S तहे. 2 A °पिहिवि.° 3 A पारक्केहिं. 4 A दस पंचासउ त्तहो. 5 P
 णंदणहं, S णंदणाहं, A णंदणाहु. 6 S A लक्खइ. 7 P S रहवराहं. 8 A चउसी. 9 P S लक्खइ.
 10 P S गयवराहं, A गइवराहुं. 11 P S हयवराहं. 12 A °धेणुआहं. 13 P सहासइ णरवराहं,
 S सहासइं णरवराहं. 14 P सहासइ, A सहस वसि. 15 S मंडलाहु, A मंडलाहं. 16 P S
 कम्मन्ति. 17 S A हलाहं. 18 P णिहियइ, S णिहिअइ. 19 S रयणइ. 20 A छक्खंडइ.
 21 P एकच्छत्त, S एकच्छत्त, A एयच्छत्त. 22 P S महप्पेण. 23 S लयउ. 24 P सयंभुव.°
 25 P S °वल्लिण.

२ निर्गतः. ३ कमलानि. ४ पद्मासनः (?).

[१३] १ बिल्वफलवत्.

[४. चउत्थो संधि]

सट्टिहुँ^१ वरिस-सहासंहिं^२ पुंण-जयासंहिं^३ भरहु अउंज्झ पईसरइ ।
णव-णिसियर-धारउ^४ कलह-पियारउ चक्क-रयणु ण पईसरइ ॥ १

[१]

पईसरइ ण पट्टणें चक्क-रयणु जिह अबुहब्भन्तरें सुकइ-वयणु ॥ १ ५
जिह वम्भयारि-मुहें काम-सत्थु जिह गोड्डुङ्गणें मणि-रयण-वत्थु ॥ २
जिह वारि-णिवन्धणें हत्थि-जूहु जिह दुज्जण-जणें^{१३} सज्जण-समूहु ॥ ३
जिह किविण-णिहेलणें^{१४} पणइ-विन्दु जिह बहुल-पक्खें खँय-दिवस-चन्दु ॥ ४
जिह कामिणि-जणु माणुसे^{१६} अद्वे जिह सम्मदंसणु^{१७} दूर-भवे ॥ ५
जिह महुअरि-कुलु दुग्गन्धे^{१८} रणें जिह गुरु-गरहिउ अण्णाण-कणें ॥ ६ १०
जिह परम-सोक्खु संसार-धम्मं जिह जीव-दया-वरु पाव-कम्मं ॥ ७
पढम-विहत्तिहे^{२०} तत्पुरिसु जेम ण पईसरइ उज्झहे^{२१} चक्कु तेम ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेवि^{२३} थक्कन्तउं^{२४} विग्घु करन्तउ णरवइ वेहाविद्धउ ।
'कहहुं मन्ति-सामन्तहो जय-जस-मन्तहो किं महु को वि असिद्धउ' ॥ ९ १५

[२]

तं णिसुणेंवि^१ मन्तिहिं^२ वुत्तु एमं जं चिन्तहिं^४ तं तं सिद्धु देव ॥ १
छक्खण्ड वसुन्धरि णव णिहाण चउदह-विहेहिं^५ रयणेंहिं^६ समाण ॥ २

1. 1 s सट्टिहु, A सट्टिहिं. 2 A °सहासहं. 3 s °जयासहि, A जयासहं. 4 P s अवज्झ. 5 A नवरि. 6 P णिसियर, ° A निसियअसि. 7 P पईसरइ, A पईसरइ. 8 A अबुहब्भन्तरि. 9 P वंभायारि. 10 s गोडंगणे. 11 P s मणे. 12 P °णेवंधणि, s °णिवंधणि. 13 s °जणि. 14 A वेदु. 15 P °दिवसि. 16 P s माणुस. 17 P सम्मदंसणु. 18 P s दूरे. 19 s महुयर, ° A महुयारि. 20 P s दुग्गंध. 21 A सुक्खु. 22 P संसारे. 23 s धम्मं. 24 P जह. 25 A जीवदयक्खरु. 26 s °विहत्तिहिं. 27 s उज्झहि. 28 s पिक्खि, A पेच्छेवि. 29 s थक्कउ. 30 s कहहु. 31 A जयरसवंतहो.

2. 1 s णिसुणिवि. 2 s मन्तिहि. 3 P एम corrected to एव, s एव. 4 s चित्तिहिं, A जोयहि. 5 s °विहेहि. 6 P रयणहिं, s रयणहि.

[१] १ पूर्णा यशेन (?) आशा वाञ्छा वा यस्य, येषु वा. २ याचकसमूहः सज्जनाश्च. ३ क्षयदिवसः अमावास्या तत्र. ४ कथितं धर्मोपदेशं (A गुरुकथितः). ५ प्रथमविभक्तौ यथा तत्पुरुषसमासः. ६ कोपातुरो जातः.

पउ० चरि० ५

णवणवइ सहास मंहागराहुं^७ वत्तीस सहास देसन्तराहुं^८ ॥ ३
 अवराइ^९ मि सिद्धइ^{१०} जाइ^{११} जाइ^{१२} को लक्खेवि^{१३} सकइ ताइ ताइ ॥ ४
 पर एकु^{१४} ण सिज्झइ साहिमाणु सय-पञ्च-सवाय-धणु-प्पमाणु ॥ ५
 तिथङ्कर-णन्दणु तुह कणिहु^{१५} अट्ठाणवइहिं^{१६} भाइहिं वरिहु ॥ ६
 ५ पोअण^{१७}-परमेसरु चरम-देहु अखलिय-मरहु^{१८} जयलच्छि-गेहु ॥ ७
 दुवार-वइरि-वीरन्त-कालु णामेण वाहुवलि बल-विसालु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सीहु जेम पक्खरियउ खन्तिँ धरियउ^{१९} जइ सो कह वि वियइइ ।
 तो सहुँ^{२०} खन्धावारें एक-पहारें पइं मि देव दलवइइ ॥ ९

102

[३]

तं वयणु सुणेंवि दट्ठाहरेण भरहण भरह-परमेसरेण ॥ १
 पट्ठविय महन्ता तुरिय तासु 'बुच्चइ करे^१ केर णराहिवासु ॥ २
 जइ णउ पडिबणु कयावि^३ एम ता तेम करहु महु भिडइ जेम' ॥ ३
 सिक्खविय^४ महन्ता गय तुरन्त णिविसद्धे पोयण-णयर पत्त ॥ ४
 15 पुज्जेवि^७ पुच्छिय^८ 'आगमणु काइ' तेहि^{१०} मि कहियइं वयणाइं ताइ ॥ ५
 'को तुहुं^{११} को भरहु^{१२} भेउ को^{१५} वि पुहवीसरु दीसइ गंमि तो वि ॥ ६
 जिह भायर अट्ठाणवइ इयर जीवन्ति करेवि^{१८} तहो^{१९} तणिय केरा ॥ ७
 तिह तुहुं^{२०} मि मडप्फेरु परिहरेवि जिउ रायहो केरी केर लेवि^{२२} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

20 तं णिसुणेंवि^{२३} भय-भीसें वाहुवलीसें भरह-दूअ णिब्भच्छिय ।
 'एक केर वप्पिकी^{२५} पिहिमि^{२६} गुरुकी^{२७} अवर केर^{२८} णं पडिच्छिय' ॥ ९

7 A णववइ. 8 PS महागराहु, A महागराहं. 9 PS देसन्तराहु, A देसन्तराहं. 10 P अवराइ वि, A अवराइ मि. 11 PS सिद्धइ. 12 A जाइ. 13 A लक्खि. 14 A इक्क. 15 S णवइहि भाइहि. 16 SA पोयण. 17 S °मरइ. 18 PS °वीरत्तकालु. 19 P धरिअउं. 20 PS कह व. 21 PS सहु. 22 P पक्क. 23 P पइं वि, S पइ वि, A पइं मि.

3. 1 PA करि. 2 A कयाइ. 3 P सिक्खविय. 4 S तुरंतु, A तुरंता. 5 S णिविसद्धे, A निमिसद्धि. 6 S पत्त. 7 S पुज्जिवि. 8 P पुच्छिअ, A पुच्छिउ. 9 S आगणु. 10 A तेहिमि. 11 P कहियइं, S कहियइ. 12 SA वयणाइ. 13 SA तुहु. 14 PA न, S त. 15 PS किं पि. 16 A पिहिवीसरु. 17 P तो वि गंमि, S तो विं गंमि. 18 S करिवि. 19 S तहु. 20 PA तुहुं. 21 A मडप्फ. 22 S करेवि. 23 S णिसुणि. 24 P णिब्भच्छिअ, S णिब्भच्छिया. 25 P वप्पिकी. 26 A जिहिमि. 27 A गुरुकीं. 28 A के. 29 S पडिच्छिआ, P पडिच्छिअ, A परियच्छिय.

[२] १ महा-आगर=धातृपतिस्थान. २ विघटते.

[३] १ भयस्यापि भीष्मेण. २ न परिज्ञाता.

[४]

पवसन्ते^१ परम-जिणेसरेण जं किं^२ पि विहज्जेवि^३ दिण्णु तेण ॥ १
 तं अम्हहुं^४ सासणु सुहं-णिहाणुं किउ विप्पिउ णउ केण वि समाणु ॥ २
 सो पिहिमिहं^५ हंउ पोयणहो सामि णउ देमि^६ ण लेमि ण पासु जामि ॥ ३
 दिट्ठेण तेण किं^७ कवणु कज्जु किं तासु पसायं करमि रज्जु ॥ ४
 किं तहो^८ वलेण हंउ दुण्णिवारु किं तहो वलेण महुं पुरिसयारु ॥ ५
 किं तहो वलेण पाइक-लोउ किं तहो वलेण सम्पर्य-विट्ठोउ^९ ॥ ६
 जं गज्जिउ वाहुवलीसरेण पोयण-पुरवर-परमेसरेण ॥ ७
 तं कोवाणलं^{१०} पजलन्तएहिं^{११} णिब्भच्छिउ^{१२} भरह-महन्तएहिं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

10

‘जइ वि तुज्जु इमु मण्डलु बहु-चिन्तिय-फलु आसि समप्पिउ वप्पे ।
 गामु सीमु खल्लु खेत्तुं वि सरिसव-मेत्तुं वि तो वि णाहिं विणु कप्पे’ ॥ ९

[५]

तं वयणु सुणेवि पलम्ब-वाहु णं चन्दाइच्चहुं कुविउ राहु ॥ १
 ‘कहो^२ तणउं रज्जु कहो तणउ भरहुं जं जाणहुं तं महु मिलेवि^३ करहु ॥ २
 सो एक्के चक्के वहइ गव्वु किर वसिकिउ महुं महिवीदु सव्वु ॥ ३
 णउ जाणइ होसइ केम कज्जु कहो पासिउ णीसावणुं रज्जु ॥ ४
 परियलइ जेण तहो तणउ दप्पु तं तेहउ कलए देमि कप्पु ॥ ५
 वावल-भल-कणिय-करालु मुगगर-मुसुण्ढि-पट्टिस-विसालु^६ ॥ ६
 तं सुणेवि^७ महन्ता गय तुरन्त णिविसिद्धे भरहहो पासु पत्त ॥ ७

4. 1 P पवसन्ते. 2 A किंवि. 3 PS विहंजिवि. 4 A दिन्न. 5 PS अम्हहु, A अम्हह. 6 P सुहनिहाणु, A साहिमाणु corrected to सुहमाणु. 7 S पिहिमिहि, A पिहिविहे. 8 PS हउ. 9 PS लेमि ण देमि. 10 P किरि. 11 S पसायं. 12 S तहु. 13 S हउ. 14 P महुं. 15 S सापय. 16 P कोवानल. 17 S पजलन्तएहि. 18 P णिब्भच्छिउ. 19 PS इमु. 20 PS चित्तिउ. 21 PS गामसीम. 22 A वल्लु. 23 S खेत्त. 24 P मेत्तु, S मित्तु. 25 S णहिं.

5. 1 PS चन्दाइच्चहु, A चन्दाच्चहं. 2 PS कहु. 3 S तणउ, A तणउं. 4 P कहु, A कहा. 5 A भरहुं. 6 A जाणहो. 7 S लेवि. 8 S एक्के. 9 A चक्क वहइ. 10 S मइ. 11 A महि. 12 A जाणइ. 13 S मीसावणु. 14 PS परगलइ. 15 S करोलु. 16 P मोगगर. 17 PS मुसुण्ढि. 18 A पट्टिम. 19 PS सुणिवि. 20 PS णिविसिद्धे, A णिविसिद्धिं.

[४] १ (also A) प्रवज्जता. २ सदशम्. ३ भरतः. ४ विना दण्डेन.

[५] १ द्वितीय-प्रभुरहितम्.

जं जेम चविउ तं कहिउ तेम 'पइ^{३१} तिण-सरिसो वि णं गणंइ देव ॥ ८
॥ घत्ता ॥

ण करइ केर तुहारी रिउं^{२४} खय-कारी णिभउ माणें मेहाइउ ।
^{२५} मेइणि-रवणु समुड्डेवि^{२६} रण-पिडुं^{२७} मण्डेवि जुज्झ-संजुं^{२८} थिउ दाइउ' ॥ ९

५ [६]

तं णिसुणेंवि^१ झत्ति पलित्तुं राउ णं जलणु जाल-माला-सहाउ ॥ १
देवाविउ लहु सण्णाह-तूरु सण्णज्झइ सरहसु सुहउ-सूरु ॥ २
आऊरिउं वलु चउरहु ताम अट्टारह अक्खोहणिउं जाम ॥ ३
परिचिन्तिय णव णिहि संचलन्ति जे^५ सन्दण-वेसें परिभमन्ति ॥ ४
^{१०} महाकालु कालु माणवउ पण्डु पउमक्खु सङ्खु पिङ्गलु पचण्डु ॥ ५
णइसप्पु रयणु णव णिहिउ एय णं थिय बहु-भार्यहिं पुण्ण-भेय ॥ ६
णव-जोयणाइं तुङ्गत्तणेण वारह सप्पासङ्गत्तणेण ॥ ७
अट्ठोयर गम्भीरत्तणेण सहुं जक्ख-सहासें रक्खणेण ॥ ८
कों वि वत्थंइ^{१०} कों वि भोयणंइ^{११} देइ^{१२} कों वि रयणंइ^{१३} कों वि पहरणंइ^{१४} णेइ^{१५} ॥ ९
^{१६} कों वि हर्यं गय कों वि ओसंहिउ धरंइ^{१६} विण्णाणाहरणंहुं को वि हरंइ^{१७} ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

चम्म-चक्क-सेणावइ हय-गय-गहवइ छत्त-दण्ड-णेमिस्सियं ।
कागणि-मणि-त्थंवइ थिय खग्ग-पुरोहिय ते वि चउदह चिन्तियं ॥ ११

[७]

^{२०} गउ भरहु पयाणउ देवि जाम हेरिण्हिं^{२१} कणिट्ठहो कहिउ ताम ॥ १
'सहसा णीसरु सण्णहंवि देव दीसइ पडिक्खु समुड्डु जेम' ॥ २

21 P सइ. 22 P न. 23 A गणइ. 24 A रिरिउ. 25 P स मेयणिरयणु. 26 A संमंडेवि
27 S °पडु, A °पिडु. 28 A मंडिवि. 29 S °सज्जि, A °सज्जु. 30 S दायउ.

6. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 P पलित्त. 3 P आऊरइ, S आऊरिइ, A आओरिउ. 4 A अक्खोहणिउं. 5 P S जं. 6 P भाणव सपंडु, S भाणव सपिंडु, A भाणवउ पंडु with स superscribed above उ. 7 P पिङ्गल. 8 P S °भायहि. 9 P तुंगत्तणेण. 10 S वत्थइ. 11 P S भोयणइ. 12 P देवि. 13 P S पहरणइ. 14 P S देइ. 15 S उसहिउ. 16 S धरइ. 17 P S °णाहरणहं. 18 P हरइ, A भरइ. 19 S णेमिस्सिया. 20 P थवइ स्थिय, S थचइ स्थिय A थवइ थिय. 21 P °पुरोहिय, S °पुरोहिया. 22 S चिन्तिया.

7. 1 S पयं × णै, A पयाणउ. 2 S हिरिण्हि, A हेरियहिं. 3 S कणिट्ठहो. 4 P सण्णहिवि.

२ महादत्तः, मानगिरीत्यर्थः. ३ प्रगुणः.

[६] १ हतरोगाः ओषधयः. २ स्थापयति प्रयच्छति वा. ३ गृहपतिः. ४ स्थपति.

तं सुणेवि^१ स-रोसु पलम्ब-वाहु^६
 पडु^७ पडह समाहय दिण्णं सङ्ख^८
 किउ कलयलु लइयइ^९ पहरणाइ^{१०}
 णीसरिउ^{११} सत्त सङ्खोहणीउ^{१२}
 भरहेसर-वाहुवली वि ते वि
 हय हयहुं महा-गय^{१३} गयवराहुं^{१४}

सण्णज्झइ पोयण-णयर-णाहु ॥ ३।
 धय^{१०} दण्ड छत्त उम्भिय असङ्ख ॥ ४
 कर-पहर^{११}-पयइइ^{१२} वाहणाइ^{१३} ॥ ५
 एक्कए^{१४} सेण्णए^{१५} अक्खोहणीउ ॥ ६
 आसण्णइ^{१६} दुक्कइ^{१७} वलइ^{१८} वे वि ७
 सवडंमुह^{१९} धय^{२०} धयवडहुं^{२१} देवि ॥ ८
 भड^{२२} भडहुं^{२३} महा-रह रहवराहुं^{२४} ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

देवासुर-वल-सरिसइ^{३१}
 एकमेक कोकन्तइ^{३२}

वड्डिय-हरिसइ^{३३}
 रणे हकन्तइ^{३४}

कञ्चुय-कवय-विसइइ^{३५} ।
 उभय-वलइ^{३६} अम्भिइइ^{३७} ॥ १० 10

[८]

अम्भिइइ^{३८} वड्डिय-कलयलाइ^{३९}
 वाहिय-रह-चोइय-वारणाइ^{४०}
 लुअ^{४१}-जुण्ण-जोत्त-खण्डिय-धुराइ^{४२}
 णिवड्डिय-भुअ^{४३}-पाडिय-सिराइ^{४४}
 गय-दन्त-छोह^{४५}-भिण्णुभडाइ^{४६}
 पडिहय-विणिवाइय-गयघडाइ^{४७}
 मुसुमूरिय^{४८}-चूरिय-रहवराइ^{४९}

भरहेसर-वाहुवली-वलाइ^{५०} ॥ १
 अणवरयामेलिय^{५१}-पहरणाइ^{५२} ॥ २
 दारिय-णियम्ब-कप्पिय-उराइ^{५३} ॥ ३
 धुय^{५४}-खन्ध-कवन्ध-पणच्चिराइ^{५५} ॥ ४
 उच्चाइय-पडिपेलिय^{५६}-भडाइ^{५७} ॥ ५
 अच्छोडिय-मोडिय-धयवडाइ^{५८} ॥ ६
 दलवड्डिय-लोडिय-हयवराइ^{५९} ॥ ७

5 PS सुणेवि. 6 S पलंवाहो. 7 PS दु. 8 P दिन्न. 9 P संख. 10 AP धयच्छत्त-
 दंड. 11 S लइयइ, A लइयइ. 12 S पहरणाइ. 13 A °पहय°. 14 PS °पयइइ.
 15 P साहणाइ, S साहणाइ. 16 P नीसरिउ, A नीसरिउ. 17 A संखोहणीहिं. 18 S
 एकाइसेण, A एकाएसेण. 19 P संखोहणीउ, A अक्खोहणीए. 20 PS आसण्णइ. 21 S
 दुक्कइ. 22 PS वलइ. 23 S सवडंमुह. 24 P घय. 25 PS धयवडहु. 26 PS हयहं. 27
 S समागय. 28 PS गयवराहं. 29 P भडहं, S भडह, A भडहु. 30 PS रहवराहं. 31 S
 °हरिसइ. 32 PS °विसइइ. 33 P कोकंतइ, S कोकंतइ, A कुकंतइ. 34 PS रोकंतइ. 35 S
 °वलइ. 36 PS अम्भिइइ.

8. 1 PS अम्भिइइ. 2 PS °वाहुवलीसराइ, A °वाहुवलीवलाइ. 3 PS °वाहणाइ.
 4 S °मिलिय. 5 PS लुय. 6 P जलु, S जणु. 7 S जुत्त. 8 S उराइ. 9 SA भुय. 10 PS
 धुयखंभ°, A धयवद्ध corrected from धुय°. 11 S °पणहिराइ. 12 P भिन्नुभडाइ, S
 भिण्णुभडाइ. 13 SA °भडाइ. 14 P °वडाइ. 15 P A °धयवडाइ. 16 S मुसुमूरिय°.

[७] १ सम्यक् प्रकारेण क्षोभयति. २ भरतसेण्णे.

[८] १ छेदित-चरण-युगलम् (reading जलु). २ आर्घतं (? आघातम्). ३ प्रोत्सारितैः,

रुहिरोलइ^{१७} १८ सरिहि^{१९} विहावियाइ^{१९} णं वे वि कुसुम्भेहि^{२०} रावियाइ^{२०} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेवि^{२१} वलइ^{२२} घुलन्तइ^{२३} मंहिहि^{२४} पडन्तइ^{२५} मन्तिहि^{२६} धरियं^{२७} 'म भण्डहो ।
किं वहिएण वराणं^{२८} भड-संघाणं^{२९} दिट्ठि-जुज्झु^{३०} वरि मण्डहो ॥ ९

[९]

पहिलउ^१ जुज्झेवउ दिट्ठि-जुज्झु जल-जुज्झु पडीवउं मल-जुज्झु ॥ १
जो तिण्णि मि^३ जुज्झइ^४ जिणइ^५ अज्जु तहो^६ णिहि^७ तहो^८ रयणइ^९ तासु रज्जु^{१०} ॥ २
तं णिसुणेवि^८ दुक्खु^९ णिवारियाइ^{१०} साहणइ^{११} वे वि ओसारियाइ^{१२} ॥ ३
लहु^{१३} दिट्ठि-जुज्झु पारज्जु तेहिं^{१४} जिण-णन्द-सुणन्दा-णन्दणेहिं^{१५} ॥ ४
१० अवलोइउ भरहे^{१६} पढमुं भाइ^{१७} कइलासें कञ्चण-सइलु^{१८} णाई ॥ ५
असियं^{१९}-सियायम्व विहाइ^{२०} दिट्ठि णं कुवलय-कमल-रविन्द-विट्ठि^{२१} ॥ ६
पुणु जोइउं बाहुवलीसरेण^{२२} सरें कुमुय-सण्डु णं दिणयरेण ॥ ७
अवरामुह-हेट्ठासुह-मुहाइ^{२३} णं वर-वहुं-वयण-सरोरुहाइ^{२४} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ उवरिलियए^{२५} विसालए^{२६} भिउडि-करालं^{२७} हेट्ठिम दिट्ठि परज्जियं^{२८} ।
णं णव-जोवणइत्ती^{२९} चञ्चल-चित्ती^{३०} कुलवहु इज्जे^{३१} तज्जियं^{३२} ॥ ९

[१०]

जं^१ जिणैवि^२ ण सक्किउ दिट्ठि-जुज्झु पारज्जु खणज्जे सलिल-जुज्झु ॥ १
जले पइट्ठि^३ पिहिमि-पोयण-णरिन्दं^४ णं माणस-सरवरें सुर-गइन्दं^५ ॥ २

17PS रुहिरोलइ. 18 S सरिहि. 19 P विहावियाइ, S वहावियाइ. 20 P कुसुंभे, A कुसुंभए.
21 P पेक्खेवि, S पिक्खेवि. 22 S वलइ. 23 S मंहिहि, A मंहिहिं. 24 PS पडन्तइ. 25 S
मन्तिहि. 26 P धरियं. 27 P वराइ. 28 P दिट्ठु corrected to दिट्ठि. 29 PS वर.

9. 1 P पहिलउं. 2 A पडिलउ. 3 A वि. 4 PS जुज्झइ. 5 A जिणइ. 6 P निहि. 7 P
रयणइ. 8 PS णिसुणिवि, A णेवि. 9 PS जुज्झु, A दुक्खु corrected to उज्जुज्झु. 10 S
णिवारियाइ. 11 S साहणइ. 12 S ओसारियाइ, A असारियाइ. 13 P दिट्ठु. 14 S णंदणु
णंदं. 15 A पढम. 16 PA भाइ. 17 PS °सेलु. 18 PA असिभ. 19 PS सियां.
20 PS विहाए, A विहाइ. 21 S °रवेदं. 22 PSA दिट्ठि. 23 PS जोयउ. 24 P
°हेट्ठासुह. 25 S मुहाइ. 26 P महुअरं, gloss noting the variant वरवहुं, S
महुयरं. 27 S विसालइ. 28 S करालइ. 29 S परज्जिया. 30 A जोवणइत्ती. 31 P अइलुए,
S अइज्जइ. 32 S तज्जिया.

10. 1 A तं. 2 PS जिणवि. 3 P पइठ, S पइट्ठि. 4 P पिहि, S पिहिंमिं, A पिहिंविं.
5 PSA °णरिंदु. 6 A सरं. 7 PSA °गइंदु.

४ बाणैः खण्डितानि.

[९] १ धनुष ५००. २ प्रथमतः. ३ मरगय-वण्ण, धनुं ५२५, बाहुवली. ४ कृष्ण-श्वेत-ताम्र.

एत्थन्तरें महि-परमेसरेण
पमुक्कं झलक्क सहोयरासु
छुडु^{१३} वाहुवलिहें वच्छयल्लं पत्त
परथिय(?) उरें तोय तुसार-धवल
पुणु पच्छंए वाहुवलीसरेण
उच्चाइय चल-णिम्मल-तरङ्ग

आडोहवि^९ सलिलु समच्छरेण ॥ ३
णं वेल समुद्धें महिहरासु ॥ ४
णिब्भच्छियं असइ वं पुणु णियत्त ॥ ५
णं णहें तारा-णिउरुम्ब वहल ॥ ६
आमेल्लियं सलिल-झलक्क तेण ॥ ७
णं संचारिं आयस-गङ्ग ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ओहट्ठिउं भरहेसरु
सुरयारुहण-वियक्कए^{२७}

थिउं मुह-कायरु गरुअं-रहल्लए^{२४} लइयउ ।
विरह-झलक्कए भग्गु व दुप्पवइयउ ॥ ९

[११]

जं जिणेंवि^१ ण, सक्किउ सलिल-जुज्झु
आवील्लं-विकच्छउ वल्लं-महल्ल
ओवगियं पुणु किय वाहु-सह
वहु-बन्धहिं दुक्करं-कत्तरीहिं
सहुं भरहें सुइरु करेवि वामु
उच्चाइउं उभयं-करहिं णरिन्दु
एत्थन्तरें वाहुवलीसरासु
किउ कलयल्लु साहणें विजउं धुडु

पारहुं^२ पडीवउ मल्ल-जुज्झु ॥ १
अक्खाडुंए णाई पइडु मल्ल ॥ २
णं भिडियं सुवन्तं-तिर्यन्तं सह ॥ ३
विण्णाणाहिं करणहिं^{१४} भामरीहिं ॥ ४
पुणु पच्छंए दरिसिउ णियय-थामु ॥ ५
सक्केण वं जम्मणें जिणें-वरिन्दु ॥ ६
आमेल्लिउं देवहिं^{२४} कुसुम-वासु ॥ ७
णरणाहु विलक्खीहउ सुडु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चक्क-रयणु परिचिन्तिउं^{२७}
पसरियं-कर-णिउंरुम्बें

उप्परि घत्तिउं चरम-देहुं तें^{३०} वञ्चिउ ।
दिणयर-विम्बें^{३३} णाई मेरु परिअञ्चिउ ॥ ९

8 P इत्थंतरे, S इत्थंतरि. 9 PS आडोहवि. 10 PS ता मुक्क. 11 S समुद्धे, A समुद्धिं.
12 PS महीहरासु. 13 A च्छुड वाहुवलिहि. 14 S वच्छयले. 15 PS णिब्भञ्जिभ.
16 PS य. 17 PS °धवल्ल. 18 S पच्छप, A पच्छइ. 19 S आमिल्लिय. 20 P °निम्मल°. 21 S °तुरंग. 22 S संचारिय. 23 P ऊहट्ठिअ, S ओहट्ठिय. 24 PS थिय. 25 A गरुय.
26 S रहल्लइ. 27 PS °विक्कए. 28 P दुप्पवइअउ.

11. 1 S जिणिवि. 2 A आदत्तु पडिवउ. 3 A आवीलि. 4 P बल°. 5 PSA अक्खाडुइ.
6 S णाइ. 7 P उवगिय, S उव भेय. 8 PS भिडिअ. 9 P सुअंत, A सुवत्त. 10 A तिडंत.
11 P वंधिहि, S वंद्धिहि. 12 A दउकरि. 13 S विण्णाणहि. 14 P करणिहिं, S करणहि. 15 PS सहु. 16 S पच्छइ. 17 S उच्चायउ. 18 S उहय°. 19 S करेहि, A करि. 20 PS वि.
21 A जिणवरि. 22 PS एत्थंतरि, A इत्थंतरि. 23 S आमिल्लिउ. 24 P देवहिं, S देवहि.
25 S साहणि. 26 PS विजय. 27 P परिचिन्तिउं, A मण्णे चिन्तिउ. 28 P घत्तिउ. 29 A चरिमदेहु. 30 S तं. 31 S सपरिय. 32 S णिउरुम्बे. 33 S विंबे. 34 PS णाइ मेरु परिअञ्चिउ, A मेरु णाइ परिअञ्चिउ.

[१०] १ वेला.

[११] १ सुवन्त=स्यादि के (?) शब्दाः. २ तिगन्तशब्दः. ३ व्यायामः.

[१२]

जं मुकु चहु चक्रेसरेण तं चिन्तिउ वाहुवलीसरेण ॥ १
 'किं पहु अप्फालमि महिहिं अज्जु णं णं धिगत्थु परिहरमि' रज्जु ॥ २
 रज्जहो कारणे किज्जइ अज्जुत्तं घाएवउं भायरु वप्पु पुत्तु ॥ ३
 ५ किं आएं^५ साहमि परम-मोक्खु जहिं लब्भइ अचलु अणन्तुं^९ सोक्खु ॥ ४
 परिचिन्तेवि^{१०} सुइरु भणेण एमं पुणु थविउं णराहिउ डिम्भु जेम ॥ ५
 'महु तणिय^{१३} पिहिमि तुहुं^{१४} भुज्जे^{१५} भाय सोमप्पहु केर करेइ^{१६} राय' ॥ ६
 सुणिसल्लु^{१७} करेवि जिणु गुरु भणेवि थिउ पञ्च मुट्ठि सिरे^{१९} लोउ देवि ॥ ७
 ओलम्बिय-करयलु एकुं वरिसु अबिओलुं^{२२} अचलु गिरि-मेरु सरिसु ८ ॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

वेड्डिउं^{२३} सुट्ठु विसालेहिं^{२४} वेल्ली-जालेहिं^{२५} अहि-विच्छियं-वम्मीयहिं^{२७} ।
 खणु वि णं^{२८} मुकु भडारउ मयण-वियारउ णं संसारहो भीयहिं ॥ ९

[१३]

एत्थन्तरे केवल-गाण-वाहु कइलसें परिट्ठिउ रिसहणाहु ॥ १
 १५ तइलोक-पियामहुं जग-जणेरु समसरणु वि^४ स-गणु स-पाडिहेरु ॥ २
 थोवेहिं^६ दिवसेहिं^७ भरहेसरो वि तहो वन्दण-हत्तिए^८ आउ सो वि ॥ ३
 थोत्तुग्गीरियं गुरु-पुरउ भाइ परलोय-मूले इहलोउं^{१०} णाई ॥ ४
 वन्देप्पिणु दसविह-धम्म-पालु पुणु पुच्छिउ तिहुवण-सामिसालु ॥ ५
 'वाहुवलि भडारा सुह-णिहाणु के^{१२} कज्जे अज्जु^{१३} ण होइ णाणु' ॥ ६
 २० तं णिसुणेवि^{१४} परम-जिणेसरेण वज्जरिउ दिव-भासन्तरेण ॥ ७
 'अज्ज वि ईसीसि^{१६} कसाउ तासु जं^{१७} खेत्ते^{१८} तुहारए किउ णिवासु ॥ ८

12. 1 PS परहरमि. 2 P रज्जुहो, S रज्जहु. 3 SA अज्जुत्तु. 4 A घाइज्जइ. 5 PS आए. 6 S जहि. 7 A लक्खइ. 8 PS अणन्त. 9 A सुक्खु. 10 S परिचित्तिवि. 11 PS एव. 12 P थविउ, A ठविउ. 13 A पिहिवि. 14 PS तुहु. 15 S सुंजि, A भुंजि. 16 PS करेय. 17 PA सुणिसल्ल. 18 PA करेवि. 19 PS सिरे. 20 P उलुंवि. 21 A इकु. 22 S अविउलु, A अविउलु. 23 SA वेड्डिउ. 24 S विसलिहि. 25 A °जालिहिं. 26 A °विच्छियं. 27 PS वस्मियहि. 28 PA वि न मुकु, S णिमुकु. 29 P भीएहिं.

13. 1 A इत्थन्तरे. 2 A रिसहु. 3 P °पियामहुं, A पियामहु. 4 Missing in A. 5 A सप्पाडिहेरु. 6 PS थोवहि. 7 P दिवसहिं, S दिवसहि. 8 P °हत्तिए. 9 S थोतु गीरिय, A थोतु गीरिय corrected to थोतु व गीरिय. 10 A °लोउं. 11 P तिहुवणं, S तिहुवणं. 12 PS किं. 13 PS अज्ज ण, A न अज्ज वि. 14 PS णिसुणिवि. 15 PS °भासन्तएण. 16 S इसीसि. 17 A जं. 18 S खेत्ति. 19 S तुहारइ.

[१२] १ पृथिव्याम् (?)

[१३] १ अग्रे. २ स्तोकात् स्लोकम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जइ भरहहो जि समप्पिउ तो किं चप्पिउ मई चलेणोहिं महि-मण्डल ।
एणं कसाए लइयउ सो पवइयउ तेण ण पावइ केवलु ॥ ९

[१४]

तं वयणु सुणेवि^१ गउ भरहु तेत्थुं वाहुवलि-भडारउं अचलु जेत्युं ॥ १ 5
सबद्धु पडिउ चलणेहिं^५ तासु 'तउं तणिय पिहिमि' हउं^८ तुम्ह दासु' ॥ २
विण्णवइ खमावइ एम जाम चउ घाई-कम्म गय खंयहो ताम ॥ ३
उप्पण्णउं केवल-णाणु विमलु थिउ देहु खण्णं दुद्ध-धवलु ॥ ४
पउमासणु भूसणु सेय-चमरु भा-मण्डलु एकुं जे छत्तु पवरुं ॥ ५
अत्थकए आइउ सुर-णिकाउ तिथयर-पुत्तुं केवलिउं जाउ ॥ ६ 10
थोविहिं दिवसहिं तिहुअण-जणे^३रि णासियं घाइयं-कम्म वि चयारि ॥ ७
अट्टविह-कम्म-वन्धण-विमुक्कु सिद्धउ सिद्धालउ णवर दुक्कु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रिसहुं वि गउ णिवाणहो सासय-थाणहो भरहुं वि णिवुइ पत्तउ ।
अक्ककित्ति^{१८} थिउ उज्झहे दणु-दुगेज्जहे^{३०} रज्जु स इं^{३१} भु ज्जन्तउं ॥ ९ 15

*

[५. पञ्चमो संधि]

अक्खइ गोत्तम-सामि तिहुअण-लद्ध-पंसंसहुं ।
सुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति रक्खस-वाणर-वंसहुं ॥ १

[१]

तहिं^५ जे^६ अउज्झहिं वहवें कालें उच्छण्णेणं णरवर-तरु-जालें ॥ १ 20

20 P सइ. 21 S चलणिहि. 22 P S ईस. 23 S कसाए. 24 P लइउ, S लइयओ.
25 P पवइउ.

14. 1 S सुणिवि. 2 P S तिथु. 3 S भडारा. 4 S जित्थु. 5 SA चलणेहि. 6 P तुहु.
7 A पिहिमि. 8 S हउ. 9 P खमाइ, S षमावइ. 10 S वाय°. 11 S षयहु. 12 P उप्पण्णउ,
A उप्पण्णउं. 13 P केवलु. 14 S षण्णं. 15 A एकु जि. 16 S चमरु. 17 P S अथकइ, A
एत्थं तरे. 18 PA मुंड°. 19 A केवलिहि. 20 P थोविहि. 21 P S दिवसहि. 22 SA तिहुयण°. 23 A जणेरि. 24 P णासियइ. 25 P S पावकम्मइ. 26 P S रिसहो, A रिसह. 27 P
भरहहो. 28 P S अक्कइत्ति. 29 A दण°. 30 P S दुगेज्जहे. 31 P सयइं, S सयं. 32 S
भुजंतउ, A भुजंतउ.

1. 1 A गउतम°. 2 P तिहुअ, S तिहुयण°, A तिहुयणे. 3 PA °पंसंसहु, S °पंसंसहो.
4 P °वंसह, S °वंसहो. 5 P S तहि. 6 P S जि. 7 S अउज्झहि, A अउज्झहे. 8 S उच्छण्णे.

[१४] १ तत्कालमागतः.

विमलेखुक्क-वसें उप्पणउं^{१०}
 तासु पुत्तु णामें तियसज्जउ
 तासु विजय महएवि मणोहरं^{१३}
 ताहें^{१४} गंठभें भव-भय-खय-गारउं^{१६}
 ५ रिसहु जेम वसुहार-णिमित्तउ
 रिसहु जेम थिउ वालकीलए
 रिसहु जेम रज्जु^{२२} इ भुज्जन्ते

धरणीधरु सुरूव-संपणउं^{११} ॥ २
 पुणु जियसत्तु रणङ्गणें दुज्जउ ॥ ३
 परिणिय थिर-मालूर-पओहर ॥ ४
 १७ उप्पज्जइ सुउ अजियं-भडारउ ॥ ५
 रिसहु जेम मेरुहें^{१९} अहिसित्तउ ॥ ६
 रिसहु जेम परिणाविउ लीलए ॥ ७
 एक्क-दिवसें^{२४} णन्दणवणु^{२५} जन्ते ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पवणुधुउं सरु दिट्ठु
 १० णाँइ विलासिणि-लोउ

पप्फुल्लियं-सयवत्तउ ।
 उब्भिय-करुं^{३०} णच्चन्तउ ॥ ९

[२]

सो जि महासरु तहिं जें वणालए
 मउलिय-दलुं विच्छायं-सरोरुहु
 तं णिएवि गउ परम-विसायहों
 १५ जो जीवन्तुं दिट्ठु पुव्वणहए
 जो णरवर-लक्खहें^{१३} पणविज्जइ
 जिह^{१६} सज्जाएँ एउं पङ्कय-वणु
 जीविउ जमेण सरीरु हुआसें^{१९}
 चिन्तइ एम भडारउ जावेंहिं

दिट्ठु जिणाहिवेण वेत्तालए ॥ १
 णं दुज्जण-जणु ओहुल्लियं-मुहु ॥ २
 'लइ एह जि गइ जीवहों जायहों ॥ ३
 सो अङ्गार-पुज्जु^{१०} अवरणहए ॥ ४
 सो पहु मुअउं अवारें^{१५} णिज्जइ ॥ ५
 तिह जराएँ घाइज्जइ जोवणुं ॥ ६
 सत्तइ कालें रिद्धि विणासें^{२१} ॥ ७
 लोयन्तिर्यहिं विवोहिउं तावेंहिं^{२४} ॥ ८

१ P विमलेखुक्क°, A विमलिखुक्क°. 10 SA उप्पणणउं. 11 PS सुरूउ. 12 A °संपणणउं. 13 S मणोहरा. 14 P ताहि, S ताह. 15 PS गंठि. 16 PS °खयकारउ. 17 This hemistich and the whole of the next line is missing in s. 18 P अजिउ. 19 P मेरुहे. 20 P वालाकीलए, S वालाकीलइ. 21 S लीलइ. 22 A रज्जु इ with the mark of deletion over इ. 23 A एक्के. 24 S °दिवसि. 25 P णंदण. 26 A जेतें. 27 PS पवणधुउ, A पवणधुभ. 28 P पप्फुल्लिय°, S पप्फुल्लिय°, A पप्फुल्लिय° (?). 29 PS णाइ. 30 S उब्भियकर.

2. 1 PS तहि. 2 SA जि. 3 S चेत्तालउ, A वेत्तालए. 4 PS °दल. 5 PS विच्छाए. 6 PS ओहुल्लिय°. 7 P ट्ठाइ corrected to गइ. 8 P जीवन्तु हि. 9 S पुव्वणहइ. 10 S °पुज्जु. 11 S अवरणहइ. 12 P °लक्खहिं, S लक्खहि. 13 S पणमिज्जइ 14 A सुयउ. 15 S अवारइ. 16 S जिउ. 17 P एउं. 18 A जोवणु. 19 S हुआसेंइ, A हुआसें. 20 P सत्तइ. 21 PS विणासइ. 22 P लोयन्तिर्यहिं. 23 S विवोहिउ, A पवोहिउ. 24 A तोवेहिं.

[१] १ इक्षा(क्ष्वा)कुवंशे.

[२] १ उयानगृहे. २ अस्तमन-काले. ३ छुल्लक-द्वारेण, उपराडौ (?) वा.

॥ घत्ता ॥

चउविह-देव-णिकाएं
जिणु पवइउ तुरन्तु

आएं कलि-मल-रहियउं ॥ १
दसहिं^{२६} सहासाहिं सहियउं ॥ ९

[३]

थिउ छट्ठोववासैं सुर-सारउ
रिसहु जेम पारणउं करेप्पिणु
सुक्क-झाणुं आऊरिउ णिम्मलु
अट्ट वि पाडिहेर समसरणउं
गणहर णवइ लक्खु वर-साहुंहुं
तहिं जे^{१२} काले^{१३} जियसत्तु-सहोयरु
जयसायरहो पुत्तु सुमणोहरु
भरहु जेम सहुं^{१४} णवाहिं^{१५} णिहाणिहिं^{१६}

वम्हयत्तं-घरें थक्कु भडारउ ॥ १
चउदह संवच्छर विहरेप्पिणु ॥ २
पुणु उप्पणुं णाणु तहो केवलु ॥ ३
जिह रिसहहो तिह देवागमणउं ॥ ४
वम्मह-मल्लं-णिसुम्भण-वाहुंहुं ॥ ५
तियसज्जयहो पुत्तु जयसायरु ॥ ६
णामें सयरु सयलं-चक्केसरु ॥ ७
रयणेहिं^{२०} चउदह-विहाहिं^{२१} पहाणेहिं^{२२} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल-पिहिमिं^{२३}-परिपालु
जीउ व कम्म-वसेण

एक-दिवसें चडुलङ्गें ।
णिउं अवहरेंवि^{२६} तुरङ्गें ॥ ९

[४]

दुट्ठे तुरङ्गमु चञ्चल-छायहो
पइसइ सुण्णारणुं महाडइ
दुक्खु दुक्खु हरि दमिउं णरिन्दें^७
ताम महा-सरु दीसइ स-कमलु
तहिं लय-मण्डवें उप्पलाणेवि
समु मेलइ वेत्तालहो जावेंहिं

गयउ पणासेविं पच्छिम-भायहो ॥ १
जहिं^४ कलि-कालहो^५ हियवउ पाडइ ॥ २
णं मयरद्धउ परम-जिणिन्दें^८ ॥ ३
चल-वीई^९ तरङ्ग-भङ्गर-जलु ॥ ४
सलिलु पिणवि तुरङ्गमु ण्हाणेवि^{११} ॥ ५
तिलयकेसं सम्पाइय तावेंहिं ॥ ६

25 PS र्हिअउ. 26 S इस. 27 सहसहि. 28 PS सहिअउ.

3. 1 S छट्ठोववासि, A छट्ठोववासैं. 2 A वम्मयत्तं. 3 PA पारणउं. 4 A ञ्णु.
5 Missing in s. 6 P corrected to समो, A समसरणउं. 7 PS A देवागमणउं.
8 S साहुहु. 9 PS मल्लु. 10 PS वाहुहु. 11 PS तहि. 12 S A जि. 13 S A कालि. 14 A
जयसायरुहो. 15 A समणोहरु. 16 P सयलु. 17 S सहु. 18 P णवेहिं, S णवहि. 19 P
णिहाणेहिं, S णिहाणहिं. 20 P रयणहि, S रयणेहिं. 21 P विहहें, S विहाहि. 22 PS पहाणेहि,
A पहाणेहिं. 23 S A पिहिवि. 24 P चडुलंगें, A चडुलंगें. 25 S णिउ. 26 S अवहरिवि.

4. 1 A दुट्ठ. 2 P पणासवि, S पणासिवि. 3 A सुण्णारण. 4 PS जहि. 5 PS कालु
वि. 6 A दमिउं. 7 S णरेंदें, A नरिंदें. 8 S जिणेंदें. 9 PS वीची. 10 PS तहि. 11 PS
ण्हाएवि, A न्हाणिवि. 12 S चेत्तालहो, A वेयालइ. 13 A तिलककेस.

[४] १ यमः द्वौ वा. २ संध्यासमये.

३धीय सुलोयणा^{१४}हों बलवन्त^{१५}हों वहिणि^{१६} सहोयरि^{१७} दससयणेत्तहों ॥ ७
किर संहुं^{१८} सहियहिं^{१९} दुक्कइ सरवरु दीसइ ताम सयरुं^{२०} पिहिमीसरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

विद्धी काम-सरेहिं एक्कुं^{२२} वि पउ ण पयइइ^{२३} ।
५ णाइं सयम्बर-माल दिट्ठि^{२४} णिवहों आवइइ^{२५} ॥ ९

[५]

केण वि कहिउ गम्पि सहसक्खहों 'कोउहलु किं एउ ण लंक्खहों ॥ १
एक्कु अणङ्ग-समाणुं जुवाणउं णउ जाणहुं किं पिहिमिहें^{२६} राणउं ॥ २
तं पेक्खेवि सस तुम्हहें^{२७} केरी काम-गहेण हूअं^{२८} विवरेरी' ॥ ३
१० तं णिसुणेवि राउ रोमञ्चिउ अब्भन्तरे^{२९} आणन्दु पणच्चिउ ॥ ४
'णेमित्ति^{३०}यहिं आसि जं वुत्तउ एउं तं सयरगमणु णिरुत्तउ' ॥ ५
मणें परिचिन्तेवि^{३१} पप्फुल्लाणु गउ तुरन्तु तीहिं^{३२} दससयलोयणु ॥ ६
ते^{३३} चउसट्ठि-पुरिसलक्खण-धरु जाणैवि^{३४} सयरु सयल-चक्केसरु ॥ ७
सिरें^{३५} करयलु^{३६} करेवि जोक्कारिउ दिण्ण कण्ण^{३७} पुणु पुरे^{३८} पइसारिउ ॥ ८

१५

॥ घत्ता ॥

लीलए भवणु पइडु विज्जाहर-परिवेडिउं^{३९} ।
तूसेवि^{४०} दिण्णउं तेण उत्तर-दाहिण-सेडिउ ॥ ९

[६]

तिलकेस लएप्पिणु गउ सयरु पइसरिउं अउज्झाउरिं^{४१} नयरुं^{४२} ॥ १
२० सहसक्खु वि जणण-वइरु सरेंवि^{४३} विज्जाहर-साहणुं मेलवेंवि^{४४} ॥ २

14 S सुलोयणाहु. 15 S बलवन्तहु. 16 A भइणि. 17 A सहोयर. 18 S सहु. 19 P सहिइं. S सहियइ. 20 PS सयरु. 21 A पिहिमीसरु. 22 A इक्कु. 23 P पइइइ. 24 S णाय, 25 PS परिवइइ.

5. 1 A कोउहलु. 2 PS लक्खहु. 3 S °समाण. 4 P जुवाणउं, A जुयाणउं. 5 S जाणहु, A जाणहं. 6 PS पिहिमिहि. 7 PA राणउं. 8 S पेक्खिवि. 9 S तुम्हह. 10 PS कामगहेण. 11 A हूय. 12 A अब्भन्तरे. 13 S णेमिच्चियहि, A नइमिच्चियहिं. 14 PS इउ. 15 P पेरेचितेवि, SA परिचितेवि. 16 S त्तिहि. 17 PS जो. 18 A जाणिवि. 19 PSA सिरि. 20 PS करयलु. 21 P जोक्कारिउ corrected to जयकारिउ, A जोकारिउ. 22 S कपुण्ण. 23 PS पुरि. 24 S परेवेडिउ. 25 PS तूसिवि. 26 S दिण्णुउ.

6. 1 PS पइसरिय. 2 S अउज्झाउरि. 3 P नयरु. 4 A सरिविं. 5 S °सहणु, A °सहिणु. 6 SA मेलविवि.

३ सुलोचनस्य पुत्री. ४ सगरस्य.

[५] १ हेलया.

गड उप्परि तासु पुण्णघण्हो
रहणेउरचक्कवालण-यरे
जो तोयदवाहणुं तासु सुउ
गड हंस-विमाणे तुट्ट-मणुं
मम्भीस दिण्णं अमरेसरेंण
जे^८ रिउ अणुपच्छए लग्गं तहो

जे^८ जीविउ हरिउ सुलोयणहो ॥ ३
विणिवाइउ पुण्णमेहुं समरे ॥ ४
सो रणेमुहे कह वि^{१२} कह वि णं मुउ ॥ ५
जहि^{१४} अजिय-जिणिन्द^{१५}-समोसरणु ॥ ६
स-वइर-वित्तन्तुं कहिउ णरेंण ॥ ७
गय पासु पंडीवा णिय-णिवहो ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु देव^{१०}
जिम सिद्धालंणं सिद्धु

पाण लएविणुं णट्टउं ।
तिम समसरेंण पइट्टउ ॥ ९

[७]

तं णिसुणेवि^१ पहु झत्ति पलित्तउ
'मरु मरु जइ वि जाइ पायालहो
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु सुर-सेवहुं
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु थिर-थाणहुं
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु दुवारहुं
कप्पामरहुं जइ^{१५} वि अहमिन्दहुं
मरइ तो वि मेहु तोयदवाहणु
पेक्खेवि^{१९} माणत्थम्भु जिणिन्दहो
सो वि गम्पि समसरणु पइट्टउ
विहि^{२२} मि भवन्तराइ वजरियइ

णं खंड-हारुं हुआसणे घित्तउ ॥ १
विसहर-भवण-मूल-घण-जालहो ॥ २
दसविह-भाविणवासिय-देवहुं ॥ ३
अट्ट विहहुं विन्तर-गिवाणहुं ॥ ४
जोइस-देवहुं पञ्च-पयारहुं ॥ ५
वरुण-पवण-वइसवण-सुरिन्दहुं ॥ ६
पइज करेवि^{१८} गड दससयलोयणु ॥ ७
मच्छरु माणु वि गलिउ णरिन्दहो ॥ ८
जिणु पणवेप्पिणु पुरउ णिविट्टउ ॥ ९
विहि^{२२} मि जणण-वइरइ परिहरियइ ॥ १०

7 P पुण्णघणहो. 8 S जं. 9 PSA पुण्णमेहु. 10 S तोयदवाहण. 11 P रणउहे, S रणउहि.
12 P कहिवि कहिवि ण मउं, S कहिवि मुणउं, A कहवि न कहवि मुउ. 13 A तट्टमणु.
14 PS जहि. 15 P °जिणंद°. 16 P दिन्न. 17 P °वित्तंतु. 18 S लग्गं, A लग्गु. 19 P
°निवहो. 20 Missing in PS. 21 PS लेवि. 22 PS पणट्टउ. 23 PS सिद्धालय, A
सिद्धालउ. 24 A समसरणु.

7. 1 PS णिसुणिवि. 2 A खडभार. 3 PS हुआसणि. 4 PS जाहि. 5 PS सुरसेवहो,
A °सेवहु. 6 PS °भवणवासियदेवहो, A °देवहु. 7 S °थोरणहु, A °थाणहु. 8 P विहहो
corrected to °विहहो, A विहहु. 9 PS वंतर°. 10 SA °गिवाणहु. 11 SA दुव्वारहु.
12 P जोइसएवहुं, S जोइसएवहो. 13 °पयारहो. 14 S कप्पामरहो. 15 A अहव. 16 S
अहमिंदहो. 17 P °सुरिंदहु, S °सुरिंदहो. 18 A करिवि. 19 S पेक्खिवि. 20 PS जिणंदहो.
21 A वइट्टउ. 22 A विहिं वि. 23 P भवन्तराइ. 24 PS वजरियइ. 25 PS °वइरइ.

[६] १ सहस्राक्ष-पितुः. २ पूर्णमेघस्य. ३ न मृतः. ४ इन्द्रेण. ५ सहस्राक्षस्य भृत्याः. ६ पार्श्वे
गताः. ७ पुनः, सहस्राक्षस्य किङ्कराः.

[७] १ सहस्राक्षः. २ तृणभारम्. ३ मेघस्य. ४ धनदस्य. ५ मम हस्ते. ६ सहस्राक्षः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

“भीम-सुभीमैहि²⁶ ताम²⁷
पुत्र-भवन्तर-गेहे²⁸

अहिणव-गहिय-पसाहण ।
अवरुण्डिउ घणवाहण ॥ ११

[८]

५ पभणइ भीमु भीम-भड-भञ्जण
जिह चिरु तिह एवहि⁴ मि पियारउ’
‘लइ कामुक-विमाणु⁵ अविचारें
अणु⁷ वि रयणायरं⁸ परियञ्चिय⁹
तीस परम जोयण विथिणी¹¹
१० अणु वि एक्कं-वार छज्जोयण¹²
भीम-महाभीम¹³हुँ आपसें
विमलकित्ति-विमलामल¹⁴-मन्तिहि¹⁵’

‘तुहुँ महु अण्ण-भवन्तरें³ णन्दण ॥ १
चुम्बिउ पुणु वि पुणु वि सयवारउ ॥ २
लइ रक्खसिय विज्ज सहुँ⁶ हारें ॥ ३
हुप्पइसार सुरेहि¹⁰ मि वञ्चिय ॥ ४
लङ्का-णयरि तुज्जु मइँ दिण्णी ॥ ५
लइ पायाललङ्क घणवाहण’ ॥ ६
दिण्णु पयाणउं¹⁶ मणें¹⁷ परिओसें ॥ ७
परिमिउं²⁰ अवरेहि²¹ मि सामन्तेहि²² ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

लङ्काउरिहि²³ पइहु
१५ रक्खस-वंसहों णाई

अविचलुं²⁴ रज्जे²⁵ परिट्टिउ ।
पहिलउ कन्दु समुट्टिउं ॥ ९

[९]

वैहवें कालें वल-संपत्तिंए
तं समसरणु पईसइ जावेहिं⁵
पुच्छिउ णाहु पिहिमि⁶ परिपालें
२० तुम्हें जेहा वय-गुण-वन्ता
तं णिसुणेंवि कन्दप्प-वियारउ

अजिय-जिणहों गउ वन्दण-हत्तिंए ॥ १
सयरु वि तहिं जे पराइउ तावेहिं ॥ २
‘कइ होसन्ति भवन्तें कालें ॥ ३
कइ तित्थयरं देव अइकन्ता’ ॥ ४
मागह-भासंए कइइ भडारउ ॥ ५

26 A भीमसुभीमहिं. 27 PS ताव. 28 A °नेहि.

8. 1 A पभणइ. 2 PS तुहु. 3 S °भवन्तरि. 4 A एवहिं वि. 5 S कसुविकमाण. 6 PS सहु. 7 A अण्ण. 8 S रयणायर. 9 P °परेअञ्चिय, S torn. 10 PSA सुरेहिं. 11 PS विथिणी. 12 PS मइ. 13 A इक्क°. 14 P छज्जोयण. 15 S °महाभीमहु, A °महाभीमह. 16 A पयाणउं. 17 PS मणि. 18 P °विमलामल°, S °विमलमल°, A °विमलालय°. 19 PS °मन्तेहिं. 20 A परिमिउं. 21 PA अवरेहिं. 22 A सामन्तिहिं. 23 P लंकाउरिहे. 24 PS अविचले. 25 P राज्जु, S रज्जु. 26 PS णाइ. 27 A समुट्टिउं.

9. 1 A विहवें. 2 A °संपत्तिं. 3 A जावेहिं. 4 S तहिं जि परायउ तावेहिं. 5 A पिहिवि°. 6 A हवन्तें कालें. 7 A तुम्हिं, S तुम्हे. 8 P तित्थयर, S तित्थर. 9 S °भासइ, A °भासइं.

७ राक्षसेन्द्राभ्याम्.

[८] १ नवकण्ठा-हारेण सह. २ एकद्वारो यत्र.

‘मइँ^{१०} जेहउ केवल-संपणउं^{११} एकु जि रिसहु देउ उप्पणउं^{१२} ॥ ६
 पइँ^{१३} जेहउ छक्खणउं^{१४}-पहाणउं^{१५} भरहुँ^{१६}णराहिउ एकु जि राणउं^{१७} ॥ ७
 पइँ^{१८} विणु दस होसन्ति णरेसर मइँ विणु बावीस वि तिथिङ्कर ॥ ८
 णव वलएव णव जि णारायण हर एयारह णव जि दसाणण ॥ ९
 अण्णु वि एकुणसँट्ठि पुराणइँ^{१९} जिण-सासँणे होसँन्ति पहाणइँ^{२०} ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु ताम
 दस-उत्तरेण सएण

भावेँ पुलउ वहन्तउ ।
 भरहुँ जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥ ११

[१०]

णिय-गन्दणहोँ णिहय-पडिक्खहोँ लङ्का-णयरि दिण्ण महरक्खहोँ ॥ १
 वहवेँ कालेँ सासय-थाणहोँ अजिय-भडारउ गउ णिवाणहोँ ॥ २
 सयरहोँ सयल पिहिमिं^३ भुञ्जन्तहोँ रयण-णिहाणइँ परिपालन्तहोँ ॥ ३
 सट्ठि सहास हूय वर-पुत्तहुँ सयल-कला-विण्णाण-णित्तहुँ ॥ ४
 एक-दिवसेँ जिण-भवण-णिवासहोँ वन्दण-हत्तिएँ^६ गय कइलासहोँ ॥ ५
 भरह-कियइँ मणि-कञ्चण-माणइँ चउवीस वि वन्देप्पिणु थाणइँ ॥ ६
 भणइँ^{११} भैरहि सुहु वियक्खणुँ^{१२} ‘करहुँ किं पि जिण-भवणहुँ^{१४} रक्खणुँ^{१५} ॥ ७
 कट्ठेवि^{१६} गङ्ग भमाडहुँ^{१७} पासेहिँ^{१८} तं जि समत्थिउं^{१९} भाइ-सहासेहिँ^{२०} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दण्ड-रयणु परिचिन्तैवि^{२१}
 पायालइरिहँ^{२३} णाइँ

खोणि खणन्तुं^{२२} भमाडिउ ।
 वियड-उरत्थलु फाडिउ ॥ ९

10 PS मइ. 11 PA °संपणउं. 12 PA उप्पणउं. 13 PS पइ, A तइ. 14 P छक्खं. 15 PA पहाणउं. 16 S भरहु. 17 PA राणउं. 18 S पइ. 19 A इकुणसट्ठि. 20 P पुराणइ. 21 PS जिणसासणि, 22 PS होइंति. 23 PS भरहो.

10. 1 PS अजिउ भडारहो. 2 A पिहिवि. 3 PS °णिहाणइ. 4 P °पुत्तहु, S पुत्तहो, A °पुत्तहं. 5 S णित्तहु, A °णित्तहं. 6 P वंदणभत्तिए. 7 A केलासहो. 8 S °कयइ. 9 S °माणइ. 10 P गणइ, S ठाणइ. 11 A भणइ. 12 S विक्खणु. 13 PS करहु. 14 P °भवणहु, S भवणहो. 15 S रक्खणो. 16 P कट्ठिवि, A कट्ठेवि. 17 P भमाडहु, S भमाडहो. 18 S पासेहि. 19 समत्थिउ. 20 P सहासहि. 21 S परिचित्तिवि, A परिचिंथेवि. 22 A खमंतु. 23 PS पायालइरिहि णाइ.

[९] १ आगामिक. २ अतिक्रान्ता.

[१०] १ भागीरथि. २ पातालगिरि.

[११]

तक्खणें^१ खोहु जाउ अहि-लोयहों^२ धरणिन्दहों^३ सहास-फड-डोयहों ॥ १
 आसीविस-दिट्ठिणें^४ णिक्खत्तिय सयलं वि छारहों^५ पुञ्ज पवत्तिर्य ॥ २
 कह वि कह वि ण वि दिट्ठिहिं^६ पडियां भीम-भईरहि वे उवरिया ॥ ३
 ५ दुम्मण दीण-वयण परियत्ता लहु सक्केयं-णयरि संपत्ता ॥ ४
 मन्तिहिं^७ कहिउ 'कह वि तिह भिन्दहों^८ जिह उड्डन्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहों' ॥ ५
 तामं सहा-मण्डउ मण्डिज्जइ आसणु आसणेण पीडिज्जइ ॥ ६
 मेहलु^९ मेहलेण आलगें^{१०} हारें हारु मउडु मउडगें ॥ ७
 सयर-णरिन्दासण-संकासइ^{११} वइसणाहुं^{१२} वाणवइ सहासइ^{१३} ॥ ८

10

॥ घत्ता ॥

णरवइ आउल-चित्तु^{१४}
 सट्ठि-सहासहुं^{१५} मज्जे^{१६}

सवत्थाणु विहावइ ।
 एक्कु वि पुत्तु ण आवइ ॥ ९

[१२]

भीम-भईरहि^१ तामं पइट्ठा^२ णिय-णिय-आसणें गम्पि णिविट्ठा ॥ १
 १५ पुच्छिय पुणु परिपालिय-रज्जे 'इयर ण पइसरन्ति किं कज्जे ॥ २
 तेहिं^३ विणासणाइं विच्छायइं तामरसाइं वं णिद्धुयगार्यइं' ॥ ३
 तं^४ णिसुणेवि वयणु तहों मन्तिहिं जाणाविउ पच्छण-पउत्तिहिं ॥ ४
 'हे णरवइ णिय-कुलहों^५ पईवा गय दियहा किं एन्ति^६ पडीवा ॥ ५
 जलवाहिणि-पवाह णिव्वूढा^७ परियत्तन्ति^८ काइं^९ ते^{१०} मूढा ॥ ६
 २० घण-घट्टियइं^{११} विज्जु-विप्फुरियइं सुविणयं-वालभाव-संचरियइं ॥ ७
 जलबुवुव-तरङ्ग-सुरचावइं^{१२} कइ दीसन्ति विणासु^{१३} ण भावइं ॥ ८

11. 1 s तक्खणि. 2 s धरणेंदहो. 3 s °दिट्ठिय. 4 P सयल. 5 P s छारपुंज. 6 P s परियन्तिय. 7 s कहिवि. 8 दिट्ठिहे, s दिट्ठिहि. 9 A भरिया. 10 This hemistich missing in s. 11 P संकेय°, A साकेय°. 12 s मन्तिहि. 13 A भिन्दहु. 14 P s ताव. 15 P °मंडवु, s मंडव. 16 P s मेहल. 17 P s संकासइ. 18 P s वइसणाह. 19 P s सहासइ. 20 A आउचलचित्तु. 21 P s A °सहासहु. 22 P s मज्जे.

12. 1 P °भईरहि. 2 P s ताव. 3 A णियणियणिय आसणहिं वइट्ठा. 4 P ण पइसरंत, s किं करंति. 5 P s तेहि. 6 P A विणासणाइ. 7 s A इव. 8 P णिद्धुयवायइं, s णिद्धुयवायइं, A निद्धुयगावइ corrected to निद्धुयवावइ. 9 A तें. 10 A कुलभवणपईवा. 11 A इति. 12 A जे ऊढा. 13 s परियत्तंवि. 14 P s काइ. 15 s तै. 16 P °घट्टिअइं. 17 P s सुविणइ. 18 A °बुव्व. 19 s °सुरचावइ. 20 P A विणास. 21 A भावइं.

[११] १ क्षयं नीताः. २ कृताः. ३ सगरस्य प्रकटीक्रियते. ४ ६०००० आसन पुत्राणाम् । ३२००० मुकुटबद्ध-नृपाणाम्, एवं ९२०००.

॥ घत्ता ॥

भरह-वाहुवलि-रिसंह
कड दीसन्ति^{१३} पडीवा

काल-भुअङ्गें गिलिया ।
उज्झहि^{२४} एकहि^{२५} मिलिया' ॥ ९

[१३]

जं 'णिदरिसु' समास^२ दिण्णउं
'तेण जें^६ ते अत्थाणु ण दुक्का
लद्धावसरेंहि^९ जं अणुहुत्तउं^{१०}
तं णिसुणेवि राउ मुच्छंगउ
तहि^{१४} मि काले^{१५} सामिय-सम्मोणेहि^{१६}
दुक्खु दुक्खु दूरज्झिय^{२१}-वेयणु
'किं सोए^{२३} किं खन्धावारें
आयए^{२५} लच्छिणं बहु जुज्झाविय

तं चक्कवइहें हियवउं भिण्णउं ॥ १^५
फुडुं महु केरउं पेसणु चुक्का' ॥ २
भइरहि-भीमहि^{११} कहिउ णिरुत्तउ ॥ ३
पडिउ महहुमुं व पवणाहउं ॥ ४
भिच्चहि^{१७} जेम ण भेलिउ पाणेहि^{१९} ॥ ५
उट्ठिउ सब्बागय^{२२}-वेयणु ॥ ६^{१०}
वरि पावज्ज लेमि^{२४} अवियारें ॥ ७
पाहुणयां इव^{२७} बहु बोलाविय^{२८} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जो को^{२९} वि जुवाणु
मेइणि छेच्छइ जेम

तासु तासु कुलउत्ती ।
कवणें^{३४} णरेंण ण भुत्ती' ॥ ९^{१५}

[१४]

पभणिउं भीमु 'होहि दिट्ठुं रज्जहों
तेण वि वुत्तु 'णाहिं^४ वउ भुज्जमि^५
चत्तु^८ भीमु भइरहि हक्कारिउ

हउं^३ पुणु जामि थामि णिय-कज्जहों' ॥ १
'छेच्छइ पइ^७ जि कहिय णउ भुज्जमि' ॥ २
दिण्णं पिहिमि^{१०} वइसणें वइसारिउ ॥ ३

22 Metre requires रिसहा. 23 P वीसंति. 24 A उज्झहे. 25 PS एकहि.

13. 1 S णिदरिसु, A णियरसणु. 2 A समाए. 3 SA दिण्णउं. 4 P हिअवउ, S हिअवउ.
5 PS भिण्णउं, A भिच्चउ. 6 SA जि. 7 S पडु. 8 P केरउं. 9 S लद्धावसरहु. 10 P अणुहुत्तउं,
A अणुहुत्तउ. 11 S भैरहिभीमहि. 12 S महाहुम, A महाहुमो. 13 A पवणाहउं. 14 A तहिं.
15 PS कालि. 16 P 'समाणेहिं, S 'समाणेहि. 17 PS भिच्चहि. 18 S पोलिउ. 19 P
पाणहिं, S पाणिहिं. 20 P दुक्ख. 21 P दूरज्झिय°. 22 P सव्वंगय°, S सव्वंगय°. 23 S
सोयं. 24 PS लेवि. 25 P आयें, S आयइ. 26 PS पाहुणया. 27 P इय. 28 S बोलाविया.
29 PS कोइ. 30 P जुवाणु. 31 Missing in s. 32 S कुलत्ती. 33 S छिच्छइ, A
चिच्छइ. 34 P कवणें, S कमेण, A कवणि.

14. 1 A पभणिउं. 2 P रहुदिट्ठु, S दिट्ठ, A रहु. 3 PS हउ. 4 PS णाहि. 5 S भुज्जमि.
6 P छेच्छइ, S छेच्छइ, A चिच्छइ. 7 S पइ. 8 S चारु. 9 PS दिण्णु, A दिज्ज. 10 A पुहइ.

[१३] १ दृष्टान्तः. २ अन्य-व्याजेन. ३ पुंश्वली.

[१४] १ पुंश्वली. २ ल्यक्तः.
पउ० चरि० ७

अप्पुणु^{११} भरहु जेम णिक्खन्तउ तउ करेवि पुणु णिव्वुइ पत्तउ ॥ ४
 ता एत्तहें^{१२} विणिहय-पडिवक्खहें रज्जु करन्तहें तहें महरक्खहें ॥ ५
 देवरक्खु उप्पण्णउ^{१३} णन्दणु णैरवइ एक्क-दिवसे^{१४} गउ उववणु ॥ ६
 कीलण-वाविहें परिमिउ^{१५} णारिहिं णहाइ गइन्दु^{१६} व सहं^{१७} गणियारिहिं^{१८} ॥ ७
 ५ णिवडिय तासु दिट्ठि तहिं^{१९} अवसेरें^{२०} जहिं^{२१} मुउ महुयरु कमलब्भन्तेरें^{२२} ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ 'जिह धुअगाउ^{२३}
 तिह कामाउरु सव्वु

रस-लम्पडु अच्छन्तउ ।
 कामिणि-वयणासत्तउ' ॥ ९

[१५]

१० णिय-मणें^१ जाइ विसायहें जावेंहिं सवण-सङ्खु संपाइउ तावेंहिं^२ ॥ १
 सयल वि रिसि तियाल-जोगेसरें^३ महकइ गमय वाइ वाईसर ॥ २
 सयल वि वन्धु-सत्तु-समभावा तिण-कञ्चण-परिहरण-सहावा ॥ ३
 सयल वि जल्ल-मलङ्किय-देहा धीरत्तणेण महीहर-जेहा ॥ ४
 सयल वि णिय-तव-तेणं^५ दिणयर गम्भीरत्तणेण रयणायर ॥ ५
 १५ सयल वि घो-र-वीर-तव-तत्ता सयल वि सयल-सङ्ग-परिचत्ता ॥ ६
 सयल वि कम्म-वन्ध-विद्धंसण सयल वि सयल-जीव-मम्भीसण ॥ ७
 सयल वि परमागम-परियाणा काय-किलेसेक्केक-पहाणा^{१०} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल वि चरम-सरीर^{११}
 २० णं परिणणहं पयट्ठं^{१२}

सयल वि उज्जुय-चित्ता ।
 सिद्धि-वहुय वरइत्ता ॥ ९

[१६]

तो एत्थन्तेरें^१ पहु आणन्दिउ सो रिसि सङ्खु तुरन्ते^२ वन्दिउ ॥ १
 पभणिउं विण्णवेवि^३ 'सुयसायर भो भो भवम्भोय-दिवायर ॥ २

११ A अप्पणु. १२ S एत्तहि, A तेत्तहे. १३ S णंदणु उप्पण्णउ, A उप्पज्जइ णंदणु. १४ S A इक्क°. १५ A °दिवसि. १६ A कीलइ, S कीलए. १७ PS परिमिहि. १८ PS गयंदु. १९ S सह. २० PS गणियारिहि. २१ S तहि. २२ P अवसरि. २३ PS जहि. २४ A कमलब्भन्तेरि. २५ P वियगारउ, S धुयगारउ. २६ P वइणा°.

१५. १ PS °मणि. २ P तावेहि, S ताविहि. ३ PS तियाले. ४ S योगेसर, A जोगेसर. ५ A गमइ वय. ६ A °परिहण°. ७ S °तेयं. ८ A सव्व°. ९ S °किलेसिक्केक°. १० A °पहाणा. ११ PS सरीरा. १२ PS उज्जय.° १३ P परिणणहं, S परियणणहं. १४ P A पयट्ठा. १५ S A °वट्ठ. १६ S वरयत्ता.

१६. १ P एत्थन्तेरि. २ P तुरन्ते. ३ A पभणिउं. ४ P वेणवेवि, A ताम तेण.

३ महारक्षः.

[१५] १ महाशब्दाः (?).

भव-संसार-महणव^५-णासिय करे^९ पसाउ पवज्जे^७ सामिय' ॥ ३
जम्पइ साहु 'साहु लङ्केसर पइ^८ जीवेवउ अट्ट जे^९ वासर ॥ ४
जं जाणहि^{१०} तं करहि^{११} तुरन्तउ' णिविसद्धे^{१२} सो वि णिवसन्तउ^{१३} ॥ ५
अट्ट दिवसे^{१४} संलेहण भावेवि^{१५} अट्ट दिवस दाणइ^{१६} देवावेवि^{१७} ॥ ६
अट्ट दिवस पुज्जउ^{१८} णीसारि^{१९} अट्ट दिवस पडिमउ अहिसारि^{२०} ॥ ७
अट्ट दिवस आराहण वाएवि^{२१} गउ मोक्खहो परमप्पउ ज्ञाएवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहो महर्क्खहो पुत्तु
थिउ अमराहिउ^{२२} जेम

देवरक्खु वलवन्तउ ।
लङ्क स इ^{२३} भु ज्जन्तउ^{२४} ॥ ९

*

[६. छट्टो संधि]

चउसट्ठिहि^१ सिंहासणेहि^२ अइकन्तेहि^३ आणन्ते^४ भित्तिए ।
पुणु उप्पणु कित्तिधवल्लु धवल्लिउ^५ जेण भुअणु णिय-कित्तिए ॥ १

* * * *

*यथा प्रथमस्तौयदवाहनः । तौयदवाहनस्यापत्यं महर्क्षः । महर्क्षस्यापत्यं देवरक्षः । देवरक्षस्यापत्यं रक्षः । रक्षस्यापत्यमादित्यः । आदित्यस्यापत्यमादित्यरक्षः । आदित्यरक्षस्यापत्यं भीमप्रभः । भीमप्रभस्यापत्यं पूजार्हन् । पूजार्हतोऽपत्यं जितभास्करः । जितभास्करस्यापत्यं संपरिकीर्तिः^९ । संपरिकीर्तेरपत्यं सुग्रीवः । सुग्रीवस्यापत्यं हरिग्रीवः । हरिग्रीवस्यापत्यं श्रीग्रीवः । श्रीग्रीवस्यापत्यं सुमुखः । सुमुखस्यापत्यं सुव्यक्तः । सुव्यक्तस्यापत्यं मृगवेगः ।

5 P भवणव, A °महंतुर° (?). 6 P A करि. 7 P S पवज्जे. 8 P S A पइ. 9 P S जि. 10 A जाणहि. 11 A करहि. 12 P S णिवसद्धेण. 13 P S णिवसन्तउ. 14 P S दिवसे. 15 P S A भावेवि. 16 P S दाणइ. 17 P A देवावेवि, S देवावेवि. 18 P S पूजउ. 19 P S A णीसारि. 20 P S A अहिसारि. 21 S भावेवि. 22 S अमरायउ. 23 P सइ, S सयं. 24 S भुजंतउ.

1. 1 P चउसट्ठिहि, A चउसट्ठी. 2 P S सिंहासणेहि. 3 S अइकन्तेहि. 4 S आणन्तेभित्तिए A अणन्तेभित्तिए. 5 S पुणु पुणु. 6 S धवल्लि. 7 A भुअणु जेण

* For the text of this dynastic list the incorrectness of the Mss. relating to sandhi, Prakritic influence etc. is ignored. Variants for the names only are recorded. 8 This name is missing in P S, 9 P S परिकीर्तिः. 10 P S मृगवेगः.

[१६] १ वाचयित्वा.

[१] १ बहुकोटिना(?)कोटिपुरुषान्वये गते सति.

मृगवेगस्यापत्यं भानुगतिः । भानुगतेरपत्यमिन्द्रः । इन्द्रस्यापत्यमिन्द्रप्रभः ।
 इन्द्रप्रभस्यापत्यं मेघः । मेघस्यापत्यं सिंहवदनः । सिंहवदनस्यापत्यं पविः ।
 पवेरपत्यमिन्द्रविटुः । इन्द्रविटोरपत्यं भानुधर्मा¹¹ । भानुधर्मणोऽपत्यं भानुः ।
 भानोरपत्यं सुरारिः । सुरारेरपत्यं त्रिजटः । त्रिजटस्यापत्यं भीमः । भीम-
 5 स्यापत्यं महाभीमः । महाभीमस्यापत्यं मोहन¹² । मोहनस्यापत्यमङ्गारकः ।
 अङ्गारकस्यापत्यं रविः । रवेरपत्यं चक्रारः । चक्रारस्यापत्यं वज्रोदरः । वज्रो-
 दरस्यापत्यं प्रमोदः । प्रमोदस्यापत्यं सिंहविक्रमः । सिंहविक्रमस्यापत्यं चामुण्डः ।
 चामुण्डस्यापत्यं घातकः । घातकस्यापत्यं भीष्मः । भीष्मस्यापत्यं द्विपबाहुः ।
 द्विपबाहोरपत्यमरिमर्दनः । अरिमर्दनस्यापत्यं निर्वाणभक्तिः । निर्वाणभक्ते-
 10 रपत्यमुग्रश्रीः । उग्रश्रियोऽपत्यमर्हद्भक्तिः । अर्हद्भक्तेरपत्यं अनुत्तर¹³ । अनु-
 त्तरस्यापत्यं गत्युत्तमः । गत्युत्तमस्यापत्यमनिलः । अनिलस्यापत्यं चण्डः ।
 चण्डस्यापत्यं लङ्काशोकः । लङ्काशोकस्यापत्यं मयूरः । मयूरस्यापत्यं महा-
 बाहुः । महाबाहोरपत्यं मनोरमः । मनोरमस्यापत्यं भास्करः । भास्करस्यापत्यं
 बृहद्गतिः¹⁴ । बृहद्गतेरपत्यं बृहत्कान्तः । बृहत्कान्तस्यापत्यमरिसंत्रासः ।
 15 अरिसंत्रासस्यापत्यं चन्द्रावर्तः । चन्द्रावर्तस्यापत्यं महारवः । महारवस्यापत्यं
 मेघध्वनिः । मेघध्वनेरपत्यं ग्रहक्षोभः । ग्रहक्षोभस्यापत्यं नक्षत्रदमनः ।
 नक्षत्रदमनस्यापत्यं तारकः । तारकस्यापत्यं मेघनादः । मेघनादस्यापत्यं
 कीर्तिधवलः । इत्येतानि चतुःषष्टि सिंहासनानि ॥

* * * *

20

[१]

सुर-कीलएँ रज्जु करन्ताहों	लङ्काउरि परिपालन्ताहों ॥ १
एक ¹⁵ हि ¹⁶ दिणें विजाहर-पवरु	लेच्छी-महएँविहें भाई-णरु ॥ २
सिरिकण्ठ ¹⁹ -णामु णिवं-मेहुण ²¹ उं	रयणउरहों आइउ पाहुणउं ॥ ३
स-कलत्तु स-मन्ति-सामन्त ²⁴ -वलु	तहों ²⁵ अहिमुहुं आउ कित्तिधवलु ॥ ४
25 स-पणा ²⁷ मु समाइच्छिउ करेवि	पुणु थिउं एक्कासिणें वइसरेंवि ॥ ५
एत्थन्तरें हय-गय-रह ³¹ -चडिउं	अत्थक्क ³³ एँ पौरक्कउ पडिउ ॥ ६

11 P S भानुवर्मा. 12 P मोहानः. 13 A मनोत्तरः. 14 P S बृहद्गतिः. 15 P एकहि,
 S पक्कहि. 16 S A दिणि. 17 S °महएँविह. 18 S भाई. 19 P S सिरिकण्ठु णाम.
 20 P A निव°. 21 A मेहुणउं. 22 P रहनेउरहो, S रहणेउरहो. 23 P A पाहुणउं.
 24 A °समन्त°. 25 S तहु. 26 P A अहिमुहुं. 27 P सयणाउ S सपणाउं. 28 A थिय. 29 P
 S एक्कासणि. 30 S वइसरिवि. 31 P °रथ.° 32 A °वडिउ, 33 S अत्थक्कउ.

२ लक्ष्मी महादेवी, तस्या भ्रातृ-नरः. ३ सा(स्या)लकः. ४ अप्रस्तावे, ५ शत्रोः (?).

चायार^{३४} वि वारइँ रुद्राईँ
णिसुयइँ^{३९} रण-तूरइँ^{४०} वज्जियइँ^{४१}
दुवार-वइरि-सयँ^{४२} रोक्कियइँ

दिइँ^{३६} छत्त-छयँ^{३७}-चिन्धाईँ^{३८} ॥ ७
हय-हिंसिय-गयवर-गज्जियइँ^{४१} ॥ ८
पच्चारिय-खारिय-कोक्कियइँ^{४३} ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेविणु वइरि-वलु
‘ताव ण जिणवरु जय भणमि

कित्तिधवलु सिरिकण्ठे धीरिउ ।
जाव ण रणे विवक्खु सर-सीरिउ’ ॥ १०

[२]

सिरिकण्ठहोँ जोएँवि^१ मुह-कमलु
‘किं^३ ण मुणहि^४ धण-कञ्चण पउरु
तहिँ^६ पुप्फोत्तर-विज्जाहिवइ
छुडु छुडु उच्चेल्लेवि^{१२} णीसरिय^{१३}
तहिँ^{१५} अवसरँ^{१६} धवल-विसालाईँ^{१७}
स-विमाणु एन्तु^{१८} णिहँ^{१९} णियँवि सइँ
तइयँहुँ जेँ^{२३} जाउ पाणिग्गहणु
मा णिय-णिय-सेण्णइँ^{२७} णिट्ठवहोँ^{२८}

कमलाएँ^२ पवुत्तु कित्तिधवलु ॥ १
विज्जाहर-सेढिहिँ^५ मेहउरु ॥ २
तहोँ^३ तणियँ दुहिय^{१०} हउँ कमलमइँ^{११} ॥ ३
चमरहरिहिँ^{१४} णारिहिँ परियरिय^{१४} ॥ ४
वन्देप्पिणु मेरु-जिणालाईँ^{१८} ॥ ५
घत्तिय णयणुप्पल-माल मइँ ॥ ६
एवहिँ^{२४} णिक्कारणँ^{२५} काइँ रणु ॥ ७
तहोँ पासुँ महन्ता पट्टवहोँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिसुणेवि^{३०} तं तेहउ वयणु
उत्तर-वारँ^{३४} परिट्ठियउ^{३५}

पेसिय^{३१} दूय पराइयँ तेत्तहँ^{३३} ।
पुप्फोत्तरु^{३६} विज्जाहरु जेत्तहँ^{३७} ॥ ९

[३]

विण्णण-विणय-णयवन्तएँहिँ
‘परमेसर एत्थुँ अ-खन्ति^४ कउ

विज्जाहरु वुत्तु महन्तएँहिँ ॥ १
सवउ कण्णउ पर-भायणउँ ॥ २

34 A वेयारिदि. 35 S A दिट्ठइ. 36 P °दय°. 37 A °चिन्धाइ. 38 S णिसुयइ. 39 A रणतूरइ S रयणत्तय. 40 P S विज्जियाइँ. 41 S P गज्जियाइँ, गज्जियाइ. 42 P S रोक्कियाइँ, °सइ रोक्कियाइ. 43 P S °कोक्कियाइँ, A °कोक्कियाइ. 44 S सरसरीरिउ.

2. 1 S जोइवि. 2 S कमलाइ, A कमलाएँ वुत्तु. 3 P किन्न. 4 A मुणहिँ. 5 P सेढिहि. 6 P S A तहि. 7 P S पुप्फोत्तर°, A पुप्फुत्तर. 8 P S तहु. 9 A तणय. 10 S हउ. 11 A कमलवइ. 12 P उच्चेल्लेवि, A उच्चेल्लेवि. 13 S णीसरिया. 14 S परियरिया. 15 P S तहि. 16 P अवसरि. 17 S विसालाइ. 18 P °जिणालाइँ, S जिणालाए. 19 S णहि. 20 P णेएवि. 21 S णयलु°. 22 S तइयहु. 23 S A जि. 24 P S एवहि, A एव्वहिँ. 25 S णिक्कारणि. 26 P S A काइ. 27 P S सेण्णइ. 28 A निट्ठवहु. 29 P S पासि. 30 P तं णिसुणेवि, S तं णिसुणिवि. 31 S पेसिउ दूयउ. 32 P पराइअ, S पराअ. 33 P तेत्तहे. 34 P S A वारि. 35 P परि-ट्ठियउ. 36 P S पुप्फोत्तरु, A पुप्फत्तर. 37 P तेत्तहे.

3. 1 P °णवयंतएँहि. 2 P विज्जाहर. 3 S एक्कु. 4 P S अक्खन्ति. 5 A कण्णउ. 6 P S °भायणउ.

सरियउ णीसरेवि^७ महीहरहों
 मोत्तिय-मालउ सिरे^८ कुञ्जरहों
 धाराउ लेवि जलु^{१०} जलहरहों
 उप्पज्जवि^{१२} मज्झे महा-सरहों
 ५ सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारहों दोसु कउ
 तं गिसुणेंवि^{१७} णरवइ लज्जियउ^{१८}

ढोयन्ति सलिलु रयणायरहों ॥ ३
 उवसोह देन्ति^९ अण्णहों णरहों ॥ ४
 सिञ्चन्ति^{११} अङ्गु णव-तरुवरहों ॥ ५
 णलिणिउं वियसन्ति दिवायरहों ॥ ६
 तउ^{१४} दुहियए^{१५} लइउ^{१६} सयम्बरउ^{१७} ॥ ७
 थिउ माण-मडप्फर^{१९}-वज्जियउ^{२०} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘कण्णा दाणु कंहिं(?) तणउ
 होइ सहावें मइलणिय

जइ णं दिण्णुं तो तुडिहिं^{२४} चडावइ ।
 छेयक-लें^{२५} दीवय-सिह णावइ’ ॥ ९

१०

गउ एम भणेवि णराहिवइ
 बहु-दिवसेहिं^१ उम्माहय-जणणु
 सब्भावें भणइ कित्तिधवलुं
 तिह अच्छहुं^६ मज्जण-पाण-पियं
 १५ महु अत्थि^{१०} अणेय दीव^{११} पवर
 कुस-कञ्चण-कञ्चुअ^{१४}-मणि-रयण
 ववर-वज्जर-गीरां^{१६} वि सिरि
 वेलन्धर-सिङ्गल-चीणवर

[४]

सिरिकण्ठे परिणिय पउमवइ ॥ १
 गिय-सालउं पेक्खेवि^३ गमणं-मणु ॥ २
 ‘जिह दूरीहोइ ण मुह-कमलु ॥ ३
 किं विहिं^८ ण पहुच्चइ एह सिय ॥ ४
 हरि-हणुरुहं-हंस-सुवेल-धरं^{१३} ॥ ५
 छोहार-चीरं^{१५} वाहण-जवण ॥ ६
 तोयावलि-सञ्जागार-गिरि ॥ ७
 रस-रोहण-जोहण-किक्कुधरं^{१८} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

२०

भार-भरक्खमं-भीम-तडं^{१९}
 णिवाडेप्पिणु धम्मु जिह

एय महारा दीव विचित्ता ।
 जं भावइ तं गेण्हहिं^{२२} मित्ता^{२३}’ ॥ ९

७ P नीसरिवि, S A णीसरिवि. ८ PS सिर. ९ PA दित्ति. १० S जल. ११ P सेंचित्ति, S संचित्ति. १२ P उप्पज्जइ, S उप्पज्जवि. १३ S णलिणिय, A णलिणिउं. १४ A तुह. १५ PS दुहियए. १६ P लइउ, S लयउ. १७ S गिसुणिवि. १८ P लज्जिअउ. १९ S °मड-प्फर. २० P °वज्जिअउ. २१ PS कंहिं तणउं, A कहि तणउ. २२ P न. २३ PS दिवु. २४ PS तुडिहि. २५ A °कालि.

४. १ PS दिवसें. २ A °सालउं. ३ PS A पेक्खिवि. ४ A गवण°. ५ S कित्तिधवलु. ६ PS अच्छहु. ७ S °पिया. ८ PS विहि. ९ A पहुप्पइ. १० P अच्छि. ११ P दीयपवर, S दीहपवरा. १२ PS °हणरुह°. १३ PS °सुवेलयर. १४ PS कंचुय°. १५ PS °वीण°. १६ PS °सीरा. १७ PS तोयावलि°, A तायावलि°. १८ S °किक्कुधरा. १९ P °खम, S खेम. २० S °तउड. २१ PS विचित्त. २२ S गिण्हहि, A गिण्हहिं. २३ PS A मित्त.

[५]

सिरिकण्ठहों ताम मन्ति कहइ
जहिं^४ किक्कु-महीहरु हेम-इलु
पवलङ्कुरु इन्दणील-गुंहिलु
मुत्ताहल-जल-तुसार-दरिसु
अहिणव-कुसुमइ पकइ फलइ
जहिं^{१४} दक्ख रसालउ दीहियउ
जहिं^{१४} णाणा-कुसुम-करम्बियइ
जहिं^{१४} धण्णइ फल-संदरिसियइ

‘किं वहवें^३ वाणर-दीउं लइ ॥ १
विप्फुरिय-महामणि-फलिह-सिलु ॥ २
ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-वहलु ॥ ३
जहिं^३ देसु वि तासु जे^९ अणुसरिसु ॥ ४
कर-गेज्झइ^{११} पण्णइ^{१२} फोप्फलइ^{१३} ॥ ५
गुलियउ^{१६} अमरेहि^{१७} मि^{१८} ईहि[य]उ^{१९} ॥ ६
सीयलइ^{२०} जलइ^{२१} अलि-चुम्बियइ ॥ ७
धरणिहें अङ्गाइ^{२४} व हरिसियइ^{२६} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

तं णिसुणेंवि^{२६} तोसिय-मणेंण देवागमणहों अणुहरमाणउं^{२७} ।
माहव-मासहों पढम-दिणें तहिं सिरिकण्ठें दिण्णु पयाणउं^{२८} ॥ ९

[६]

लङ्केप्पिणु लवण-समुह-जलु
जहिं कुहिणित रविकन्त-प्पहउं
जहिं वाविउ वउलामोइयउं
जहिं जलइं णाहिं विणु पङ्कयइं
जहिं वणइं^{१३} णाहिं^{१०} विणु अम्बयइं
गोच्छा वि णाहिं^{१०} विणु कोइलेंहिं

तं वाणर-दीउ पइडु वलु ॥ १
सिहिं^३-सङ्कए उवरि ण देइ^४ पउ ॥ २
सुर-सङ्कए^६ णरेणं ण जोइयउ ॥ ३
पङ्कयइं^{११} णाहिं विणु छप्पयइं^{१२} ॥ ४
अम्बा वि णाहिं^{१०} विणु गोच्छयइं^{१५} ॥ ५
कोइलउ णाहिं विणु कलयलेंहिं^{१७} ॥ ६

5. 1 The portion from वहवें वाणरदीउ लइ up to साहामयणिवह (VI 9 3 a) is transposed in A after णिविसइं किक्कु (VII 6 3 a). 2 A वहवे. 3 P वानरदीउ. 4 S जहि. 5 P इंदनील°, A इंदनीलु. 6 P °हवलु, A °वहुलु. 7 A °सरिसु. 8 P S जहि. 9 A जि. 10 S °कुसुमइ पकइ फलाइ. 11 S A गेज्झइ. 12 S पण्णइ. 13 P S फोफ़लइ. 14 S जहि. 15 This hemistich missing in s. 16 P गुलिअउ. 17 For the portion from °हिं ईहियउ up to बुक्कार वो° (VI 11 5 b) P could not be used, as its folio 19 containing this portion is missing. 18 A अमरे हिं मि. 19 A ईहिउ. 20 S सीयलइ. 21 S जलइ. 22 S धण्णइ फलसंदरिसियइ. 23 S धरणिहि. 24 S अंगाइ, A अंगगाइ. 25 S हरिसियइ. 26 S णिसुणिवि. 27 A अणुहरमाणउं. 28 P पयाणउं.

6. 1 A लवण वण°. 2 S °तपहुउ, A °दप्पहउं. 3 A ससि°. 4 A दिंति. 5 S लामोइअउं. 6 S °संकहि. 7 A णरिहि. 8 S जहि. 9 S जरुए. 10 S णाहि. 11 S A पंकयइ. 12 S छप्पयइं, A छप्पयइं. 13 S वणइ. 14 S अंबइ. 15 A गोच्छइहिं. 16 A कोइलिहिं. 17 A कलयलिहिं.

[५] १ प्रवाल(क). २ घनम्. ३ दीर्घः, धृतिकारी वा.

जहिँ फलइ¹⁸ गाहिँ¹⁰ विणु तरुवरैहिँ¹⁹ तरुवर वि गाहिँ²⁰ विणु लयहरैहिँ ॥ ७
लयहरइँ गाहिँ णिकुसुमियइँ जहिँ महुयर-विन्दइँ²² णं भमियइँ²⁴ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

साहउ गउ विणु वाँणरैहिँ
5 ताँइँ णियन्तउँ तहिँ जे थिउँ

णउ वाणरँ जाहँ²⁷ ण बुँकारो ।
विज्जालँउ सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारो³⁴ ॥ ९

[७]

पहुँ तेहिँ² समाणु खेडु करेवि³
गउ किक्कु-महीहरहो(?) सिहरु
किउ सहसा सबु सुवणमउ
10 जहिँ⁹ चन्दकन्ति-मणि-चन्दियउ
जहिँ सूरकन्ति-मणि विप्फुरियँ
जहिँ णीलाउलि-भू-भङ्गुरइँ¹⁷
विहुमँदुवार-रत्ताहरइँ
उप्पणु ताम कोडुवणउँ

अवरोहिँ⁴ धरावैवि सइँ⁵ धरैवि ॥ १
चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु गयरु ॥ २
णामेण किक्कपुरु अणमउँ ॥ ३
ससि भणैवि अ-दियहँ जे¹¹ वन्दियउ ॥ ४
रवि भणैवि जलाइँ मुअन्ति दिय ॥ ५
मोत्तियतोरण-उदन्तुरइँ¹⁸ ॥ ६
अवरोप्परु विहसन्ति व धरइँ ॥ ७
सिरिकण्ठहो वज्जकण्ठु तणउ ॥ ८

15

॥ घत्ता ॥

एक-दिवसेँ²² देवागमणु
वन्दण-हत्तिँ सो वि गउ

णिँवि²³ जन्तुँ णन्दीसर-दीवहो ।
परम-जिणहो तइलोक्क-पईवहो ॥ ९

[८]

स-पसाहणु स-परिवारु स-धउँ
20 पडिक्कलिउ ताम गमणु णरहो
‘मइँ अण-भवन्तरैँ काँइँ किउ

मणुसुत्तर-महिहरँ जाम गउ ॥ १
सिद्धालउँ गाइँ कु-मुणिवरहो ॥ २
जेँ सुर गयँ महु जि¹⁰ विमाणु थिउ ॥ ३

18 s फलइ. 19 A तरुवरैहिँ repeated. 20 s गाहि, A नाहि. 21 s लयहरइ गाइ विणु कुसुमियइँ. 22 s °विंदइ. 23 s गउ. 24 s गयाइँ. 25 s वाणरैहि. 26 s वाणरु. 27 s जहि. 28 s A बुकार. 29 s ताइ. 30 A नियंतु. 31 s तहि जि, A ताहिँ. 32 A थियउ. 33 A चेत्तालउ. 34 s A °कुमार.

7. 1 s यह. 2 s तेण. 3 A करिवि. 4 s अवरोहि मि. 5 s सइ, A ताइँ. 6 ps °गिरि°. 7 s किक्कपुर. 8 A अन्नमउँ. 9 s जहि. 10 A चंदकंत°. 11 s अदियहँ, A अदियहि जे. 12 s त्रिप्फुरिया. 13 s भणवि. 14 s जलाइ, A जलाइ. 15 s सुयन्ति. 16 A लीलावरि°. 17 s °भंगुरइ. 18 s °उदंतुरइ. 19 s विहुम°. 20 A कोडुवणउँ. 21 s वज्जकंठ. 22 s दिवसि. 23 s णियवि. 24 s जंत. 25 A तइलोय°.

8. 1 s सयवाहणु. 2 s सधओ. 3 s माणुसोत्तर°. 4 s °महिहर. 5 s सिद्धालउ गाइ. 6 s मइ. 7 s A °भवन्तरि. 8 s काइ. 9 s illegible. 10 s missing.

[१०]

ते^१ वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गउ
उप्पणु कइद्धउ^४ तासु सुउ^५
पडिवलहो^८ वि णयणाणन्दु पुणु
पुणु गिरिणन्दणु पुणु उवहिरउ^६
५ तंडिकेसि-णामु^९ लङ्काहिबइ
एक्कहि^{१२} दिणे उववणु णीसरिउ
महएवि ताम^{१५} तहो^{१६} तक्खणेण^{१६}
तेण वि णारायहि^{१९} विज्जु^{२०} कइ

विणिण वि सेढिउं वसिकरि^३वि^३ थिउ ॥ १
कइधयहो^४ वि पडिवलु पवर-भुउ ॥ २
पुणु खयराणन्दु विसाल-गुणु ॥ ३
तहो परम-मित्तु पडिपक्ख-खउ ॥ ४
विज्जाहर-सामिउ^{१०} गयणगइ^{११} ॥ ५
पुणु बुड्डण-वाविह^{१३} पइसरिउ ॥ ६
थण-सिहरहि^{१७} फाडिय मक्कडेण^{१८} ॥ ७
गउ तउ जउ तरुवर-मूले जइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१३ लङ्क-णमोक्कारहो^{२३} फलेण^{२४}
णियय-भवन्तरु संभरेवि^{२६}

उवहिक्कुमारु देउ उप्पणणउ ।
विज्जुकेसु जउ तउ^{२८} अवइणणउ ॥ ९

[११]

तडिकेसु णिएवि विहाइयउं
अज्जुवि मणे^४ सल्लु समुवहइ
१५ केत्तउउ^६ वहेसइ खुहु खलु
तो^७ एम भणेवि^८ साहामियइं
रत्तमुहइं^{१०} पुच्छ-पईहरइं
१ आणत्तइं^{१३} उप्परि^{१४} धाइयइं^{१५}

‘हउं^३ एण हयासें धाइयउं ॥ १
जउ^५ पेक्खइ तउ कइवर वहइ ॥ २
उप्पायमि माया-पमय-वलु’ ॥ ३
गिरिवर-संकासइं^९ णिमियइं ॥ ४
बुक्कार-घोर-घग्घर-सरइं^{१२} ॥ ५
जले थले आयासे^{१६} ण माइयइं^{१७} ॥ ६

10. 1 S तं. 2 A सेणिउ. 3 S A वसिकरिवि. 4 S कयद्धउ. 5 S सुओ. 6 S उयहिरउ. 7 S °खओ. 8 A तहो केसि. 9 S °णाउ लंकाहिबइ. 10 A °सामिउं. 11 S गयणगइ. 12 S इक्कहि दिणि उववणु णीसरइ. 13 A बुड्डण°. 14 S °वाविहि. 15 S ताव. 16 S तक्खणेण. 17 S °सिहरह, A सिहरहि. 18 A मडक्केडण. 19 S णारायं. 20 A विज्जु. 21 A जं. 22 P S लड्डु. 23 S णमोकार, A नमोकारहो. 24 S महाफलेण, A फलिण. 25 S उयहि°. 26 A संभरिवि. 27 A सो वि सुकेसु जेत्थु अवइणणउं. 28 S तइ.

11. 1 S विहाइअउ, A वेहावियउ. 2 S A हउ. 3 S घाइआउ. 4 S A मणि. 5 A जइ. 6 S केत्तउउ. 7 A ता. 8 S भणिवि साहामयइ. 9 S A °संकासइ. 10 S रत्तमुहइ, A रत्तामुह. 11 P S °घघर. 12 S °सरइ. 13 P S आणत्तइं. 14 P उप्परि. 15 P S धाइअइं. 16 A आयासि. 17 P माइअइं, S माइयइ.

[११] १ आज्ञाऽनन्तरम्, अनन्तानि वा.

अण्णइ^{१८} उम्मूलिय^{१९}-तरुवरइ^{२०}
अण्णइ^{२१} उग्गामिय-पहरणइ^{२२}

अण्णइ^{२१} संचालिय-महिहरइ^{२३} ॥ ७
अण्णइ^{२४} लङ्गल-पईहरइ^{२५} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णइ^{२६} हुयवह^{२७}-हत्थाइ^{२८}
रुवइ^{२९} कालहो^{३०} केराइ^{३१}

अण्णइ^{२६} पुण्ण अण्णेहि^{२७} उप्पाएहि^{२८} ।
आवेवि^{३१} थियइ^{३२} गाइ^{३३} वहु-भाएहि^{३४} ॥ ९

[१२]

अण्णेहि^{३५} कोकिउं लङ्गाहिवइ^{३६}
तं गिसुणेवि^{३७} णरवइ^{३८} कम्पियउं^{३९}
किं^{४०} कहि^{४१} मि कइन्दहो^{४२} पहरणइ^{४३}
चिन्तेवि महाभय-घत्थएण^{४४}
'के'^{४५} तुम्हइ^{४६} काइ^{४७} अखन्ति^{४८} किय^{४९} कज्जेण^{५०} केण^{५१} सण्णहेवि^{५२} थिय^{५३} ॥ ५
तं गिसुणेवि चविउं^{५४} पमय-णिवहु^{५५}
जइयहुं^{५६} जल-कीलए^{५७} आइयउ^{५८}
रिसि-पञ्चणमोक्कारहुं^{५९} वल्लेण^{६०}

'तिहं^{६१} पहरु पाव^{६२} जिह^{६३} णिहउ^{६४} कइ^{६५}' ॥ १
'किं^{६६} कहि^{६७} मि पवङ्गमुं^{६८} जम्पियउं^{६९} ॥ २
आयइ^{७०} लहुआइ^{७१} ण कारणइ^{७२} ॥ ३
बोलाविय पणविथ^{७३}-मत्थएण^{७४} ॥ ४
'किं^{७५} पुव-वइरु बीसरिउं^{७६} पहु ॥ ६
महएवि-कज्जे^{७७} कइ घाइयउ ॥ ७
सुरवरु उप्पण्णु^{७८} तेण फल्लेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वइरु तुहारउ संभेरवि^{८०} सो हउं^{८१} एक्कु जि थिउ^{८२} वहु-भाएहि^{८३} ।
सेरउ अच्छहि^{८४} काइ^{८५} रणे^{८६} जिम अब्भिडु^{८७} जिम पडु^{८८} महु पाएहि^{८९} ॥ ९

18 s अण्णइ, A अंनइ. 19 A निम्मूलिय°. 20 P तरुवराइ, s तरुवराइ. 21 P s अण्णइ.
22 s अण्णइ. 23 P s पहरणाइ. 24 P लंगूलपईहराइ, s णंगूलपईहाराइ, A लंगूलपहरइ
हरइ. 25 P s हुयपहु. 26 P अण्णइ, s अण्णे. 27 P s अण्णेहि, A अन्नहिं. 28 P s उप्पाइहिं.
29 P तूवइ?, s रुवइ. 30 s केराइ. 31 s आइवि, A आविवि. 32 P थियइ, s थियइ.
33 A वहु°. 34 P s भावहि.

12. 1 s A अण्णहि. 2 P कोकिउं. 3 A तह. 4 A पाउ. 5 s A कइं. 6 s गिसुणित्रि.
7 P कंपियउ. 8 This hemistich missing in s. 9 P कह वि, A कहिं मि. 10 P पव-
गउ जंपियउ. 11 A वहि. 12 P s कह मि, A कहिं मि. 13 P A कइंदहु. 14 P s आयहु.
15 P s लहुआइ, A लहुयाइ. 16 A पणमिय°. 17 A के. 18 P s तुम्हइ, A तुम्हेहिं. 19
P s अखन्ति. 20 P सण्णहवि. 21 s illegible. 22 s पमयणि. 23 s बीसरि. 24 s जइयहु.
25 s °कीलइ. 26 P कजि, s illegible. 27 P s णमोक्कारहो. 28 P सुरवर, s illegible
29 P s उप्पणउ तं. 30 P हउ, s illegible. 31 A °भायहिं. 32 s A अच्छहिं. 33 P
काइ, s काइं. 34 P s अब्भिडु. 35 P s जेम. 36 P s पायहिं.

[१२] १ अक्षमा. २ मन्दोद्यमः.

[१३]

तं गिसुणेंवि^१ णमिउं^२ णराहिवइ अमरेण वि^३ दरिसिय अमर-गइ ॥ १
 णिउ विज्जुकेसुं करे^४ धरे^५वि^६ तहिं णिवसइ महरिसि चउ-णाणि जहिं ॥ २
 पयाहिणं करे^७वि^८ गुरु-भत्ति किय वन्देप्पिणु विण्णि मि^९ पुरउ थिय^{१०} ॥ ३
 ५ सव्वङ्गिउ सुरवरुं^{११} हरिसियउं^{१२} 'एहुं^{१३} जम्मु एणं^{१४} महु दरिसियउं^{१५} ॥ ४
 अज्जु वि लक्खिज्जइ पायडउ महु केरउ एउं^{१६} सरीरडउ' ॥ ५
 तं पेक्खेवि^{१७} तडिकेसु वि डरिउ णं पवण-छित्तुं^{१८} तरु थरहरिउ ॥ ६
 पुणु पुच्छिउ महरिसि 'धम्मु कहे^{१९} परिभमंहुं^{२०} जेणं^{२१} णउ णरय-पहे' ॥ ७
 तं गिसुणेंवि^{२२} चवइ चारु-चरिउ 'महु अत्थि अण्णु परमायरिउं^{२३} ॥ ८
 १० सो कहइ धम्मु सव्वत्तिहरु पइसंहुं^{२४} जि जिणालउ सन्तिहरु' ॥ ९
 परिओसें तिण्णि वि उच्चलियं^{२५} वाहुवलि-भरह-रिसहे व मिलियं^{२६} ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु महारिसि चेइ^{२७}-हरे^{२८}
 परम-जिणिन्दुं^{२९} समोसरणे

णरवइ-उवहिकुमारं^{३०}-मुणिन्देहिं^{३१} ।
 णं धरणिन्दं^{३२}-सुरिन्दं^{३३}-णरिन्देहिं ॥ ११

[१४]

पणवेप्पिणु पुच्छिउ परम-रिसि 'दरिसावि भडारा धम्म-दिसि' ॥ १
 परमेसरु जम्पइ जइ-पवरु तइ-काल-बुद्धि चउ-णाण-धरु ॥ २
 'धम्मेण जाण-जम्पाण-धयं धम्मेण भिच्च-रह-तुरय-गयं ॥ ३
 धम्मेणाहरण-विलेवणंइ^४ धम्मेण णियासण-भोयणंइ^५ ॥ ४
 १० धम्मेण कलत्तइ^६ मणहरंइ^७ धम्मेण छुहा-पण्डुर-घरइ^८ ॥ ५
 चमरंइ^९ पाडन्ति वरङ्गणउं^{१०} ॥ ६

13. 1 P S गिसुणिवि. 2 A नमिउं. 3 P S व. 4 S A विज्जकेसु. 5 S धरे, A करि.
 6 A धरिवि. 7 P तियपाहिण, S तिपयाहिण, A पयाहिण corrected to तिपया°. 8 P S करे.
 9 A वि. 10 A थिउ. 11 A सुरवइ. 12 P हरिसिअउ, S हरिसियाउ. 13 P इहु, S यहु.
 14 A एहिं. 15 P दरिसिअउं. 16 S चेउ. 17 S पिक्खिवि. 18 P S °छित्त. 19 A कहि.
 20 P S परिभमउ. 21 A जेण. 22 S गिसुणिवि. 23 P S परमाइरिउ. 24 S सव्वत्तिहरु.
 25 S पइसहु, A लइ जाहु. 26 S उच्चलिया. 27 P S °रिसहु. 28 S मिलिया. 29 S चेयहरे,
 A चेइहरि. 30 S °उवहिकुमार, ° A उवहिकुमारु. 31 S °मुणिंदहो. 32 S जिणिंद. 33 P
 धरणेइ°. 34 P °नरेदेहिं, S णरिंदेहिं.

14. 1 S °धया. 2 S °गया. 3 P °विलेवणाइं, S °विलेवणाइ. 4 P S °भोयणाइ. 5 P S
 मणहराइं. 6 P S °घराइं. 7 P S पीणपिंड°. 8 P °थणउ, S A स्थणउं. 9 P S चमरइ.
 10 P S A वरंगणउं.

धम्मेण मणुय-देवत्तणइ^{११}
धम्मेण अरुह^{१२}-सिद्धत्तणइ^{१३}

वलएव-वासुएवत्तणइ^{१४} ॥ ७
तित्थङ्कर-चक्करत्तणइ^{१५} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एक्के धम्मे^{१६} होन्तएण
धम्म-विहूणहो माणुसहो

इन्दा देव^{१७} वि सेव करन्ति ।
चण्डाल वि पङ्गणएण ठन्ति' ॥ ९

[१५]

तडिकेसे^१ पुच्छिउ पुणु वि गुरु
जइ जम्पइ 'णिसुणुत्तर-दिसए
तुहु^३ साहु^४ एहु धाणुकु^{१०} तहि^{११}
णिगन्थु^{१५} णिएवि उवहासु कउ^{१६}
भज्जेवि कावित्थ-सग्ग-गमणु
तत्थहो वि चवेप्पिणु सुद्धमइ^{१९}
धाणुकिउ^{२१} हिण्डेवि^{२२} भव-गहणे
पइ^{२३} हउ समाहि-मरणेण मुउ

'अण्णहिं भवे को^३ हउ^४ को वं सुर' ॥ १
जाओ^७ सि आसि कासी-विसए ॥ २
आइउ^{१२} तरु-मूलें वि थियो सि जहिं ॥ ३
ईसीसुप्पणु^{१७} कसाउ तउ ॥ ४
पत्तो सि णवर जोइस-भवणु ॥ ५
हूओ सि एत्थं लङ्काहिउइ ॥ ६
उप्पणु पवङ्गमु पमय-वणे ॥ ७
पुणु गम्पिणु उवहि-कुमारु हुउ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि^{२५} लङ्केसरेंण रज्जे सुकेसु^{२६} थवेवि परमत्थे^{२७} ।
मुएवि^{२८} कु-वेसवराय-सियं^{२९} तव-सिय-वहुय लइय सइ^{३०} हत्थे ॥ ९

[१६]

जं विज्जुकेसु णिगन्थु थिउ
तं कडय-मउड-कुण्डल-धरेण
एत्थन्तरे^७ किक्क-पुरेसरहो
महि-मण्डलें घत्तिउ दिहु किह

पञ्चेहिं^३ मुट्ठिहिं^४ सिरें^५ लोउ किउ ॥ १
सम्मत्तु लइउं दिहु सुरवरें ॥ २
गउ लेहु कइइय-सेहरहो ॥ ३
णावालउं गङ्गा-चाहु जिह ॥ ४

11 S °देवत्तणइ. 12 A परम. 13 S सिद्धत्तणाइ. 14 S °चक्करत्तणाइ. 15 A धम्मे.
16 A इंदाएव. 17 S पंगण म हवन्ति.

15. 1 S तडिकेसि, A तहिं केसे. 2 PS अण्णहि, A अन्नहिं. 3 S के. 4 PS हउ. 5
PS अ. 6 P जंपइ. 7 P जाउं. 8 S तुहु. 9 P साहु. 10 P धाणुक. 11 S तहि. 12 S A
आयउ. 13 A तरुमूलिहिं थियउ. 14 S जहि. 15 The portion up to उवहा° missing
in S. 16 A किउ. 17 PS ईसीसुप्पणु, A इसीसिप्पणु. 18 PS भंजिवि कापित्थ°. 19
PS सुद्धमइ, A सच्छमइ. 20 A इत्थु. 21 S धाणुकिउ. 22 A हिंवि. 23 PS पइ. 24 P
S उयहिकुमार. 25 S णिसुणिवि. 26 A सुकेउ. 27 P परमथे. 28 S मुयवि. 29 S सिया.
30 PS A सइ.

16. 1 PS विज्जुकेसु. 2 S पंचहि, A पंचहिं. 3 P मुट्ठि, S मुट्ठिहि. 4 P सिर, S A
सिरि. 5 S लयउ. 6 PS इत्थन्तरि, A एत्थन्तरि. 7 P किक्क°. 8 S °मंडलि. 9 S किहा.
10 P णामालउ, S णामूलउ.

वन्धण-विमुक्कु णं^{११} 'णिरयउलु
जुवई'^{१३} जणु वणुं^{१४} समुवहइ
णं अक्खर-पन्तिहिं^{१८} पहुँ^{१९} भणिउं^{२०}
तडिकेसैं^{२३} तव-सिय लइय करें

वङ्कुडउ सहावैं^{१२} जेम खलु ॥ ५
आयरिउं^{१५} व चरिउ कहउं^{१६} कहइ ॥ ६
'तुम्हहँ'^{२१} सुकेसु परिपालणिउं^{२२} ॥ ७
जं जाणैहिं^{२४} तं पहु तुहुँ^{२५} मि करें ॥ ८

5

॥ घत्ता ॥

लेहु धिवेपिणु उवहिरँउं^{२६}
पुरे पडिचन्दु परिट्टियँउं^{२७}

पुत्तहों^{२७} रज्जु देवि णिक्खन्तउ ।
वाणरदीउ स इँ^{२९} भु ज्जन्तउं^{३०} ॥ ९

*

[७. सत्तमो संधि]

पडिचन्दहों जायँ^१
१० णं रिसह-जिणासु

किक्किन्धन्धयँ पवर-भुवँ ।
भरह-वाहुवलिं वे वि सुवँ ॥ १

[१]

छुडु छुडु सरीर-संपत्ति पत्त
'वेयइँ-कडँ'^९ धण-कणय-पउरें^{१०}
विज्जामन्दरु णामेण राउ
१५ सिरिमाल-णाम तहों तणिय दुहियँ^{१४}
कयली-कन्दल-सोमाल वाल
तं णिसुणैवि^{१७} पवर-कइँइँ^{१८}हिं
ढोइँइँ विमाणँइँ चडियँ जोह
णिविसँइँ दाहिण-सेढि पत्त

तहिँ अवसरेँ केण वि कहिय वत्त ॥ १
दाहिण-सेढिहिं^{११} आइच्चणयरेँ ॥ २
वेयमइँ अग-महिसिँ^{१३} सहाउ ॥ ३
इन्दीवरच्छि छण-चन्द-मुहियँ^{१५} ॥ ४
सा परँ^{१६} 'धिवेसइँ कहों वि माल' ॥ ५
गमु सज्जिउ किक्किन्धन्धएँहिं^{१७} ॥ ६
संचल णहङ्गणें दिण्ण-सोह ॥ ७
जहिँ मिलिया विज्जाहर सैमत्त ॥ ८

20

॥ घत्ता ॥

किक्किन्धें दिट्ठु

धउ राउलउ सुँ^{१५}(?)पवणहउ ।

हक्कारइँ णाँइँ

करयलु सिरिमालँहँ तणउं^{२८} ॥ ९

11 A मुक्कुवि. 12 P S सहाविं. 13 A जुवईयण. 14 A वन्न. 15 P आइरिउ. 16 A कहिउ. 17 S कहए. 18 S °पन्तिहि. 19 P एहु. 20 P A भणिउं. 21 S तुहु, A तुम्हहं. 22 P A परिपालणिउं. 23 S तडिकेसिं. 24 P A जाणहिं. 25 A तुहुँ मि. 26 P उअहिरउ. 27 S पुतहि. 28 P S परिट्टिअउ. 29 S सयं, A सइ. 30 A भुजंतउं.

1. 1 A जाया. 2 S A °धद्धय. 3 S पवरभुवा, A पवरभुय. 4 S वाहु वाहुवलि. 5 S सुया, A सुय. 6 P S तहि. 7 A अवसरे. 8 A वेयड°. 9 P S °कडइ. 10 A °पयरे. 11 A °सेढिहि. 12 A वेयवइ. 13 S °महिसिय. 14 P दुहिअ, S दुहिया. 15 P °मुहिअ, S °मुहिया. 16 S परइ. 17 S णिसुणिवि. 18 S °कयइएहि. 19 P किक्किन्धय(इ)धएहि, S किक्किन्धयएहि, A किक्किन्धेसरेहि. 20 P S ढोइयइ. 21 S A विमाणइ. 22 P चडिअ. 23 P णिवसइँ. 24 P S जहि. 25 P S missing, A स. 26 S णाइ. 27 P S सिरिमालए. 28 A तणउं.

[१६] १ निरजः सिद्धसमूहः. २ लेखं गृहीत्वा.

[१] १ प्राप्तयौवनौ. २ समस्ताः.

[२]

णिय-णिय-थाणेहि^१ णिवद्ध मञ्च
आरूढ सब मञ्चेसु तेसु
परिभमिर-भमर-झङ्कारिएसु^२
रविकन्त-कन्ति-उज्जालिएसु^३
मञ्चेसु तेसु थिय पहु चडेवि
भूसन्ति सरीरइ^{१०} वारवार
सुन्दर सच्छायि^{१४} वि कणय-डोर
गायन्ति हसन्ति पुणासणत्थ^{१६}

महकवि-कवालाव व सु-सञ्च ॥ १
चामियर-गत्तं-मणि-भूसिएसुं ॥ २
णिविडायवत्त-अन्धारिएसुं ॥ ३
आलावणि-सह-वमालिएसु ॥ ४
वम्महं-णड णाडिज्जन्ति(?) के वि ॥ ५
कण्ठाइं मुअन्ति लयन्ति हार ॥ ६
अलियं^{११} जि धिवन्ति भणेवि थोर ॥ ७
अङ्गइं मोडन्ति वलन्ति हत्थ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

स-पसाहण सब
'किर होसइ सिद्धि^{२२}'

थियं सम्मुह वरइत्त किह^{२१} ।
आयिं^{२३} आसए^{२४} समय जिह^{२५} ॥ ९

[३]

सिरिमाल तामं करिणिहें^२ वलग्ग
सयलाहरणालङ्कारिय-देहं
अग्गिम-गणियारिहें चडियं धाइ
दरिसाविउं णर-णिउरुम्बु तीए^१
उहु सुन्दरि चन्दाणण-कुमारु
उहु विजयसीहु रिउ-पलय-कालु
सयल वि णरवर वञ्चन्ति जाइ
पुर उज्जोवन्तिय दीवि जेम
णं सिद्धि कु-मुणिवर परिहरन्ति

णं विज्जुं महा-घण-कोडि-लग्ग ॥ १
णं णहें उम्मिलियं चन्द-लेह ॥ २
णिसि-पुरउ परिट्ठिय सञ्च णाइ ॥ ३
णं वण-सिरि तरुवर महयरीए ॥ ४
उग्घाउं ऊहु रणे दुणिवारु ॥ ५
रहणेउर-पुरवर-सामिसालु ॥ ६
अवरागम सम्मादिट्ठि^९ णाइं^{१०} ॥ ७
पच्छइं अन्धारु करन्ति तेम ॥ ८
दुग्गन्धि रुक्खं णं भमर-पन्ति ॥ ९

2. 1 S °थाणेहि. 2 P चामीयरग्ग. 3 S भूसियेसु. 4 S झंकारियेसु. 5 S °अंधारियेसु.
6 S °उज्जालियेसु. 7 P S आलावणि°. 8 A संचेंसु. 9 P वम्महं. 10 P S A सरीरइ. 11 P
कंठाए. 12 P सुपंति, S सुयंति. 13 P लएत्ति. 14 A सच्छाविय. 15 P S अलिउ. 16 S
पुणोवि ससत्थ, A पुणोसणत्थ. 17 P S A अंगइ. 18 S चलंति. 19 A हत्था. 20 P S थिय.
21 P S किहा. 22 S सि. 23 S आयइ. 24 S आसप. 25 S जिहा.

3. 1 P S ताव. 2 S A करिणिहि. 3 S A विज्ज. 4 A °देहा. 5 P उम्मेल्लिय, S उम्मि-
लिय. 6 S चडिया. 7 S दरिसावि व पुण णिउरुम्बु. 8 P उघाउ ऊहु, S उहुवाउ ऊहु. 9 S
सम्माइट्ठि. 10 S णाइ. 11 This whole line missing in A. 12 P पच्छा. 13 A
दुग्गन्धि. 14 P रुक्खु, A रुक्खे.

[२] १ अनया सह-दर्शनाशा—सिद्धिर्भवति. २ षड्दर्शनानि च.

[३] १ तथा.

॥ घत्ता ॥

गणियारिँ^{१६} वाल
सरि-सलिल-रहलिँ^{१७}(?)

णिय किक्किन्धहों पासु किहँ^{१६} ॥
कलहंसहों कलहंसि जिहँ^{१८} ॥ १०

[४]

५ किक्किन्धहों घलिये मालं ताँए
आसणं परिट्टिय विमल-देह
विच्छाय जाय सयल वि णरिन्द
णं कु-तवसि परम-गईहँ^५ चुक्क
एत्थन्तरे^७ सिरिमाला-वईहु
१० 'अब्भन्तरे^९ विज्जाहर-वराहुँ^{१०}
उद्दालहों^{१२} बहु वरइत्तुं हणहों^{१४}
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु अन्धएण

णं मेहेसरहों सुलोयणाँ ॥ १
णं कणयगिरिहँ^४ णव-चन्दलेह ॥ २
ससि-जोणहँ विणु णं महिहरिन्द ॥ ३
णं पङ्कय-सर रवि-कन्ति-मुक्क ॥ ४
कोवग्गि-पलीविउं विजयसीहु ॥ ५
पइसारु दिण्णु किं वन्नराहुँ^{११} ॥ ६
वाणर-वंस-यरुहों^{१५} कन्दु खणहों^{१६} ॥ ७
हक्कारिउ अमरिस-कुद्धएण^{१८} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ 'विज्जाहर तुम्हें
लइ पहरणु पाव

अम्हें कइद्धयं^{१९} कवणु छलु ।
जाम ण पाडमि सिरि-कमलु' ॥ ९

[५]

तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु विजयसीहु
अब्भिट्ठुं जुज्झुं विज्जाहराहुँ
साहणइं मि अवरोप्परु भिडन्ति
२० भज्जन्ति खम्भ विहडन्ति मञ्च
हय गय सुण्णासण संचरन्ति
रणु विज्जाहर-वाणरहुँ जाम

उत्थरिउ पवर-भुव-फलह-दीहु ॥ १
सिरिमाला-कारणं दुद्धराहुँ ॥ २
णं सुकइ-कव-वयणइं घडन्ति^७ ॥ ३
दुक्कवि-कवालावं व कु-सञ्च ॥ ४
णं पंसुलि-लोयण परिभमन्ति ॥ ५
लङ्काहिउ पत्तु सुकेसुं^{१०} ताम ॥ ६

15 P वालेवि, S वालवि. 16 S किहा. 17 P S रहल्लए. 18 S जिहा.

4. 1 A घत्तिथ. 2 A मालए. 3 P S आसणि. 4 P कणयइरिहे, S कणयइरिहिं. 5 P °गईहिं, S गईहि. 6 P चुक्क corrected to चुक्क, S चुक्क, A भुक्क. 7 P एत्थन्तरि, S इत्थन्तरि. 8 P S °वलीविउ. 9 A अब्भन्तरि. 10 P S °वराहुँ. 11 P S वाणराहुँ. 12 P S A उद्दालहु. 13 S वरयत्तु. 14 A हणहु. 15 P S वाणरवंसुडभउ. 16 A खणहु. 17 S सुणेवि. 18 S कइ-द्धएण. 19 P अम्हि. 20 S कयद्धय. 21 A सिरि°.

5. 1 P S °भुअ°. 2 P S अभिट्ठ, A आभिट्ठ. 3 P S जुज्झ, A जुज्झे. 4 A विज्जाहराह. 5 P A साहणइं मि, S साहण मिअ. 6 P S °वयणइ. 7 A घिडन्ति. 8 A °कवालाव. 9 P S °वाणराहुँ. 10 S सुकेसि.

[४] १ तथा कन्यया. २ अस्मिन् प्रस्तावे.

[५] १ पुंश्चली.

आलगु सो वि वणें जिह हुआसु¹¹
ताहें अवसरें वेहाविद्धरण¹²

जसु दुक्कइ सो सो लेइ नासु¹³ ॥ ७
रणें विजयसीहु हउ अन्धरण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

महि-मण्डलें सीसु¹⁵
णावइ सयवत्तु

दीसइ असिवर-खण्डियउं¹⁶ ।
तोडैवि¹⁷ हंसें¹⁸ छण्डियउ ॥ ९

5

[६]

विणिवाइएँ 'विजयमइन्दें खुदें
तुट्ठाणणु भणंइ सुकेसु एमं³
तें⁵ वयणें गय कण्टइय-गत्त
एत्तहें वि दुट्ठ-णिट्ठवण-हेउ
'परमेसर पर-णरवर-सिरीहुं⁸
पडिचन्दहों सुएण कइद्धरण
तं वयणु सुणेंवि णं करन्तु खेउ
चउरङ्गें¹⁵ विज्जाहर-वलेण

किएँ पाराउट्टुएँ वल-समुदें ॥ १
'सिरिमाल लएप्पिणु जाहुं देव' ॥ २
णिविसिद्धें किक्कु-पुरक्खु पत्त ॥ ३
केण वि णिसुणाविउ असणिवेउं ॥ ४
ओलग्गइ पाणेंहिं¹¹ विजयसीहु ॥ ५
आवट्टिउं जम-मुहें¹³ अन्धरण ॥ ६
सण्णहेंवि पधाइउ असणिवेउ ॥ ७
परिवेढिउं पट्टणु तें छलेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

15

हक्कारिय वे वि
लइ दुक्कउ काल

'पावहों¹⁸ पमय-महद्धयहों ।
'णिग्गहों¹⁹ 'किक्किन्धन्धयहों²⁰ ॥ ९

[७]

पुणु पच्छएँ विप्फुरियणणेण -
'अरें भाइ महारउ णिहउ जेम
तं णिसुणेंवि दूसह-दंसणेहिं³
णिग्गन्तंहिं जणं-णिग्गय-पयावुं

हक्कारिय 'विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ १
दुद्धर-सर-धोरणि धरंहों तेम' ॥ २
पडिचन्द-णरिन्दहों णन्दणेहिं ॥ ३
किउ पाराउट्टुउं सेण्णु सौवुं ॥ ४

20

11 S हुआसु. 12 P S तासु, A नासु. 13 P S तहि. 14 A अवसरि. 15 P S A °मंडलि.
16 P °खंडियओ. 17 P S A तोडिवि. 18 A हंसे.

6. 1 S पारउट्टुए. 2 A भणइं. 3 P S एव. 4 P S जाहु. 5 A ते. 6 A णिविसिद्धि. 7
S एत्तहें. 8 S असणवेउ, A असणिवउ. 9 A °समीहु. 10 S उलग्गइ. 11 A पाणिहिं. 12
P आवट्टिउ. 13 P S °मुहि. 14 S missing, A न न. 15 A चउरंगे. 16 P परिवेढिउ.
17 A रिउपट्टणु छलेण. 18 A पाहो. 19 P णिग्गहुओ with हु deleted, A सिग्गउ.
20 A °धद्धयहो.

7. 1 P विप्फुरिया°. 2 A सहहु. 3 A °संदणेहिं. 4 A णिग्गन्तिहि. 5 P जणे. 6 S
°पयाउ. 7 P पाराउट्टुउं, S पाराउट्टिउ. 8 S साउ.

२ कोपाविष्टेन.

[६] १ विजयसिंहे. २ रे मर्कटध्वजौ (?). ३ निर्गच्छथ. ४ नाम.

[७] १ अशनिवेगेन (?). २ सर्वम्.

सो असणिवेउं अन्धयहौ वलिउ तडिवाहणेण किक्किन्धु^{१०} खलिउ ॥ ५
 पहरण^{११}इं मुयंन्ति सु-दारुणाइं खणें अग्गेयइं खणें वारुणाइं ॥ ६
 खणें पवणत्थ^{१२}इं खणें थम्भणाइं खणें वामोहण^{१३}-उम्मोहणाइं ॥ ७
 खणें महियलें खणें णहयलें भमन्ति खणें सन्दणें खणें जे^{१५} विमाणें थन्ति ॥ ८

५

॥ घत्ता ॥

आयामेवि दुक्खु
 णिउ पन्थें तेण

अन्धउ खगें कण्ठे हउ ।

जे^{१८} सो विजयमइन्दु^{१९} गउ ॥ ९

[८]

एत्तहें^१ वि 'भिण्डिवालेण पहरुं
^{१०} अच्छन्तउ परिचिन्तेवि^१ मणेण
 तहिं अवसरें दुक्खु सुकेसु पासु
 पंडिवाइउं चेयण-भाउं लद्धु
 'कहिं^{११} अन्धउं' 'पेसण-चुक्खु देव'
 पुणु पंडिवाइउ पुणु आउ जीउं
^{१५} हा भाय सहोयर देहि वाय

किक्किन्ध-णराहिउ मुच्छ-गउ ॥ १

आमेलिउं विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ २

रहवरें^६ छुहेवि णिउ णिय-णिवासु ॥ ३उट्टन्ते^{१०} पुच्छिउ परम-वन्धु ॥ ४णिवडिउं पुणो^{१५} वि तडि-रुक्खु जेम ॥ ५'हा पइं^{१७} विणु सुण्णउं पमय-दीउ ॥ ६ही पइं^{२०} विणु मेइणि 'विहव^{२१} जाय' ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

तो भणइं सुकेसु
 सिरें णिक्खिणें खगें

'संसउ णाहं जिएवाहो^{२४} ।अवसरु कवणु रुएवाहो^{२६} ॥ ८

[९]

^{२०} विणु कज्जे वइरिहिं अङ्गु देहि^३
 जीवन्तहुं सिज्झइ सवु कज्जु

पायाललङ्क पइसरहुं एहि^४ ॥ १

एत्तिउ ण वि हउं ण वि तुहुं ण रज्जु' ॥ २

१ A असणिवेउ. १० A किक्किन्धु. ११ S पहरण. १२ P सुयंन्ति. १३ S पावत्थइ. १४ S वाहण, A उम्मोहण. १५ S खणे जि, A खणि जि. १६ A ठंति. १७ A पंथे. १८ P S जि, A जे. १९ A विजयमयंदु.

८. १ S एत्तहिं. २ P S हउ. ३ P S परिचितिवि, A परिचितइ. ४ S आमिल्लिय. ५ S विज्जुलवाहणेण. ६ P A रहवरि, S रहवर. ७ S पंडिवायउ. ८ P S भाव. ९ A लद्धु. १० P S उट्टेत्ते. ११ P S कहि. १२ A वंधउं. १३ P पेसणचक्खु. १४ A निवडउ. १५ S पुणो पुणो वि. १६ P S तरु च्छिज्जु. १७ A missing. १८ P S A पइ. १९ A सुण्णउं. २० P S हो. २१ P विहउ. २२ A भणइं. २३ S णाहे. २४ P S जीवेवहो. २५ A निक्खय. २६ P रुवेवाहो corrected to रुवेवहो, S रुवेवहो.

९. १ A कज्जे. २ P S वइरिहि. ३ S देहि अंगु, A पंगु देहि. ४ S एहिं. ५ P S जीवन्तहु. ६ S हउ.

[८] १ गोफणि-पाषाणेन. २ प्रतिवापितः, पुनः पुनः वीजितः. ३ सचेतनो जातः. ४ बानरद्वीपः. ५ विधवा.

तं णिसुणेंवि वाणर-वंस-सारु
णासन्तु णिँएवि हरिसिय-मणेण
करें^९ धरिउ असणिवेएण पुत्तु^{१०}
णासन्तु णवन्तु^{१५} सुवन्तु^{१६} संतु^{१७}
जे^{१९} विजयसीहु हउ भुयं-विसालु
तं णिसुणेंवि तडिवाहणु 'णियत्तुं

णीसरिउ स-साहणु स-परिवारु ॥ ३
रहु वाहिउ विज्जुलवाहणेणं ॥ ४
'किं उत्तिमं-पुरिसहं एउं जुत्तु ॥ ५
भुज्जन्तु ण हम्मइं जलु पियन्तु ॥ ६
सो^{२१} णिउ कियन्तं-दन्तन्तरालु^{२३} ॥ ७
लहु देसु पसाहिउ एक्कं-छत्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिग्घायहो^{२७} लङ्क
भुत्तइं इच्छाए

अण्णंहं अण्णइं पट्ठंइं ॥
सु-कलत्तइं^{३०} व स-जोवणइं ॥ ९

[१०]

किक्किन्ध-सुकेसहं पुरं हरेवि
वहु-दिवसेहिं^४ घण-पडलइं^५ णिँएवि^६ तं विजयसीहं-दुहु संभरेवि ॥ २
सहसार-कुमारहो देवि^८ रज्जु
वहु-काले^{१०} किक्किन्धाहिवो वि
पल्लुट्ठं^{१२} पडीवउ णर-वरिडु
जोवइं^{१४} व पईहियं-लोयणेहिं^{१५}
गायइ व भमर-महुअरि-सरेहिं^{१७}
वीसमइ व ललिय-लयाहरेहिं

अवरं^३ वि विज्जाहर वसिकरेवि ॥ १
तं विजयसीहं-दुहु संभरेवि ॥ २
अप्पुणुं साहिउ पर-लोय-कज्जु ॥ ३
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिए^{११} मेरु सो वि ॥ ४
महु पवर-महीहरु तामं दिट्ठु ॥ ५
हसइं^{१६} व कमलायर-आणणेहिं ॥ ६
ण्हाइ व णिम्मल-जल-णिज्झरेहिं ॥ ७
पणवइ व फुल-फल-गुरुभरेहिं^{१८} ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं सेलुं^{१९} णिँएवि
किउ पट्ठणु तेत्थुं^{२२}

कोक्कावेवि^{२०} णिय पय पउरं^{२१} ।
किक्किन्धे^{२३} किक्किन्धपुरुं^{२४} ॥ ९

7 A सपरिचार. 8 S विजलवाहणेण. 9 P S करि धरिवि असणिवेउ वि. 10 P पवुत्तु, S वुत्तु. 11 A उत्तम°. 12 S पुरिसहो, A °पुरिसह. 13 S एव. 14 This hemistich is missing in s. 15 A णमंतु. 16 A सुयंतु. 17 P संतु. 18 A हम्मइं. 19 S जि, A जे. 20 S सुभ°. 21 S हणिउ. 22 P कयंत°. 23 S दंततरालु. 24 S णिसु णिसुणिवि तडेवाहणु. 25 P S णियंतु. 26 P S एक्क. 27 A णिग्घाए. 28 P S अण्णहो. 29 S पट्ठइ. 30 P सकलत्तइं, S सुकलत्तइं.

10. 1 S °सुकेस, A °सुकेसर. 2 S पुरइं. 3 A अवरवि अवरवि. 4 P S °दिवसहिं. 5 P °पडलइ, S पट्ठलइ, A पट्ठण. 6 S णियैवि, A णिँए. 7 P S विजयसीहु. 8 A देव. 9 A अप्पणु. 10 S कालि, A काले. 11 P °भत्तिए. 12 S पल्लुट्ठ, A पल्लु. 13 P S ताव. 14 P S जोयइ. 15 A पईहि. 16 S हंसइ. 17 A °महुयर°. 18 P S °गुरुहरेहिं. 19 A सयलु. 20 A कोक्कावेवि. 21 A पउर. 22 A तित्थु. 23 S किक्किं. 24 A किक्किंधउर.

[९] १ व्याघ्रटितः. २ निर्घात-नाम-विद्याधरस्य.

[१०] १ मधुप्रचुरपर्वतः (?)

[११]

महु-महिहरो वि किक्किन्धु वुत्तु उच्छुरउं तामं उप्पण्णु पुत्तु ॥ १
 अण्णु वि सूररउं कणिट्ठु तासु वाहुवलि जेम भरहेसरासु ॥ २
 एत्तहं वि सुकेसहो तिण्णि पुत्तु सिरिमालि-सुमालि-सुमल्लवन्त ॥ ३
 ५ पोढत्तणं वुच्चइ तेहिं ताउ 'किं' ण जाहुं जेत्यु किक्किन्धराउ' ॥ ४
 तं सुणोवि^१ जणेरे^३ वुत्तु एम 'थियं' दाहुप्पाडिय सप्पु जेम ॥ ५
 कहिं जाहुं मुएवि पायाललङ्क चउपासिउ वइरिहुं तणिय सङ्क ॥ ६
 घणवाहण-पमुहं गिरन्तराइ एत्ति^{१४}इं जामं रज्जन्तराइ ॥ ७
 अणुहय लङ्क कामिणि व पवर महु तणए^{१७} सीसें अवहरिय णवर' ॥ ८

10

तं वयणु सुणेवि
 'उद्धए' रज्जे

॥ घत्ता ॥

मालि पलि^{१८}तुं दवग्गि जिह ।
 णिविसु वि जिज्जइ ताय किह ॥ ९

[१२]

महु कहिय भडारा पइं जि णित्ति तिहं जीवहि जिह परिभमइं कित्ति ॥ १
 १५ तिह हसु जिह ण हसिज्जइ जणेण तिहं भुज्जु जिह ण मुच्चहि^६ धणेण ॥ २
 तिह जुज्जु जिह णिवुइ जणइं अहु तिह तज्जु जिह पुणु वि ण होइं सङ्कु ॥ ३
 तिह चउं जिह वुच्चइं साहु साहु तिह संचरु जिह सयणहं णं डाहु ॥ ४
 तिह सुणु जिह णिवसहि गुरुहुं पासं^{१५} तिह मरु जिह णावहि^{१६} गम्भवासं ॥ ५
 तिह तउ करे जिह परितवइ गत्तु तिह रज्जु पाले जिह णवइं सत्तु ॥ ६
 २० किं जीएं रिउं-आसङ्किण किं पुरिसं माण-कलङ्किण ॥ ७
 किं दवे^{१२} दाण-विवज्जिएणं किं पुत्ते^{२४} मइलइ वंसु जेण ॥ ८

11. 1 s उच्छुरउ. 2 PS ताव. 3 s सूरउ. 4 PS सुमल्लवत्त. 5 s किर, A कि न. 6 PS जाहु जिथु. 7 PS सुणिवि. 8 A जणेरे. 9 PS थिय. 10 A जाहु. 11 s illegible. 12 PS वइरिहि. 13 A पहुइ. 14 P एत्तियइ, s णत्तियइ. 15 s illegible. 16 s तणइ. 17 PS सीसि. 18 A पवुत्त. 19 A उद्धए.

12. 1 PS पइं जि भडारा कहिय. 2 s तिह. 3 A परिभमइं. 4 P हसिज्जहिं. 5 A तिहिं. 6 PS मुच्चइ, A मुच्चहिं. 7 A जुज्जु. 8 A जणइं. 9 PS तज्जु. 10 s illegible. 11 P वच्चु. 12 P वुच्चहिं, s illegible, A वच्चहिं. 13 s न. 14 गुरुहु. 15 A पासि. 16 PS णावहिं. 17 A करि. 18 s रत्तु. 19 A नमइं. 20 a and b are transposed in A. 21 P रिउं, s illegible. 22 A दवे. 23 A विवज्जिएणी. 24 A पुत्ते.

[११] १ मधुगिरे: किक्किन्ध-नाम स्थापितम्. २ इच्छुरवः. ३ सूर्यरवः. ४ माल्यवन्तः (?). ५ विनष्टे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जइ कलएँ ताय
तो णियय-जणेरि

लङ्काणयरि²⁵ ण पइसरमि²⁶ ।
इन्दाणी²⁷ करयलें धरमि' ॥ ९

[१३]

गय रयणि पयाणउं परएँ¹ दिण्णु
संचल्लिउं साहणु णिरवसेसु
तुरएसु के वि केँ² वि सन्दणेसु
परिवेढिय लङ्का-णयरि तेहिँ
णं पोढ-विलासिणि कामुएहिँ
किउ कलयलु रहसाऊरिएहिँ
संखियहिँ सङ्ख ताँलियहिँ ताल
धाइउ लङ्काहिउ विप्फुरन्तु

हउ तूरुं रसायलु णाँइँ³ भिण्णु ॥ १
आरूढ के वि णर गयवरेसु ॥ २
सिविएसु के वि पञ्चाणणेसु ॥ ३
णं महिहर-कोडि⁴ महा-घणेहिँ ॥ ४
णं सयवत्तिणि फुल्लन्धुएहिँ ॥ ५
पडिपहरइँ⁵ तूरुँ⁶ तूरिएहिँ ॥ ६
चउ-पासिउ उट्टिय⁷ भड-वमाल⁸ ॥ ७
रणे पाराउट्टउ वलु करन्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णं मत्त-गइन्दु¹⁶
सरहसु¹⁷ णिगघाउ

पञ्चाणणहो समावडिउ ।
गम्पिणु मालिहें¹⁸ अब्भिडिउ ॥ ९

[१४]

पहरन्ति परोप्परुं तरुवरेहिँ
पुणु विज्जारूवहिँ भीसणेहिँ
पुणु णाराएहिँ भयङ्करेहिँ⁷
छिन्दन्ति महारह-छत्त-धयइँ

पुणु पाहाँणेहिँ पुणु गिरिवरेहिँ ॥ १
अहि-गरुडं-कुम्भि-पञ्चाणणेहिँ ॥ २
भुर्यइन्दायाम-पईहरेहिँ ॥ ३
वइयागरणं व वायरण-पयइँ ॥ ४

25 PS लंकाउरि. 26 PS पईसरमि. 27 PS इन्दाणि.

13. 1 A पयाणउं. 2 A नवर. 3 S त्तर. 4 PS णाउं, A नाइ. 5 A संचल्लियउ. 6 S किवि. 7 S सुविएसु. 8 S णयरे. 9 S फुल्लन्धुएहिँ. 10 S पडिपहरइ. 11 A तूरय. 12 S संखियहिँ, A संखियहि. 13 S तालियहि, A तालियहिँ. 14 PS उट्टिअ. 15 S भवमाल corrected to भडह°. 16 PS गयंदु. 17 P सरहसु. 18 P मालिहिँ, S मालिहि.

14. 1 P परोपरु. 2 P पहरेहिँ, marginally 'तरुवरेहिँ पाठे,' S पहरेहिँ, marginally 'पहरणेहिँ'. 3 PS पाहणेहिँ. 4 A विज्जारूवहिँ. 5 S गुरु. 6 S कुंभे. 7 A repeats whole of the previous portion of this Kāvavaka except the first hemistich. 8 P भूर्यइन्दा°, S भूर्यइन्दा°. 9 P वइयायरण, S पइयायरण.

[१२] १ माता.

[१३] १ प्रभाते. २ णागराजो (P, णाउं) मेदितः. ३ अग्रभाग. ४ अमरैः. ५ निर्घातु नाम विद्याधरः.

[१४] १ भुजगेन्द्रदीर्घत्व.

एत्थन्तरे^{१०} वाहिय-सन्दणेण
सयवारउ परिअञ्चेवि^{१२} गयणे^{१३}
णिग्घाउ^{१६} पडिउ णिग्घाउ^{१७} जेम
चत्तारि वि धुव^{२१}-परिहव-कलङ्क

दणुवइ^{११}-इन्दानिहँ गन्दणेण ॥ ५
हउ खगें छुज्जु कियन्त^{१४}-वयणे^{१५} ॥ ६
महियलें णर^{१८} णहँ^{१९} परितुट्ठ^{२०} देव ॥ ७
जय-जय-सदेण पइट्ठ लङ्क ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सन्तिहँ सन्तिहँ
सुविलासिणि जेम

गम्पिणु वन्दण-हत्ति कियं^३ ।
लङ्क सँ इं भु ज्जन्तं थियं^६ ॥ ९

*

[८. अट्ठमो संधि]

मालिहँ रज्जु^१ करन्ताहँ
सहसा अहिमुहिहूआइँ

सिद्धइँ^२ विज्जाहर-मण्डलइँ ।
सायरहँ जेम सव्वइँ जलइँ ॥ १

[१]

तहिँ अवसरेँ छुह-पङ्कापण्डुरे
पिहुल-णियम्बिणि पीण-पओहरि^९
तोहँ पुत्तु सुर^{११}-सिरि-संपण्णउं^{१३}
१५ भेसइँ मन्ति दन्ति अइरावणु
विज्जाहर जि सब किय सुरवर
छवीस वि सहसँइँ पेक्खणयहुँ
गायण जाइँ सुरिन्दत्तणयहुँ
उव्वसि-रम्भ-तिलोत्तिम-पहुइहिँ

दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिँ^७ रहणेउर-पुरेँ^८ ॥ १
सहसारहँ पिय माणस-सुन्दरि ॥ २
इन्दु चवेवि इन्दु उप्पण्णउं^{१३} ॥ ३
सेणावइ हरिकेसि भयावणु^{१५} ॥ ४
पवण-कुवेर-वरुण-जम-ससहर ॥ ५
णाहिँ पमाणु खुज्जु^{२१}-वामणयहुँ ॥ ६
णामइँ ताइँ कियइँ अप्पणयहुँ ॥ ७
अट्ठायाल-सहस-वर-जुवइहिँ ॥ ८

10 PSA एत्थन्तरि. 11 A दणुवइँ. 12 A परियञ्चेवि. 13 P गयणं. 14 A कथंत. 15 PS वयणि. 16 S णिग्घाज. 17 P णिघाउ, S णिग्घा with य added marginally. 18 PS णरवइ. 19 P णहिँ, S णहि. 20 PS तुट्ठ. 21 P marginally corrected to धुय. 22 S संतिहिँ. 23 S किय. 24 S सथं. 25 PA भुजंति. 26 S थिया.

1. 1 रज्जु. 2 A repeats the previous words as विज्जु करन्ताहो, सिद्धइँ. 3 A मण्डलइ. 4 P अहिमुहिहूयाइँ, S अहिमुह हूयाइँ. 5 PSA सव्वइ. 6 A पंडरे. 7 S सेट्ठिहि, A सेट्ठिहे. 8 A पुरि. 9 S पउहरि. 10 PS तासु. 11 A सर. 12 P संपुण्णउं, S संपुण्णउ. 13 A उप्पण्णउं. 14 S भेसह. 15 S यभावणु. 16 PS पवणु कुवेर. 17 S वतुणु. 18 PS सहास. 19 P पेक्खणयहु, S पेक्खणयहु. 20 S णाहि. 21 PS खुज्जु. 22 P वावणयहु, S वावणयहु. 23 A गाणहुँ जाइँ सुरिन्दहुँ तणयहुँ. 24 PSA णामइ. 25 A अप्पणयहु. 26 SA उव्वस. 27 S पहुइहिँ.

२ राक्षसपति सुकेशीत्यर्थः. ३ माता. ४ सुकेशि-मालि-सुमालि-माल्यवन्तः.

[१] बृहस्पति. २ प्रभृतिभिः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिचिन्ति^३ विज्जाहरेण 'तहो जाइं जाइं आखण्डलहो ।
ताइं ताइं महु चिन्धाइं^{३१} लइं हउं जि इन्दु महि-मण्डलहो' ॥ ९

[२]

^१जुए^३ खय-कालें णिड्डु (?) णिड्डुलिहें जे जे सेव करन्ता मालिहें ॥ १
ते ते मिलिय णराहिव इन्दहो अवर जलोह व^३ अवर-समुद्धो ॥ २
कप्पु ण दिन्ति जन्ति^४ सिरिगारिहिं(?) आण करन्ति वि णाहङ्कारिहिं ॥ ३
केण^५ वि कहिउ गम्पि तहो मालिहें 'पहु संकन्ति(?) ण तुम्ह^{११} णिड्डुलिहें(?) ॥ ४
इन्दु को वि सहसारहो णन्दणु तासु करन्ति सब भिच्चत्तणु' ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेवि सुकेसहो पुत्ते कोव-जलण-जालोलि-पलित्तें ॥ ६
देवाविय रण-भेरि भयङ्कर घरु (?) सण्णहेंवि पराइय किङ्कर ॥ ७
किक्किन्धहो किक्किन्धहो णन्दण दिण्णु पयाणउं वाहिय सन्दण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'गमणु ण सुज्झइ महु मणहो' तं मालि सुमालि करेहिं^{१७} धरइ ।
'पेक्खु^{१८} देव दुणिमिच्छाइं^{१९} सिव कन्दइ वायसु करगरइ^{२०} ॥ ९

[३]

पेक्खु कुंहिणि विसहर-छिज्जन्ती मोक्कल-केस णारि रोवन्ती ॥ १
पेक्खु फुरन्तउ वामउ लोयणु पेक्खहि रुहिर-ण्हाणु वस-भोयणु ॥ २
पेक्खु वसुन्धरि-तलु कम्पन्तउ घर-देवउल-णिवहु लोद्वन्तउ ॥ ३
पेक्खु अकालें महा-घणु गज्जिउ णहें णच्चन्तु कवन्धु अलज्जिउ' ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेवि वयणु^७ तहो वलियउ 'वच्छ वच्छ जइ सउणु^८ जि वलियउ ॥ ५
तो किं मरइ सव्वु एउं अलियउ दइउं मुएवि अण्णु को^{१३} वलियउ ॥ ६

28 A परिचित्तिउं. 29 A जाइं जाइं वि. 30 P चिन्धाइ, S चिन्धइ. 31 This Pāda is missing in A. 32 P लइं, S missing.

2. - 1 The first line in missing in A. 2 S जुय. 3 A रवरव. 4 S दंति, A दिंति. 5 S सेंगारहिं, A सिंगारिहि. 6 A गणति. 7 S illegible, A °हंकारिहिं. 8 A केहिं सि. 9 S मालिहो. 10 P संकन्ति. 11 P णिड्डालिहे, S णिड्डालिहें, A निड्डालिहे. 12 S णन्दणो. 13 S जालालि. 14 A किक्किध वि. 15 P पयाणउं. 16 P सुमाले. 17 PS करे. 18 S पेक्खे. 19 A दुणिमिच्छाइ. 20 P करकरइ, S करकरइ.

3. 1 A पेक्ख. 2 PS °देउलहं. 3 S णिवहुं. 4 A अकालि. 5 A महाघण. 6 S णच्चन्ति. 7 S ववण्णु. 8 PS सवणु. 9 PS सक्कु. 10 S यउ, A इउ. 11 P अलिअउं. 12 S दयउ. 13 A नउ.

[२] १ मृत्युकाले. २ ललाटेः. ३ आज्ञां.

[३] १ मार्गः. २ भग्नघडं(टं) वा.

छुडु धीरत्तणु होइ¹⁴ मणूसहा
एमं भणेप्पिणु दिणु पयाणउं¹⁷

लच्छि कित्ति ओसरइ¹⁵ ण पासहों' ॥ ७
चलिउं¹⁸ सेणु सरहसु स-विमाणउं¹⁹ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हय-गय-रहवर-णरवरहिं²⁰
दीसइ विज्झ²¹-महीहरहों

महियलें गयणयलें ण माइयउं²² ।
मेहउलु णाई उद्धाइयउं²³ ॥ ९

[४]

तं जमकरणहों अणुहरमाणउं
उभय-सेढि⁴-सामन्त पणट्ठा

णिसुणेंवि रक्खहों³ तणउं पयाणउं ॥ १
गम्पिणु इन्दहों सरणें⁵ पइट्ठा ॥ २

तहिं अवसरें वलवन्तं⁷ महाइयं
१० 'अहों अहों रहणेउर-पुर-राणा

मालिहें केरा दूअं⁸ पराइयं ॥ ३
कप्पु देवि¹² करे¹³ सन्धि अयाणा ॥ ४

दुज्जउ लङ्काहिउ समरङ्गणें
राय-लच्छि तइलोक-पियारी
तेण समाणु विरोहु असुन्दरु'
१५ 'दूउ भणेवि तेण तुहुं¹⁸ चुक्कउं¹⁹

छुछु जेण णिग्घाउ जमाणणें ॥ ५
दासि जेम जमुं¹⁴ पेसणगारी¹⁵ ॥ ६
आएहिं¹⁶ वयणेंहिं कुविउं¹⁷ पुरन्दरु ॥ ७
णं तो जम-दन्तन्तरे²⁰ दुक्कउं ॥ ८

15

॥ घत्ता ॥

को सो लङ्क-पुराहिवइ
जो जीवेसइ विहिं²³ मि रणें

को तुहुं किर सन्धि कहो²¹ तणियं²² ।
महि णीसावण तहो तणिय ॥ ९

[५]

गय ते मालि-दूय णिब्भच्छिय
२० सण्णज्झइ सुरिन्दु सुर-साहणु
सण्णज्झइ तणु-हेइ हुआसणुं
सण्णज्झइ जमुं⁶ दण्ड-भयङ्करु

दुवयणावमाण-पडिहत्थियं ॥ १
कुलिस-पाणि अइरावयं⁵ वाहणु ॥ २
धूमद्वउ कुयारिं⁵ मेसासणु ॥ ३
महिसारूढु पुरन्दर-किङ्करु ॥ ४

14 PS होउ. 15 S उसरइ. 16 PS एव. 17 PA पयाणउं. 18 A चलिउं. 19 A सविमाणउं. 20 A णरवरहिं. 21 A महियलि गयणयलि. 22 P माइअउं, मायूयउ. 23 PS विंझइरि°. 24 PS उद्धाइअउ.

4. 1 PA अणुहरमाणउं. 2 S वक्खहो. 3 A तणउं पयाणउं. 4 A उहयसेणि°. 5 P सरणि, S सरण, A सरणु. 6 PS तहि. 7 A वलेवंत. 8 S महाइया. 9 A दूअ°. 10 S पराइया. 11 P could not be used for the text from °उरपुराणा up to कुम्भवीडे अबिभ° (VIII 9 8), because folio no. 24 in P covering that portion is missing. 12 S देहि. 13 S A करि. 14 S जं. 15 S पेसणगारी. 16 S आयहिं वयणेहि. 17 A कुइउ. 18 S तुहु. 19 A चुक्कउं. 20 S दंतंतरे. 21 A कहु. 22 S तणिया. 23 A विहिं मि. 24 S तहु तणिया.

5. 1 S पउहत्थिय, A पडहत्थिय. 2 A सनज्झइ. 3 S अइरावइ. 4 S हुयासणु. 5 A कुंजारि. 6 S A जमदंडु.

सण्णज्झइ णइरिउ मोगगर-धरु
सण्णज्झइ वरुणु वि दुदंसणु
सण्णज्झइ मिग-गमणु समीरणु
सण्णज्झइ कुवेरु फुरियाहरु
सण्णज्झइ ईसाणु विसासणु
सण्णज्झइ पञ्चाणण-गामिउ^{१२}

रिच्छारूढु रणङ्गणें दुद्धरु ॥ ५
णागवास-करु करिमयरासणु ॥ ६
तरुवर-पवरुग्गामिय-पहरणु ॥ ७
पुप्फ-विमाणारूढु सत्ति-करु ॥ ८
सूल-पाणि पर-वल-संतासणु ॥ ९
कुन्त-पाणि ससि ससिपुर-सामिउ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाइँ वि ढिंलीहोन्ताइँ
णिँएवि परोप्परु चिन्धाइँ

ताइ मि रण-रस-पुलउग्गयइँ ।
सुहडहुँ^{१८} कवयइँ फुट्टेवि^{१९} गयइँ^{२०} ॥ ११

[६]

10

तामं परोप्परु वेहाविद्धइँ
मुसुमूरिय-उर-सिर-मुह-कन्धर
पुच्छुग्गीरिय पडिपहरन्ति व
जोह वि अमुणिय-जठर-उरत्थल
संचूरिय तुरङ्ग-धय-सारहि
तहिँ अवसरें रहणेउर-सारहो
सूररण सोमु रणे^{१८} खारिउ
जमु^{२०} किक्किन्धे धणउ सुमालिं

पढम भिडन्तइँ अग्गिम-खन्धइँ ॥ १
पच्छिम-भाअ-सेस थिय कुञ्जर ॥ २
'कहिँ^८ गय अग्गिम-भाय' भणन्ति व ॥ ३
'कहिँ^{११} गय रिउ' पहरन्ति^{१२} व करयल ॥ ४
चक्क-सेस थिय^{१४} णवर महारहि^{१५} ॥ ५
धाइउ^{१७} मल्लवन्तु सहसारहो ॥ ६
उच्छुरएण^{१९} वरुणु हक्कारिउ ॥ ७
पवणु सुकेसे^{२२} सुरवइ मालिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'एत्ति^{२४} कालु ण वुज्झियउ

तुहुँ कवणहुँ इन्दहुँ इन्दु कहे ।

रण्डेहिँ^{२८} मुण्डेहिँ जिग्भिण्णेहिँ^{२९}

किं^{२७} जो सो रम्महि इन्दवहे^{३१} ॥ ९

20

7 s मोगगरधरु. 8 A मयरासणु. 9 s तरुवर. 10 s पहरु. 11 s विमाणारूढु सत्तिअकरु.
12 A गामिउ. 13 A कौत. 14 A टीलीहोताइ. 15 s रणस. 16 s पुलउग्गयइ, A
पुलउग्गयाइ. 17 s चिंवाइ. 18 s सुहडह कवयइ. 19 s A फुट्टिवि. 20 s गयइ, A गयाइ.

6. 1 s ताव. 2 s वेहाइँद्धइ. 3 A भिडंतहु. 4 s खंघइ, A खंघहु. 5 s थिअ. 6 s
पुच्छु. 7 This hemistich is missing in s. 8 A कहि. 9 s अपुणिय. 10 A जठरोर-
त्थल. 11 s कहि, A कह. 12 A पसरन्ति. 13 A धुरसारहि. 14 s थिय. 15 A महारहि.
16 s तहि. 17 s धायउ. 18 s रणि. 19 s उच्छुरएण. 20 A जसु किक्किंधे. 21 s सुमालें.
22 A सुकेसि. 23 s मालें. 24 A एत्तउ. 25 s A तुहु. 26 s कवणहो, A कवणहु.
27 s missing. 28 A रंढिहिं मुंढिहि. 29 s जिभिण्णिहि, A भणहि. 30 A रम्महि.
31 s इंदवहो.

पउ० चरि० 10

[७]

तं^१ णिसुणेंवि चोइउ अइरावउ
मालि-पुरन्दरं^२ भिडिय परोप्परु
जुज्झइं^३ सेस-णरेंहिं^४ परिचत्तइं^५
६ इन्दयालु जिह तिहं^६ जोइज्झइ
भीम-महा^७भीमं^८हिं जा दिण्णी
सा विकराल-वयण उद्धाइय
चिन्तिउ वरुण-पवण-जम-धणएहिं^९
दूए^{१०} वुत्तु आसि^{११} रायङ्गणें

णावइ णिज्झरन्तु कुलं-पावउ ॥ १
विहि^४ मि महाहउ जाउ भयङ्करु ॥ २
थिय पडिथिरइं^७ करेप्पिणु णेत्तइं^८ ॥ ३
रक्खें^{१०} रक्ख-विज्ज चिन्तिज्झइ ॥ ४
गोत्त-परम्पराए अवइण्णी ॥ ५
परिवड्ढिय गयणयलें ण माइय ॥ ६
‘पत्तु^{१४} इन्दु चरिएहिं^{१५} अप्पणएहिं^{१६} ॥ ७
दुज्जउ मालि होइ समरङ्गणें’ ॥ ८

११

तहिं^{१९} पत्थावें^{२०} पुरन्दरेंण
वड्ढिय तहें^{२२} वि चउग्गुणिय

॥ घत्ता ॥

माहिन्द-विज्ज लहु संभरियं^{२१} ।
रवि-कन्तिए ससि-कन्ति व हरियं^{२३} ॥ ९

[८]

तं माहिन्द-विज्ज अवलोएवि^१
१५ ‘तइयहुं^२ ण किउ महारउ वुत्तउ
तं णिसुणेंवि पलम्ब-भुय-डालें
वायव-वारुण-अग्गेयत्थइं^३
जिह अण्णाण-कणें^४ जिण-वयणइं^५
जिह उवयार-सयइं^६ अकुलीणें^७
२० गम्पि पहज्जणु मिलिउ पहज्जणें
हसिउ पुरन्दरेण ‘अरें माणव

भणइं सुमालि मालि-मुहुं^८ जोएवि^९ ॥ १
एवहिं^६ आयउ कालु णिरुत्तउ’ ॥ २
अमरिस-कुद्धएण रणें^७ मालें ॥ ३
मुक्कइं तिण्णि मि^९ गयइं^{१०} णिरत्थइं^{११} ॥ ४
जिह गोदुङ्गणें^{११} वर-मणि-रयणइं^{१२} ॥ ५
वयइं^{१३} जेम चारित्त-विहीणें^{१४} ॥ ६
वरुणहो^{१५} वरुण हुवासु हुआसणें ॥ ७
देव-समाण होन्ति किं दाणव’ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भणइ मालि ‘को देउ^{१७} तुहुं^{१८}
१८ जं वन्धहि ओहइहि वि

वलु पउरु सु सयलु णिरिक्खियउ ।
इन्दयालु परं^{१९} सिक्खियउ’ ॥ ९

7. 1 s णिसुणिवि चोयउ. 2 s उल°. 3 s °पुरंदर. 4 A विहिंवि. 5 s जुज्झइ, A जुज्झजुज्झइं. 6 s परिचत्तइ. 7 s A पडिथिरइ. 8 s णेत्तइ. 9 s तिह. 10 s रक्खइ. 11 s °महाभीमहि. 12 s °परंपराय अवयण्णी. 13 s धणयहिं. 14 A पुत्तु. 15 A चरियहि. 16 s अप्पणयहिं. 17 s दूयहिं. 18 A मासि. 19 s तहि. 20 A पत्थावि. 21 s संभरिया. 22 P s होवि. 23 s हरिया.

8. 1 s अवलोक्यवि. 2 A भणइं. 3 A मोहुं. 4 s जोयवि. 5 s तइयहो. 6 s येवहि. 7 s रण. 8 s °यत्थइ. 9 s वि. 10 s गयइ. 11 A गोदुंगणाए मणि°. 12 s अकुलीणइं. 13 s वयइ. 14 s विहूणइं. 15 s वरुणहु. 16 A हुवासु हुयासणे. 17 s देव तुहु. 18 s जहिं वद्धउ इद्धहि विह. 19 s परि सिक्खियउ.

[९]

तं णिसुणेवि वयणु सुररां^१ं
लहु उप्पाडैवि^४ धित्तु णरिन्दे^५
सहसा रुहिरायम्बिरु दीसिउ
वाम-पाणि वणे^{१०} देवि अखन्ति^९ए
विहलङ्गलु ओणल्लु महीयल्ले
मालि सुमालि^{१५} माहुक्कारिउ
उट्ठेवि^{१६} मुक्कु^{१७} चक्कु सहसक्खे
सिरु पाडेवि रसायल्ले पडियउ

विट्ठु णिडाल्ले मालि णारां^३ं ॥ १
णाँइ वरङ्कुसु मत्त-गईन्दे ॥ २
णं मयगलु सिन्दूर-विहसिउ ॥ ३
भिण्णु णिडाल्ले सुराहिउ सत्ति^{११}ए ॥ ४
कलयल्लु धुट्ठु रक्ख-वाणर-वल्ले ॥ ५
'पई होन्ते^{१४}ए णिय-वंसुद्धारिउ' ॥ ६
एन्तउ^{१३} धरे^{१९}वि^{१९} ण सक्किउ रक्खे ॥ ७
कह वि^{२१} ण कुम्म-वीढे^{२२} अडिभिडियउ^{२३} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

वयणु^{२४} मडक्क ण वीसरिउ
वे-वारउ अइरावयहो

धाविउ^{२५} कवन्धु रोसाविउ^{२६} ।
कुम्भत्थल्ले असिवरु वाहियउ^{२७} ॥ ९

[१०]

जं विणिवाइउ^१ रक्खु रणङ्गणे
णट्ठु कइद्धयं-वल्लु भय-भीयउ
केण वि तामं कहिउ सहसक्खहो
वहुवारउ णिसियंर-कइच्चिन्धेहि^९
एय जि विजयसीह खय-गारा
तं णिसुणेवि गउ चोइउ जावेहि^{१२}
'महु आदेसु^{१४} देहि परमेसर
सेणु वि घत्तमि जम-मुह-कन्देरे^{१७}

विजउ धुट्ठु अमराहिव-साहणे ॥ १
गलियाउहु कण्ठ-ट्ठिय-जीयउ ॥ २
'पच्छल्ले लग्गु देव पडिवक्खहो ॥ ३
वेयारिय सुकेस-किक्किन्धेहि ॥ ४
तिह करे^{१०} जेम^{११} ण जन्ति भडारा' ॥ ५
ससहरु पुरउ परिट्ठिउ तावेहि^{१३} ॥ ६
मारमि^{१५} हउं जि णिसायर वाणर ॥ ७
दसण-सिलायल्ले-जीहा-कक्करे' ॥ ८

9. 1 S सुररायं. 2 S णिडाल्ले, A निडालि. 3 S णरायं, A नारायं. 4 A उप्पाडिवि. 5 S णरेंदे, A नरिंदे. 6 S णाइ. 7 S गयंदे. 8 A °रायंनु पदीसउ. 9 S सिंदूरे, A सिंदू. 10 S वण, A रणे. 11 S णिहालि, A निडालि. 12 A रक्खस्सवाणर°. 13 S सुमालि. 14 S पइ. 15 A नमिवि नमिवंसु उद्धारिउ. 16 S उट्ठि, A उट्ठिवि. 17 A चक्कु मुक्कु. 18 S यंतउ. 19 SA धरिवि. 20 A रसायलि. 21 A व. 22 S कुम्मवीढि. 23 P अडिभिडिअउं. 24 PS वयण. 25 A धाइउ. 26 A रोसाहियउ. 27 PS वाहियउ.

10. 1 S विणिवायउ. 2 S कयद्धय°. 3 A गलिया°. 4 PS °जीअउ. 5 PS कहिउ ताव. 6 PS सहसक्कहो. 7 A पच्छले. 8 PS णिसिअक्खइ°. 9 S चंधेहिं. 10 PSA करि. 11 P जेव, S जेव. 12 P जावहि, SA जावेहि. 13 P तावहि. 14 PS आदेसु. 15 P मारउं, S मारउ. 16 P मुहि. 17 S कंदरे. 18 PS सिलायले.

[१०] १ छविताः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

इन्दे^{१९} हत्थुत्थल्लियउं

धाइउं ससि सर वरिसन्तु किह ।

पच्छल्ले पवणाहँ धणहँ^{२४}

धाराहरु वासारँत्तु जिहँ ॥ ९

[११]

५ 'मरु मरु वलहँ वलहँ किं णासहँ

धाराहरु-मकडहँ हयासहँ ॥ १

सुरयण-णयणाणन्द-जणेरा

कुद्ध पावँ तं (?) वासव-केरा' ॥ २

तं णिसुणैवि^६ दूरुज्झिय-सङ्कउ

अहिमुहुं मल्लवन्तु पर थक्कउ ॥ ३

गहकल्लोलुं णाइँ छण-चन्दहँ

णाइँ मइन्दु महगय-विन्दहँ ॥ ४

'अरे ससङ्क स-कलङ्क अलज्जिय

महिलाणंण वे-पक्ख-विवज्जिय ॥ ५

१० चन्दु भणेवि जे^{१३} हासउ दिज्जइपइँ^{१४} वि को वि किं रणे घाइज्जइ' ॥ ६एमं चवेप्पिणु चाव^{१७}-सणाहउ

भिण्डिवाल-पहरणेण समाहउ ॥ ७

मुच्छ पराइय पसरिय-वेयणु

दुक्खु दुक्खु किर होइ स-चेयणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दूरीहया तामं रिउ

मयलच्छणु मणे अवतसइ किहँ ।

१५ सिरु संचालइ करु धुणइँ

संकन्तिहे^{२३} चुक्कु विण्णु जिहँ^{२४} ॥ ९

[१२]

तामं महा-रहणेउर-पुरवरुं

जय-जय-सहे पइसइ सुरवरु ॥ १

पवण-कुवेर-वरुण-जमं-खन्देहिँ

णड-फम्फाव-छत्त-कइवन्देहिँ ॥ २

वैन्दिण-सयहिँ पवड्डिय-हरिसेहिँ^५

विज्जाहर-किण्णर-किंपुरिसेहिँ ॥ ३

२० जोइस-जक्ख-गरुड-गन्धर्वेहिँ

जय-जय-कारु करन्तेहिँ सर्वेहिँ^{१०} ॥ ४

चलणेहिँ गम्पि पडिउ सहसोरहँ

णं भरहेसरु तिहुअण-सारहँ ॥ ५

१९ S इंदे. २० P हत्थुत्थल्लियउं. २१ S धायउ वरेसांतु किहा. २२ S पत्तले, A पच्छप्. २३ S पइणहए, A पवणहय. २४ PS धयहो. २५ PS वरिसंतु. २६ S जिहा.

११. १ A वलहु २. २ A धारायर. ३ S पाय तं, A पायवो. ४ S वाहाकेरा. ५ S णिसुणिवि. ६ A अहिमुहुं. ७ P मल्लवन्तु. ८ PS गहिकल्लोलु. ९ PS णाइ. १० A घणवन्दहो. ११ S अलज्जिया. १२ S महिलाणण. १३ P जं. १४ PS पइ. १५ A घाइजइ. १६ PS एव. १७ A भणेप्पिणु. १८ PS चाव. १९ S परायउ. २० PS ताव. २१ S किहा. २२ S धुणइ, A धुणइं. २३ P संकन्तिहे, S संकन्तिहि. २४ S जिहा.

१२. १ PS ताव. २ A पुस्वरु. ३ A जय. ४ A छिइसएहिँ पवड्डिय. ५ P A हरिसहिँ, S हरिसिहि. ६ P किन्नर, A missing. ७ S किंपुरिसहिँ. ८ S गंधर्वहिँ. ९ PS A करन्तिहिँ. १० A सर्वेहिँ. ११ S सहसा.

२ पश्चिममेघः.

[११] १ राक्षस, वानर. २ गृहवैरी राहुरित्यर्थः. ३ उद्वेगं करोति.

ससिपुरि ससिहँ दिण्णं रिहल्लहँ धणयँहँ लङ्क किक्कु जमरायहँ ॥ ६
मेह-णयरे¹⁵ वरुणाहिउ ठवियउ कंचणपुरे कुवेरु पट्टवियउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अणु वि को वि पुरन्दरेण तहिँ अवसरे जो संभावियउ ।
मण्डलु एकेकउ पवर सो सँवु स इं भु ज्ञावियउ ॥ ८

*

[९. जबमो संधि]

एत्थन्नेरे रिद्धिहँ जन्ताहँ पायाल-लङ्क मुञ्जन्ताहँ ।
उप्पण्ण सुमालिहँ एतु किहँ रयणासउ रिसहँ भरहु जिहँ ॥ १

[१]

सोलह-आहरणालङ्करिउ सयमेव मयणु णं अवयरिउ ॥ १
वहु-दिवसेहँ आउच्छेविं जणणु गउ विजा-कारणे पुप्फवणु ॥ २
थिउ अक्खसुत्तु करयले करेवि¹⁰ जिह मह-रिसि परम-ज्ञाणु धरेवि¹¹ ॥ ३
तहिँ अवसरे गुण-अणुराइयउ सो¹² पोमविन्दु संपाइयउ ॥ ४
रयणासउ लक्खिउ तेण तहिँ 'इमु पुरिस-रयणु उप्पण्णु किहँ ॥ ५
लइ सच्चउ हयउ गुरु-वयणु एहुँ सो णरु एउं तं पुप्फवणु' ॥ ६
कइकसि णामेण वुत्तं दुहियं पप्फुल्लियं-पुण्डरीय-मुहियं ॥ ७
'एहुँ पुत्ति तुहारउं भत्तार माणस-सुन्दरिहँ²⁵ व सैहसारु' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गउ धीय थवेवि णियासवहँ उप्पण्ण विज्ज रयणासवहँ ।
थिउ विहि²⁷ मि मज्झे परमेसरिहिं²⁹ णं विज्झु तावि-णम्मय-सरिहिं ॥ ९

12 A ससिहो. 13 S दिद्ध. 14 S धणहो. 15 PA मेहणयरि, S मोहणयरि. 16 PS कंचणपुरि कुवेरु पट्टवियउ, A कंचणपुरिहिं धणउ पट्टवियउ. 17 PS तहि अवसरि. 18 P संभावियउ. 19 S सच्च. 20 P मुंजावियउ.

1. 1 S इत्थंतरि, A एत्थंतरि. 2 PS रिद्धिहि. 3 S पइसंताहो. 4 S सुमालिहिं. 5 S किहा. 6 S जिहा. 7 PS सोलस. 8 S आउच्छेवि, A आउच्छेवि. 9 PS पुप्फवणु. 10 A करिवि. 11 A धरिवि. 12 PSA तहि. 13 P सौ. 14 PS इय. 15 P हअउं. 16 S यहु. 17 P इउ, S यउ. 18 P पुप्फवणु, S पुप्फवणु. 19 PS वुत्तु. 20 S दुहिया. 21 P पुप्फुल्लियं. 22 S मुहिया. 23 P इहु, S यहु. 24 A तुहारहुं. 25 PSA सुंदरिहि. 26 S सहसारो. 27 A विहिं मि. 28 S परमेसरिहि. 29 S पा. 30 S णंमय.

[१] १ विद्याधरः. २ इन्द्रस्य माता तस्यावर्त्मभो (?) यथा. ३ इन्द्रस्य पिता, ४ तापी-नर्मद-ग्रोर्नद्योर्मध्ये.

[२]

अवलोइय^१ बहु रयणासव^२ण
 सु-णियम्विणि परिचक्कलिय-थणि^३
 'कसु केरी कहिं अवइण^४ण तुहुं
 ५ तं सुणेवि^{११} स-सङ्क कण्ण चवइ
 हउं^{१३} तासु धीय^{१४} केण ण वरिय^{१५}
 गुरु-वयणेहिं आणिय एउ वणु
 तं णिसुणेवि सुंपुरिस-धवलहर
 कोक्काविउ सयलु वि बन्धुजणु

णं अग-महिसि सइं वासव^१ण ॥ १
 इन्दीवरच्छि पङ्कय-वयणि^४ ॥ २
 तउं दूरे^७ दिट्ठि जे^८ जणइं सुहुं^{१०} ॥ ३
 'जइ जाणहो^{१२} पोमविन्दु णिवइ ॥ ४
 कइकसि णामे विज्जाहरिय^{१७} ॥ ५
 नउ दिण्णी करे^{१८} पाणिग्गहणु^{१९} ॥ ६
 उप्पाइउं विज्जाहर-णयरु ॥ ७
 सहुं कण्णए किउ पाणिग्गहणु ॥ ८

19

॥ वत्ता ॥

बहु-काले सुविण^{१०}उ लक्खियउ अत्थाणे णरिन्दहो अक्खियउ ।
 'फाडेप्पिणु कुम्भइ^{२४} कुञ्जरहुं पञ्चाणणु उवरे पइहु महु ॥ ९

[३]

उच्चोलिहें चन्दाइच्च थियं^१
 १५ अट्ठङ्ग-णिमित्तइं जाणएण
 'होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णि धणे
 जग-कण्ठउ सुरवर-डंमर-करु
 परिओसें^७ कहि मिं^८ ण मन्ताहुं
 उप्पणु दसाणणु अतुल-वल
 २० पक्कल-णियम्बु^{११} वित्थिण्ण^{१२}-उरु
 पुणु भाणुकण्ण पुणु^{१४} चन्दणहि^{१५}

तं णिसुणेवि दइंए^१ विहसिकियं (?) ॥ १
 उच्चइ रयणासव-राणएण ॥ २
 पहिलारउ ताहं रउहुं रणे ॥ ३
 भरहज्ज-णराहिउ चक्कधरु^४ ॥ ४
 णव-सुरय-सोक्खुं माणन्ताहुं ॥ ५
 पारोह-पईहर-भुय-जुयलु ॥ ६
 णं सगहो पचविउ को वि सुरु ॥ ७
 पुणु जाउ विहीसणु गुण-उवहि^{१६} ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तो उप्पाडन्तु दन्त गयंहुं^{१७} करयलु छुहन्तु मुहें पणयंहुं^{१८} ।

आयए लीलए रामणु रमइं^{१९} णं कालु वालु^{२०} होएवि भमइ ॥ ९

2. 1 A अवलोविय. 2 A सह. 3 PS °थणे. 4 PS °वयणे. 5 P अवइन्न. 6 A रउ. 7 S दूरे, A दूरि. 8 S जं, A जि. 9 A जणइं. 10 PA सुहुं. 11 PS णिसुणिवि. 12 A जाण-हुं. 13 PS हउ. 14 P धूय, S धूव. 15 S वरिया. 16 A नामे. 17 S विज्जाहरिया, A विजाहरिय. 18 A करि. 19 S पाणिग्गहणो. 20 S सपुरिसधवलहरो. 21 S उप्पायउ. 22 PS सहु. 23 A सिविणउ. 24 PS कुंभइ कुंजरहो. 25 PS उअरे. 26 P महुं.

3. 1 PS उच्चोलिहि. 2 S थिया. 3 S देवं. 4 P वियसिकिय, S वियसिकिया. 5 PS °णमित्तइ. 6 S रउइ. 7 P परिउसें. 8 A कहिमि. 9 P णव corrected to वर. 10 A सुक्ख. 11 S माणन्ताहो. 12 A पक्कल°. 13 PS विच्छिण्ण°. 14 A पुण्णु. 15 S चंदणेहिं. 16 P S °उअहि. 17 PS गयहं. 18 S पणहु. 19 A रमइं. 20 A होवि भमइं.

[३] १ विकसित्वा. २ भयाने(न)क. ३ बडारोह (?). ४ विस्तीर्णः.

[४]

खेलन्तु पईसइ भण्डारु
णव-मुहई जासु मणि-जडियाई
जो परिपालिज्जइ पण्णएहिं
सामण्हो अण्हो करइ बहु
सहसत्ति लग्गु करे दहमुहहो
परिहिउं णव-मुहई समुट्ठियई
णं सयवत्तई संचारिमई
वोल्लन्ति समउ वोल्लन्तएण

जहिं तोयदवाहण-तणउ हारु ॥ १
णव गह परियप्पेवि घडियाई ॥ २
आसीविस-रोसाउण्णएहिं ॥ ३
सो कण्ठउ दुट्ठउ दुट्ठिसहु ॥ ४
णं मित्तु सुमित्तहो अहिमुहहो ॥ ५
णं गह-विम्वई सु-परिट्ठियई ॥ ६
णं कामिणि-वयणई कारिमई ॥ ७
स-वियारु हसन्ति हसन्तएण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिण ताई दहाणणई थिर-तारई तरलई लोयणई ।
ते दहमुहु दहसिरु जणेण किउं पच्चाणणु जेम पिसिद्धि गउ ॥ ९

[५]

जं परिहिउं कण्ठउ रावणेण
रयणासउ कइकसि धाईयई
णिसुणेप्पिणु आइउं उच्छुरउं
संयलेहिं णिहालिउं साहरणु
परिचिन्तिउं 'णउ सामण्णुं णरु
एयहो पासिउं रज्जु वि विउलुं
एयहो पासिउं सुरवइहें खउं

किउ वद्धावणउं सु-परियणेण ॥ १
आणन्दे कंहि मि ण माइयई ॥ २
किक्किन्धु स-कन्तउ सूररउं ॥ ३
दह-गीउम्मीलिय-दह-वयणु ॥ ४
एहु होइ णिरुत्तउ चक्कहरु ॥ ५
कइ-जाउहाण-वलु रणे अतुलु ॥ ६
जम-वरुण-कुवेरहं णाहिं जउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णेक्क-दिवसें गज्जन्तु किहं णव-पाउसें जलहरं-विन्दु जिहं ।
णहें जन्तउ पेक्खेवि वइसवणु पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणु' ॥ ८

4. 1 s सइ भंडारु. 2 ps जहि. 3 A तोयदवाहणहो. 4 ps मुहइ. 5 p मणे. 6 ps परिअप्पेवि. 7 p घडिआइं, s घडियाए. 8 p पण्णयहिं. 9 p परिट्ठउं 10 s मित्त. 11 s परिहउ. 12 A °मुहइ. 13 ps समुट्ठियाइं. 14 ps सुपरिट्ठियाइं. 15 ps संचारियाइं. 16 p कारिमाइं, s कारियाइ. 17 A समउं. 18 s ताए. 19 A missing. 20 s तारइ तरलइ. 21 s दहमुह. 22 ps कउ. 23 p पसिद्धे.

5. 1 s परिहउ. 2 p A वद्धावणउं. 3 s घाइयइं, A घाइयाइं. 4 A कंहि मि न माइयाइं. 5 s आयउ. 6 ps उच्छुरउ. 7 A सूररउं. 8 A सयलहिं मि. 9 A दाहगीउ°. 10 s सामण्ण. 11 s यहु. 12 A विमलु. 13 s जाउहाणु. 14 ps अतुलवलु. 15 p सुरवरहि, s सुरवरहो. 16 s खओ. 17 p °धणयकुवेरहं, s धणयकुवेरहो. 18 ps णहि. 19 s किहा. 20 s °पाउस. 21 p जलयर°, s यलयर°. 22 ps जिहा. 23 ps णहि. 24 p पेक्खिवि, s पिक्खिवि. 25 s वइसवणो. 26 p कवणु.

[५] १ वानरराक्षसयोः.

[६]

तं गिसुणैवि^१ मउलिय-णयणियँएँ वज्जरिउ स-गग्गर-वयणियँएँ ॥ १
 'कउसिकि जणेरि एयहों तणियँ पहिलारी वहिणि महु तणियँ ॥ २
 'वीसावसु विज्जाहरु^५ जणणु एँहु भाइ तुहारउ वइसवणु ॥ ३
 ५ वइरिहिं मिलेवि मुहु^८ मलिण^{१०} कियँ मायरि व कमागय लङ्क हियँ ॥ ४
 एयहों उहालेवि^{१३} जेम तियँ कइयँहु माणेसहुँ राय-सियँ^{१६} ॥ ५
 रत्तुप्पल^{१८}-हूआलोयणें णिभच्छिय जणणि विहीसणें ॥ ६
 'वइसवणहों केरी कवण सिय दहवयणहों णोक्खी^{१९} का वि^{२०} किय ॥ ७
 पेक्खेसहिं^{२१} दिवसहिं थोवएँहिं ओएँहिं^{२३} अन्हारिस-देवँएँहिं^{२३} ॥ ८

10

जम-खँन्द-कुवेर-पुरन्दरँहिं
 अणुदिणु दणुवइ-कन्दावणहों

॥ घत्ता ॥

रवि-वरुण-पवण-सिहि-ससँहरँहिं ।
 घरँ सेव करेवी रावणहों' ॥ ९

[७]

एक्काहिं दिणें आउच्छेवि^१ जणणु गय तिण्णि वि भीसणु भीम-वणु ॥ १
 15 जहिं जक्ख-सहासइं दारुणइं जहिं सीह-पयइं रुहिरारुणइं ॥ २
 जहिं णीसासन्तेहिं अजयरेहिं डोल्लन्ति डाल सँहु तरुवरँहिं ॥ ३
 जहिं साहारूढइं विप्पयइं अन्दोलण-परम-भाव-गयइं ॥ ४
 तहिं तेहएँ भीसणें भीम-वणें थिय विज्जेहँ झाणु धरेवि मणें ॥ ५
 जा अट्ठक्खरँहिं पसिद्धि गय णामेण संब-कामन्न-रूर्य ॥ ६
 20 सा विहिं पहरँहिं जे' पासु अइयं णं गाढालिङ्गण-गय दइय ॥ ७
 पुणु झाइय सोलह-अक्खरिय जय(?) -कोडि-सहास-दँहुत्तरिय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ते^{११} भायर अविचल-झाण-रइं दहवयण-विहीसण-भाणुसुइ ।
 वणें दिट्ठ जक्ख-सुन्दरिँ^{१३} किह जिण-वाणिँ तिण्णि वि लोय जिह ॥ ९

6. 1 P गिसुणिवि. 2 P °लोयणइं, S °लोयणइ. 3 S तणिया. 4 P तणीभ, S तणिया.
 5 PS विज्जाहरु. 6 A उहु. 7 P वइसवणु. 8 P वइरिहुं, S वइरिहु. 9 P सुहुं, S A सुहु. 10 SA
 मलण. 11 S किया. 12 S हिया. 13 A उहालिवि. 14 S विया, A लिय. 15 P कइयहु, S
 कइयहु, A कइयहं. 16 S सिया. 17 PS रत्तुप्पल°. 18 PS वयसवणहो. 19 P केरी, S णोखी.
 20 S क वि. 21 P पेक्खेसहिं. 22 S आयहि. 23 A देवयहिं. 24 A °ससहरहिं. 25 A वइ.
 7. 1 P आउच्छिवि, S आउच्छिवि. 2 PS A जहि. 3 PS सहु. 4 A सप्पारूढइं पिप्पयइं.
 5 A विज्जहो. 6 A °भय. 7 A missing. 8 S अइय, S इय. 9 P °सहासय. 10 P.
 दुहुत्तरिय, S दुहोत्तरिया. 11 PS ता. 12 A °रइ. 13 PS °सुंदरिहे.

[६] १ धनदस्य पिता (पितुः) नाम. २ रावणस्य(?). ३ मनुष्यदेवैः. ४ क्वार्तिकेयः, प्रभुखः.

[७] १ पक्षिपुत्रकाः. २ विद्या सर्वकामरूपिणी. ३ दुःखोत्तीर्णा.

[८]

जं जक्खिँ रावणु दिट्ठु वणे
‘बोलाविउ बोलाइ किं^३ ण तुहुं
किं झायहि अक्खसुत्तु^६ विवहिं^६
दहगीव^७ पसरु अलहन्तियँ
वच्छत्थलें^{१०} पहर सुकोमलें^{११}
अणोक्कँ वुत्तु वरङ्गणँ^{११}
‘तुहुं जाणहिँ एहुं णरु सच्चमउं^{१५}
पुणु गम्पिणु रण-रसं^{१८} अड्डियहो

तं वम्मह-वाण पइट्ठु मणें ॥ १
किं वहिरउ किं तुहुं णाहिं^४ मुहुं ॥ २
महु केरउं^७ रूव-सलिलु पिर्वहिं^८ ॥ ३
स-विलक्खउ खेडु करन्तियँ ॥ ४
कण्णावयंस-णीलुप्पलें ॥ ५
पँफुल्लिय-तामरसाणणँ^{१३} ॥ ६
उप्पाइउं^{१६} केण वि कट्ठमउं^{१७} ॥ ७
जक्खहो वज्जरिउ अणड्डियहो ॥ ८

॥ यत्ता ॥

१०

‘कञ्ची-कलाव-केऊर-धर
वणें विज्जउ आराहन्तं^{२१} थिय

पइं तिण-समु मण्णँवि तिण्णि णर ।
णावइ जग-भवणहो खम्भ कियं^{२२} ॥ ९

[९]

तं णिसुणँवि^१ जम्बूदीव-पहु
‘सो कवणुं एत्थुं^३ णिक्कम्पिरउ
अहिमुहुं^५ पयट्ठुं^६ तहो आसवहो
‘अहो पवइयहो अहिणवहो
जं एक्कु वि उत्तर दिण्णु ण वि
उवसगु घोरु पारम्भियउं^{११}
आसीविसं-विसहर-अजयरेहिं^{१३}
गय-भूय-पिसाँएहिं^{१५} रक्खसेहिं

णं जलिउ जलण-जाला-णिवहु ॥ १
जणें जीवइ जो^४ महु वाहिरउं^५ ॥ २
सुय दिट्ठु ताम रयणासवहो ॥ ३
कं^८ झायहो कवणु देउ थुणहो^९ ॥ ४
तं पुणुं वि समुट्ठिउ कोव-हवि ॥ ५
वहुरूवेहिं^{१२} जक्खु वियम्भियउ ॥ ६
सहूल-सीहं-कुञ्जर-वरैहिं^{१४} ॥ ७
गिरि-पवणं-हुआसण-पाउसेहिं^{१७} ॥ ८

१५

२०

8. 1 P वम्महं. 2 P किन्न, S A किन्न. 3 P S तव. 4 P S णाहि. 5 P A मुहुं. 6 S विवहिं.
7 P केरउं. 8 S पिर्वहिं. 9 P दहगीउ. 10 S किं वच्छत्थले. 11 P A वरंगणाए, S वरंगणाइ.
12 b missing in A. 13 P °साणणाए, °साणणाइ. 14 A जाणहिं. 15 P चममउ. 16 S
उप्पायउ. 17 S कट्ठमिउ. 18 A °रसियड्डियहो. 19 A नेउर. 20 P S वण. 21 P S आराहंति.
22 S विया.

9. 1 S णिसुवि, A निसुणिवि. 2 P S कमणु. 3 A इत्थु. 4 P जे. 5 P A अहिमुहुं. 6 P पयट्ठु.
7 P अणिणउहो, S अणिणवहो. 8 P S किं झायहु, A कं झायहु. 9 P थुणहुं, S थुणहु. 10 A पुण.
11 A आरंभियउ. 12 S वहुरूवेहि. 13 A आसीसविस°. 14 P सिंह, S सेंह. 15 S A
पिसायहि. 16 P S °पवर°. 17 A उसेहिं.

[८] १ त्यजथ. २ अनावृत्तनाम। यक्षः.
पउ० चरि० ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

दस-दिसि¹⁸ -वहु अन्धारउ करेवि ओरुम्भेवि¹⁹ गज्जवि उत्थरेवि²⁰ ।

गउ णिप्फलु सो उवसग्गु किह गिरि-मत्थए वासारत्तु जिह ॥ ९

[१०]

५ जं चित्तु ण सक्किउ अवहरेवि

दरिसाविउ सयलु वि वन्धुजणु

कस-घाएहि⁴ घाइज्जन्तु वणेरयणासवु कइकसि चन्दणहि⁸तो सरणु भणेवि पडिव(१२)कख करे¹⁵१० तं पुरिसयारु किं¹⁵ वीसरिउ

अहो भाणुकण्णं करे चारहडि

अहो धरहि विहीसण जत्ताइ

थिउ तक्खणं अण्ण माय धरेवि ॥ १

कलुणउ कन्दन्तु² विसण्ण-मणु ॥ २‘णिवडन्तुदुन्तइ⁵ खणं जे⁶ खणं ॥ ३हम्मन्तइ⁹ जइ¹⁰ ण अम्हे गणहि¹¹ ॥ ४रिउ मारइ लग्गइ¹³ पुत्त धरे¹⁴ ॥ ५

णव-वयणु जेण कण्ठउ धरिउ ॥ ६

सिरि भज्जहि लग्गउ छार-हडि ॥ ७

वणे¹⁷ मेच्छहि पिट्ठिज्जन्ताइ¹⁸ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अरे¹⁹ पुत्तहो णउ पडिरक्खं किय जं लालिय पालिय वडुविय ।१५ सो²¹ णिप्फलु सयलु किलेसु गउ जिह पावहो धम्मू विअक्खियउ²³ ॥ ९

[११]

जं केण वि णउ साहारियउ

पुणु तिहि मि जणहुं दरिसाविउ

णवि चलिउं तो वि तहो ज्ञाणु थिरु

२० अगए घत्तिउ अविचल-मणहं

१ तं णिएवि सीसु रुहिरारुणउ

णिद्धइ¹¹ सुद्धइ¹² थिर-जोयणइ

तं तिण्णि वि जक्खं मारियउ ॥ १

सिव-साण-सिवाल्लेहिं खाविउं ॥ २

माया-रावणउ करेवि सिरु ॥ ३

भाइहिं रविकण्ण-विहीसणहं ॥ ४

ते ज्ञाणहो चलिय मणामणउं ॥ ५

इसीसि पगलियइ लोयणइ ॥ ६

18 P °दिसिहिं, S दिशि. 19 P S रुज्जिवि. 20 S उत्तरेवि.

10. 1 P A कलुणउं. 2 S कंदंति. 3 S विसण्ण मणु. 4 S कसघायहि, A कसघाएहि.
 5 P S A °वुट्ठंते. 6 P A जि. 7 S रयणासउ. 8 P A चंदणहिं, S चंदणेहिं. 9 S हम्मन्तइ, A हम्मन्तइ.
 10 S तेयं. 11 S वणहिं, A गणहिं. 12 P A करि. 13 P S लग्गउ. 14 P S A धरि.
 15 S के. 16 S भाणुकण्ण. 17 S वण. 18 P A पिट्ठिज्जंताहि, S पिट्ठिज्जंताइ. 19 A अरि. 20
 S A पडिवक्ख. 21 P S तं. 22 A किय. 23 P विआरकउ, A विआरु किय.

11. 1 A साहारिआउ. 2 P A मारिअउं. 3 A दरिसाविअउं. 4 A खाविअउं. 5 A
 चलिउं. 6 P S A °रावणउं. 7 P सिरु. 8 A °रावणहं. 9 P तें. 10 P A मणामणउं. 11 P A
 सुद्धइ, S सुद्धइ. 12 P इसीसि.

[९] १ मेघः.

[११] १ मनाक् मनः (?).

सिरि^{१३}-कमलइँ ताह^{१४} मि केराइँ उवणाँएँवि दुक्ख-जणेराइँ ॥ ७
रावणहोँ गम्पि दरिसावियइँ पउमइँ व णाल-मेळावियइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं एम वि रावणु अचलु थिउं तं देवहिं साहुकारु किउ ।
विज्जहुँ सहासु उप्पणु किह तित्थयरहोँ केवल-णाणु जिह ॥ ९

[१२]

आगया कहकहन्ती महाकालिणी गयण-संचालिणी भाणु-परिमालिणी ॥ १
कालि कोमारि वाराहि माहेसरी घोर-वीरासणी जोगजोगेसरी ॥ २
सोमणी रयण वम्भाणि इन्दाइणी अणिम लहिमत्ति^१ पणत्ति कच्चाइणी ॥ ३
डहणि उच्चाटिणी थम्भणी मोहणी वइरि-विद्धंसणी भुवणं-संखोहणी ॥ ४
वारुणी पावणी भूमि-गिरि-दारिणी काम-सुह-दाइणी वन्ध-वह-कारिणी ॥ ५
सव-पच्छायणी सव-आकरिसिणी विजय जय जिम्भिणी सव-मय-णासणी ६
सत्ति-संवाहिणी कुडिल अवलोयणी अग्गि-जल-थम्भणी छिन्दणी भिन्दणी ७
आसुरी रक्खसी वारुणी वरिसणी दारुणी दुण्णिवारा य दुइरिसणी ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

आँएहिं^८ वर-विज्जेहिं^९ आइयहिं^{१०} रावणु गुण-गण-अणुराइयहिं^{११} ।
चउदिसि परिवारिउ सहइ किह मयलञ्छणु छणें ताराहुँ जिह ॥ ९

[१३]

सव्वोसहं थम्भणी मोहणिय संविद्धिं णहङ्गणं-गामिणियं ॥ १
आयउ पञ्च वि ववगयउ तहिं थिउ कुम्भयणु चल-झाणु जहिं ॥ २
सिद्धत्थ सत्तु-विणिवारणियं णिविग्घ गयणं-संचारिणियं ॥ ३
आयउ चयारि पुणु चल-मणहोँ आसणउ थियउ विहीसणहोँ ॥ ४
एत्थन्तरे पुण्ण-मणोरहेणं बहु-विज्जालङ्घिय-विग्गहेण ॥ ५

13 A सिरि°. 14 P वाहमि, A ताहिं मि. 15 P उणाएवि, S ओणाइवि. P marginally जण-मण-आणंद-जणेराइं । पाठे. 16 P S A पउमइ. 17 A थिउं. 18 P S A विज्जहु.

12. 1 A लहिमपणत्ति°. 2 P S °विद्धंसिणी. 3 S भुवणि. 4 A °दारणी. 5 A सव्वथप. च्छायणी. 6 P S थंभणी. 7 A भिदणी. 8 S आयहि. 9 A वरविज्जेहिं. 10 A आयहिं. 11 A रावणुवणु. 12 P A °अणुरायएहिं, S अणुरायहि.

13. 1 P सव्वासह, marginally 'सवागूह (?)' पाठे. 2 P A संविद्धि, S संविधि. 3 S णहंगणे, A णहंगणि. 4 P S A गामिणीय. 5 P S A °विणिवारणीय. 6 A गय°. 7 P S A संचारणीय. 8 P S A मणोहरेण.

[१२] १ एताभिः.

णामेण सयंपहु णयरु किउ
अण्णु वि उप्पाइउं^{१०} चेइहरु
उत्तुङ्गु सिङ्गु उण्णइं^{१२} करेवि

णं सग्ग-खण्डु अवयरैवि^९ थिउ ॥ ६
मणहरु णामेण सहससिहरु^{११} ॥ ७
णं वञ्छइं सूर-विम्बु धरैवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

८ तं रिद्धि सुणेवि दसाण्णहो परिओसुं पवट्ठिउं^{१३} परियणहो ।
आयइं कइ-जाउहाण-वलइं^{१४} णं मिलेवि परोप्परु^{१५} जल-थलइं ॥ ९

[१४]

जं दिट्ठु सेण्णं सयणंहुं तणिय
ताँए वि संवोहिउ दहवयणु
१० तं णिसुणेवि णरवइ णीसरिउ
णं कमलिणि-सँण्डे पवरु सरु
स-विहीसणु कुम्भयण्णु चलिउ
तिण्णि मि^{१०} कुमार संचल्ले^{११} किर
रयणासउं^{१२} पत्तु स-वन्धुजणु
१५ तं सह-मण्डउ मणि-वेयडिउ

परिपुच्छियं पुणु अवलोयणिय ॥ १
'एहु देव तुहारउं वन्धु-जणु' ॥ २
णिय-विज्ज-सहासें परियरिउ ॥ ३
णं रासि-सहासें दिवसयरु ॥ ४
णं दिवसं-तेउ सूरहो मिलिउ ॥ ५
उच्छलिय तामं फम्फाव-गिर ॥ ६
तं पट्ठणु तं रावण-भवणु ॥ ७
तं विज्ज-सहासु समावडिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणु^{१६} परिओसियं-मणेण
रोमञ्चाणन्द-णेह-जुएहिं

णिय तणय सुमालिहें^{१७} णन्दणेण ।
चुम्भेवि अँवगूढ सँ इं भु वेहिं^{१९} ॥ ९

*

[१०. दसमो संधि]

२० साहिउ छट्ठोववासु करेवि
सुन्दरु सु-वंसु सु-कलत्तु जिह

णव-णीलुप्पल-णयणेण ।
चन्दहासु दहवयणेण ॥ १ ॥

[१]

दससिरु विज्जा-दससय-णिवासु
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिँ^१ मेरु जाम

साहेप्पिणु दूसहु चन्दहासु ॥ १
संपाइय मय-मारिच्चं ताम ॥ २

९ P S अवयरिवि, A अवयरिवि. १० S उप्पायउ चेयहरु. ११ S सहसकिसिहरु. १२ A उप्पण्णु. १३ S सूर. १४ A परिउसु. १५ P A पवट्ठिउ. १६ P परोप्परो.

१४. १ A सेण. २ P सयणहु, S सयणहो, A सयणहं. ३ P S पडिपुच्छिय. ४ S ताइं. ५ A तुहारउं. ६ A सहासे. ७ P S पवर. ८ P S °सहावे. ९ A दसदिसितेउ सूर. १० S A वि. ११ P S संचल्लि. १२ P S ताव. १३ S A रयणासउ. १४ A विज्जासहसु. १५ P पेक्खेविणु. १६ P पडिओसिय°. १७ P सुमालिहें, S सुमालिहि. १८ P S सयं. १९ S भूयहिं, A भूयहि.

१. १ P वंदणहत्तिहे. २ P S °मारिच्चि.

[१४] १ समूहेन. २ रत्नाश्रवेण. ३ आलिङ्गिताः.

मन्दोवरि पवर-कुमारि लेवि
चन्दणहि णिहालिय तेहिं तेत्थु
तं णिसुणेंवि णयणाणन्दणीएँ
'छुडुं छुडु साहेप्पिणुं चन्दहासु
एत्तिएँ आवइ वइसरहु ताम'
वेत्तालें महि कम्पणहँ लग्ग

रावणहों जें^३ भवणु पइडु वे वि ॥ ३
'परमेसरि^४ गउ दहवयणु केत्थु' ॥ ४
बुच्चइ रयणासव-णन्दणीएँ ॥ ५
गउ अहिमुहुं मेरु-महीहरासु ॥ ६
तं लेवि^{१०} णिमित्तु^{११} णिविट्ठु जाम ॥ ७
संचलिय असेस वि कउह-मग्ग ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

खणें अन्धारउ खणें चन्दिणउ
विज्जउ जोक्खन्तउ दहवयणु

खणें धाराहरु वरिसइ ।
णं माहेन्दु पदरिसइ ॥ ९

[२]

मम्भीसेवि मन्दोवरि मएण
'एउं काइं भडारिणें कोउहल्लु
स वि पचवियं 'किं' ण मुणित्ठं पयाउ
तं णिसुणेंवि सयल वि पुलइयङ्ग
एत्थन्तरें किङ्कर-सय-सहाउ
'एहुं^{१३} को आवासिउ समभरेण'^{१४}
'विज्जाहर मय-मारिच्च के वि
तं णिसुणेंवि जिणवर-भवणुं^{१५} दुक्कु

चन्दणहि^१ पपुच्छिय भय-गएणं ॥ १
पवियम्भइ रएँ पेम्मु व णवल्लु' ॥ २
दहगीव-कुमारहों एहुं^{१०} पहाउ' ॥ ३
अवरोप्परु मुहइं^{११} णिएहुं^{१२} लग्ग ॥ ४
मय-दूसावासु णियन्तु आउ ॥ ५
पणवेवि कहिउ केण वि णरेण ॥ ६
तुम्हहँ मुहवेक्खा आय वे वि' ॥ ७
परियञ्जेवि^{१६} वन्देवि ताण-मुक्कु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

सहसत्ति दिट्ठु मन्दोवरिणें^{१७}
दूरहों जें^{१९} समाहउ वच्छयलें

दिट्ठिणें चल-भउंहालएँ^{१८} ।
णं णीलुप्पल-मालें ॥ ९

३ A जि. ४ P चंदणवि. ५ A गम्भेसरि. ६ A छुडु छुडु जे. ७ S साहेविणु, A पसाहिय.
८ A अहिमुहुं. ९ S एत्तिय, A इत्तिउ. १० S लेविणु. ११ S मित्त णिविट्ठु, A णिविट्ठा कण्ण.
१२ P वेतालए, S चेतालइ, A चेत्तालए. १३ P संचलि असेस, A संवलियासेस. १४ P A
चंदिणउं. १५ P माहेन्दु, S महिन्दु. १६ P पदरिसइ.

२. १ P चंदणहि. २ The portion from ०ण up to भडारिण (x 2 2 a) is missing in A. ३ S इउ. ४ S भडारी. ५ S रए पेम्मु व, A पेम्मु व रय. ६ P S चविय.
७ P S किण्ण. ८ P S मुणियउ. ९ P S एउ. १० A पयाउ. ११ S मुहए, A मुहइ. १२ P S
णिएवि. १३ P इहु, S यहु. १४ P S समहरेण. १५ P ०वयणु. १६ P S परिअंचिवि. १७ A
मंदोवरिण. १८ S ०भउहालए, A भउंहालए. १९ P S जि. २० P A मालए.

[१] १ दिग्मार्गः. २ इन्द्रजालम्.

[२] १ सर्वसामग्र्या.

[३]

दीसइ तेण वि सहसत्ति वाल
 दीसन्ति चलण-णेउरं रसन्त
 दीसइ णियंम्बु मेहल-समग्गु
 ५ दीसइ रोमावलि छुडु चडन्ति
 दीसन्ति सिहिणं उवसोह^{१०} देन्त
 दीसइ पप्फुल्लिय-वयण-कमलु
 दीसइ सुणासु अणुहुअ-सुअन्धु
 दीसइ णिडालु सिरि-चिहुर-छण्णु

णं भसलें अहिणव-कुसुम-माल ॥ १
 णं महुर-राव वन्दिण पढन्त ॥ २
 णं कामएव-अत्थाण-मग्गु ॥ ३
 णं कसण-वालं-सप्पिणि ललन्ति ॥ ४
 णं उरयलु भिन्देवि हत्थि-दन्त ॥ ५
 णीसासामोयासत्त-भसलु ॥ ६
 णं णयण-जलहो किउ सेउ-वन्धु ॥ ७
 ससि-विम्बु व णव-जलहर-णिमण्णु ॥ ८

१०

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिभमंइ दिट्ठि तहो तहिं जे तहिं अण्णहिं कहि^{१०} मि ण थक्कइ ।
 रस-लम्पड महुर-पन्ति जिमं केयइ मुएवि ण सक्कइ ॥ ९

[४]

दहगीव-कुमारहो लहेवि चित्तु
 १५ वेयइहो दाहिण-सेढि-पवर
 तहिं अम्हेइ मय-मारिच्च भाय
 लइ तुज्जु जे जोग्गउ णारि-रयण
 एउ जे^६ मुहुत्तु णक्खत्तु वारु
 कल्लण-लच्छि-मज्जल-णिवासु
 २० तं णिसुणेवि तुट्ठे^{११} दहमुहेण
 जय-तूरहिं धवलहिं मज्जलेहिं

एत्थन्तरे मारिच्चेण वुत्तु ॥ १
 णामेण देवसंगीय-णयरु ॥ २
 रावण विवाह-कज्जेण आय ॥ ३
 उट्ठु देव करे पाणि-गहणु ॥ ४
 जं^८ जिणु पच्चक्खु तिलोय-सारु ॥ ५
 सिव-सन्ति-मणोरह-सुह-पयासु ॥ ६
 किउ तक्खणे पाणिग्गहणु तेण ॥ ७
 कञ्चण-तोरणेहिं समुज्जलेहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं बहु-वर णयणाणन्दयरु विसइ सयंपहु पट्टणु ।
 णं^{१४} उत्तम-रायहंस-मिहुणु पप्फुल्लिय-पङ्कय-व(य)णु^{१६} ॥ ९

3. 1 S दीसंत. 2 A चलणे णेर. 3 A रुवराय. 4 A पाढंति. 5 P S णियंव मेहलसमग्ग. 6 P S °मग्ग. 7 A चलति. 8 A माल. 9 S सिहिणि. 10 A उवसो दित्त. 11 A उरयडु. 12 P S °सुगंधु. 13 P S सेयवंधु. 14 S णिट्ठालु. 15 P S सिरु. 16 A चुव. 17 A निसण्णु. 18 P परिभमहि, A परिभमइ. 19 A कहिं मि. 20 A जिह. 21 P केयइ, S केअइ.

4. 1 P वेयइहो, A वेयट्ठहो. 2 A नवर. 3 P अम्हेहिं, S अम्हेहिं. 4 A उट्ठु. 5 P S A करि. 6 P S जि. 7 P S णक्खत्त. 8 S जि. 9 S °सत्ति. 10 P S °मणोरह. 11 S तुट्ठि. 12 A missing. 13 A विसयइ. 14 S तं. 15 S पप्फुल्लिय. 16 P S A वयणु.

[५]

अवरेक-दिवसे दिठ-बाहु-दण्डु
गड तेत्थु जेत्थु माणुस-वमालु
गन्धव-वावि जहिं जगे पयास
दिवे-दिवे जल-कील करन्तु जेत्थु
सहसत्ति दिट्ठु परमेसरीहिं
णं णव-मयलञ्छणु कुमुडणीहिं
सवउ रक्खण-परिवारियाउ

विज्जउ जोक्खन्तु महा-पयण्डु ॥ १
जलहरधरु णामे गिरि विसालु ॥ २
गन्धव-कुमारिहिं छह सहास ॥ ३
रयणासव-गन्दणु दुक्कु तेत्थु ॥ ४
णं सायरु सयल-महा-सरिहिं ॥ ५
णं वाल-दिवायरु कमलिणीहिं ॥ ६
सवउ सवालङ्कारियाउ ॥ ७

॥ वत्ता ॥

सवउ भणन्ति वेउ परिहेरेवि
‘पइ मेलेवि अणु ण भत्तारु’

वम्महं-सर-जजरियउ ।
परिणि णाह सइ वरियउ ॥ ८

[६]

एत्थन्तेर आरक्खिय-भडेहिं
जाणाविउ सुन्दर-सुरवरासु
करे लगगउ तेण वि इच्छियाउ
तं णिसुणेवि सुर-सुन्दरु विरुद्धु
अणु वि कणयाहिउं वुह-समाणु
‘विट्ठिएहिं¹⁰ वुत्तु ‘णउ को वि सरणु तउ अम्हहं कारणे दुक्कु मरणु’ ॥ ६
रावणेण¹² हसिउ ‘किं आयएहिं

लहुं गम्पिणु गमण-‘वियावडेहिं ॥ १
‘सवउ कणणउ एकहो णरासु ॥ २
‘पचेल्लिउ सुसमाइच्छियाउ’ ॥ ३
उद्धाइउं णाई कियन्तु कुद्धु ॥ ४
‘तं पेक्खेवि साहणु अप्पमाणु ॥ ५
किं काई सियालिहिं घाइएहिं’ ॥ ७

॥ वत्ता ॥

ओसोवणि विज्जए सो चवेवि¹⁵
जिह दूर-भव भव-संचिएहिं¹⁷

वद्धा विसहर-पासेहिं ।
दुक्किय-कम्म-सहासेहिं ॥ ८

5. 1 S वरेकदिवस. 2 P S जोखंतु महापचंडु. 3 P S जेत्थु तेत्थु माणसवमालु. 4 A लक्खण°. 5 S °परिवारिअउ, A °परिधारियाउ. 6 P °लंकारिअउ, S °लंकारियउ. 7 A तउ. 8 P वम्महं. 9 A भत्तार. 10 P S सइ.

6. 1 A आराक्खिय. 2 A लहुं. 3 S °वियावडेहिं, A °विआवडेहिं. 4 A सुरवरसुंदरासु. 5 P S इच्छिअउ. 6 P पचेल्लिउ, S पचोल्लिउ. 7 S उद्धाअउ. 8 S कलयाहिउ, P कलया° corrected to कणया°. 9 S तें. 10 P विट्ठिएहिं, S विंटिएहिं. 11 S मरणु दुक्कु. 12 A वुत्तु किं आइएहिं. 13 S सिर. 14 A सियालिहिं. 15 S ओसोवणि. 16 S विविं. 17 S A संचियहिं.

[५] १ मेलापकः. २ सुभट्टैः रक्षिताः. ३ कन्याव्रतं त्यक्त्वा.

[६] १ व्याकुलचित्तैः. २ गन्धर्वविद्याधरस्य. ३ अतिशयेन. ४ स्त्रियः (?). ५ देवसंज्ञा, विद्याधरैः सह. ६ कन्याभिः. ७ रावणः. ८ नागपाशैः.

[७]

आमे^१ले^२वि पु^३जे^४वि करे^५वि दासं
 गउ रावणु गिय पट्टणु पविट्ठु
 बहु-काले मन्दोयरिहे जाय
 १ एत्तेहे वि कुम्भपुरे कुम्भयणु
 रत्तिन्दिउ लङ्काउरि-पएसु
 गय पय कूवारे कोउ हूउ
 दहवयणट्टाणु पइट्ठु गम्पि
 पभणिउ सुमालि-पहु देहि कण्ण
 परिणेप्पिणु कण्णहे छ वि सहास ॥ १
 स-कियत्थु सयल-परियणेण दिट्ठु ॥ २
 इन्दइ-घणवाहण वे वि भाय ॥ ३
 परिणाविउ सिय-संपय पवणु ॥ ४
 जगडइ वइसवणहो तणउ देसु ॥ ५
 पेसिउ वयणालङ्कार-दूउ ॥ ६
 तेहि मि किउ अब्भुत्थाणु किं पि ॥ ७
 पोत्तउ णिवारि इउ कुम्भयणु ॥ ८

10

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवराह-सएहि^{१०} मि वइसवणु तुम्हेहि^{२०} समउ ण जुज्झइ ।
 डज्झन्तु वि सर्वर-पुलिन्दएहि^{२४} विज्झु जेम ण विरुज्झइ ॥ ९

[८]

पर आएं^१ पेक्खमि विपडिवणु जे^३ णाहिं णिवारहो कुम्भयणु ॥ १
 १५ एयहो पासिउ तुम्हेहं विणासु एयहो पासिउ आगमणु तासु ॥ २
 एयहो पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क पइसेवउ पुणु वि करेवि सङ्क ॥ ३
 मालि वि जगडन्तउ आसि एम मुउ पडेवि पईवे पयङ्गु जेम ॥ ४
 तइयहु तुम्हेहु वित्तन्तु जो जे एवाहिं दीसइ पडिवउ वि सो जे ॥ ५
 वरि एहु जे समप्पिउ कुल-कयन्तु अच्छउ तहो घरे^{१९} णियलइ वहन्तु ॥ ६

7. 1 P S A आमिल्लिवि, करिवि. 2 P S दासु. 3 P परणेप्पिणु. 4 P S कण्णहिं छ वि सहासु. 5 A पट्टणे. 6 A पइट्ठु. 7 P S एत्तहि. 8 A रत्तिदिउ लंकापुर°. 9 A तणउ. 10 S पाय. 11 S कूवारे. 12 P S कोव. 13 P दहवयणाट्टाणु, A दहवत्तथाणु. 14 S पइट्ठ. 15 S तेण वि, A तेहि मि. 16 A पभणिउ. 17 A विणिवारहि. 18 P अवराहे, S अवराहि. 19 A सएहि मि. 20 P वइसमणु. 21 P तुम्हेह. 22 P समणु, S समाणु. 23 A समर. 24 P पुल्लिदेहि. 25 A किं तुज्झ.

8. 1 P आयएं, S आयं. 2 P वियडिवणु, S वियडवणु. 3 P S A जे. 4 P S णाहि. 5 A णिवारहु. 6 A भयणु. 7 A सव्वहो. 8 S आगमण. 9 P पइसेवउ, S पयसेवउ. 10 A करिवि पुणो वि. 11 P पइवि, S पइवि. 12 S यंगु. 13 P तइयहु, S तइयहो. 14 A तुम्हेहं. 15 P S जं जे. 16 A दीसइ पडिवउ एवहिं. 17 S यहु. 18 A अप्पिउ. 19 S वर.

[७] १ सकोपः.

[८] १ पर्यायेण. २ विप्रतिपन्नं, विवृत्तिवर्णो वा. ३ धनदस्य. ४ पुनरपि. ५ शृङ्खला.

तं णिसुणेंवि रोसिउं^{२०} णिसियरिन्दु 'कहों तणउ धणउ कहों तणउ इन्दु' ॥ ७
 अवलोइउं^{२१} भीसणु चन्दहासु पडिक्ख^{२४}-पक्ख^{२५}-खय-काल-वासु ॥ ८
 'पइं पढमु करेप्पिणु वलि-विहाणु पुणु पच्छ^{२६}ए धणयहों मलमि माणु' ॥ ९
 सिरु णावेंवि^{२७} वुत्तु विहीसणेण 'विणिवाइएण दूवेण^{२८} एण ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

5

परिभमंइ^{२९} अयसु पर-मण्डलेंहि^{३०} तुम्हहँ एउ ण छंजइ ।
 जुज्झन्तउ हरिण-उलेहिं सहुं किं पञ्चमुहु^{३१} ण लज्जइ' ॥ ११

[९]

णीसारिउ दूउ पण्डु केम केसरि-कम-चुकु कुरङ्गु जेम ॥ १
 एत्तहें वि दसाणणु विप्फुरन्तु सण्णहेंवि विणिग्गउ जिहं कयन्तु ॥ २
 णीसरिउ विहीसणु भाणुकण्ण रयणासउ मउ मारिच्चु^३ अण्णु ॥ ३
 णीसरिउ सहोवरु मलवन्तु इन्दइ घणवाहणु सिमु वि होन्तु ॥ ४
 हउं तूरु पयाणउं दिण्णु जाम दूएण वि धणयहों कहिउ ताम ॥ ५
 'मालिहें पासिउ एयहों मरट्टु उक्खन्धु देवि अण्णु वि पयट्टु' ॥ ६
 तं वयणु सुणेंवि सण्णहेंवि जक्खु णीसरिउ णाइं सइं दससयक्खु ॥ ७
 थिउ उड्डुवि^{११} गिरि-गुञ्जक्खें जाम तं जाउहाणं-वलु दुक्कु ताम ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

15

हय समर-तूर किय^{१४}-कलयलइं अमरिसं-रहस-विसट्टइं ।
 वइसवण-दसाणण-साहणइं विणिण वि^{१६} रणं अब्भिट्टइं ॥ ९

[१०]

20

केण वि सुन्दर सुं-रमणं सु-सेव आलिङ्गिय गय-घड वेस जेवं ॥ १

20 A णिसिउ णिसियरिन्दु. 21 P धणउं. 22 A तणउं. 23 S A अवलोयउ. 24 P पडिपक्ख.
 25 S missing. 26 P S पच्छइ, A पच्छले. 27 A णावि. 28 P S दूएण. 29 A परिभमइं.
 30 A परमंडलहि. 31 A जुज्जइ. 32 P A पंचमुहुं.

9. 1 A दसासणु. 2 S जहि. 3 P S मारिच्च, A मारिच्चि. 4 A महोयरु. 5 P S हय
 सूर. 6 A पयाणउं. 7 S अणु. 8 P संणहेंवि, S संणहिवि. 9 S णाइ सइ. 10 P सहस्सयक्खु,
 S सहसयक्खु. 11 P S उड्डुवि, A अड्डुवि. 12 P गुंजखे, A कुंजक्खि. 13 P जावुहाणं. 14
 A कय. 15 S अमरिसु. 16 A व. 17 P आभिट्टइ, S अब्भिट्टइ.

10. 1 P S सुरमणु, A सुगमण. 2 P S जेम.

६ रे दूत. ७ न शोभते. ८ मृगकुलैः सह.

[९] १ वैरम्.

[१०] १ सुरतव्यापारचितः.

पउ० चरि० 12

स वि कासु वि उरयल्ले वेज्झु देइ णं विवरिय^५सुरए^६ हियउ लेइ^७ ॥ २
 केण वि आवाहिउ मण्डलगु करि-सिरु णिव्वेवि^८ महिहिं लग्गु ॥ ३
 केण वि कासु वि गय-घाउ दिण्णु किउ सरहु स^{१०}सारहि चुण्णु चुण्णु ॥ ४
 केण वि कासु वि उरु सरहिं भरिउ लक्खिज्जइ णं रोमञ्चु धरिउ ॥ ५
 ५ केण वि कासु वि रणे^{१३} मुकु चकु थिउ हियए धरेवि^{१५} णं पिसुण-वेक्कु^{१६} ॥ ६
 एत्थन्तरे^{१७} धणए^{१८} ण किउ खेउ हक्कारिउ आहवे कइकसेउ ॥ ७
 'लइ तुज्झु^{१९} जुज्झु एत्तडउ कालु दुक्को सि सीह-दन्तन्तरालु' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं गिसुणेवि रावणु कुइय-मणु वइसवणहो आलगउ ।
 १० करु उब्भेवि गज्जेवि^{२१} गुलगुलेवि णं गयवरहो महग्गउ ॥ ९

[११]

अम्बुहर-लील-संदरिसणेण सर-मण्डउ किउ तेहिं दस-सिरेण ॥ १
 विणिवारिउ दिणयर-कर-णिहाउ गिसि दिवसु किं^२ ति सन्देहु जाउ ॥ २
 सन्दणे हए गए धय-चिन्धे छत्ते जम्पाणे विमाणे णरिन्द-गत्ते ॥ ३
 १५ थरथरहरन्त सर लग्ग केम धणवन्तए माणुसे पिसुण जेम ॥ ४
 जक्खेण वि हय वाणेहिं वाण मुणिवरेण कसाय व दुक्कमाणं ॥ ५
 धणु पाडिउ पाडिउ छत्त-दण्डु दहमुह-रहु किउ सय-खण्ड-खण्डु ॥ ६
 अण्णेण चडेप्पिणु भिडिउ राउ णं गिरि-संघायहो कुलिस-घाउ^{११} ॥ ७
 हउ धणउ भिण्डिवालेण उरसे ओणल्लु^{१३} भाणु ल्हसिए^{१४} व दिवसे ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ णिउ गिय-सामन्तेहिं वइसवणु विजउ दसाणणे घुट्टउ ।
 'कहिं जाहि^{१७} पाव^{१८} जीवन्तु महु' कुम्भयण्णु आरुट्टउ ॥ ९

३ S उरयल्लु, A उरपडे. ४ P वेज्झु, S विज्झु, A विज्झु. ५ P S विवरिउ. ६ P सुरएहि, S सुरयं. ७ P आउलेइ. ८ P णिव्वेइ, S णिव्वेइ, A णिव्वेइवि. ९ S दिण्णु. १० P S ससारहु. ११ P उर. १२ P S सरहु. १३ P S णरे, A रेण. १४ A चकु मुकु. १५ P S धरेप्पिणु. १६ A चकु. १७ P इत्थंतरे, S इत्थंतरे, A एत्थंतरे. १८ P S धणयं. १९ A जुज्झु तुज्झु. २० P S करे. २१ P S गज्जेवि, A missing.

११. १ A रणे. २ P S कित्ति, A कित. ३ P S सर थरहरन्त सय. ४ P S केव. ५ P धणवत्तप, S धणवत्तए. ६ S पिसुणु. ७ P जेव, S जेम्ब. ८ P S दुक्कमाण. ९ A अन्नज. १० S *सिरघायहो. ११ A कुलिसंघाउ. १२ P S डिभिवालेण. १३ P उणल्लु. १४ S ल्हसिसिय. १५ A नियनियसामतेहिं. १६ A विजउ व. १७ P जाइ corrected to जाहि, A जाइ. १८ A पाउ. १९ P मुहुं.

२ खङ्गः. ३ वाक्यः (?). ४ रावणः.

[११] १ मेघः. २ अवष्टम्भितो भूमौ.

[१२]

‘आ^१एं समाणु किर कवणु खत्तु
जं^३ फिट्ठइ जम्म-सया^४हं काणि’
अवरुण्डेवि धरिउ विहीसणेण
सो हम्मइ जो पहणइ पुणो वि
णासउ वराउ गिय-पाण लेवि’
एत्थन्त^{१०}र वइसवणहो मणिट्ठु
तहिं चडिउ णराहिउ^{१३} मुएवि सङ्क
अप्पुणु पुणु जो जो को^{१५} वि चण्डु^{१६} तहो तहो दुक्कइ जिह काल-दण्डु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिय-वन्धव-सयणे^{१७}हं परियरिउ दणुवइ दुदम-दमन्त^{१८}उ ।
आहिण्डइ लीलए इन्दु^{१९} जिह देस-सं यं भु ज्जन्तउ ॥ ९

*

[११. एगारहमो संधि]

पुप्फ-विमाणारूढएण दहवयणे धवल-विसाला^१इ ।
णं घण-विन्दइ^२ अ-सलिलइ^३ दिट्ठइ^४ हरिसेण-जिणा^५लाइ ॥ १ ॥ १५

[१]

तोयदवाहणं-वंसं-पईवे^६ पुच्छिउ पुणु सुमालि दहगीवे ॥ १
‘अहो अहो ताय ताय ससि-धवलइ^७ एयइ^८ किणं जलुगगयं-कमलइ ॥ २
किं हिम-सिहरइ^९ साडेवि^{१०} मुक्कइ^{११} किं णक्खत्तइ^{१२} थाणहो चुक्कइ ॥ ३
दण्डुदण्ड^{१३}-धवल-पुण्डरियइ^{१४} किं काह^{१५} मि सिमुप्परि धरियइ^{१६} ॥ ४ ॥ २०
अब्भारम्भ-विवज्जिय-गम्भइ^{१७} किं भूमियलं गयइ^{१८} सुब्भम्भइ^{१९} ॥ ५
किय-मङ्गल-सिङ्गार-सहासइ^{२०} किं^{२१} आवासियाइ^{२२} कलहंसइ ॥ ६

12. 1 s आयं. 2 P adds ण above the line. 3 PS जं, A जे. 4 A सयहो वि.
5 PS जाव. 6 PS एधावइ. 7 P हम्मइ. 8 PA पहणइ. 9 P जीवड, S जीवइ. 10 A
वगउ. 11 A सुएवि. 12 S इत्थंतिरि. 13 PS पुष्फविमाणु. 14 A राहिउ. 15 A missing.
16 P चंदु. 17 A सयणहं. 18 PS दुदमदंतउ. 19 PS चंदु. 20 P सइ, A सइ.

1. 1 P °विसालइ, S °विसालइ. 2 A °बंदइ. 3 PS °जिणालइ. 4 PS तोयदवाहणु. 5 P
वंसि, S बंसु. 6 A पईवे. 7 PS तु. 8 A जलुगगयं. 9 S सण्डेवि, A साडि. 10 P णक्खत्तइ,
S णक्खत्तइ. 11 P चंदुदंडु, S चंदुदंडु. 12 P कहिमि, S कहंमि, A काहवि. 13 A यइ. 14 A
कियभूमियभूमियलि. 15 S गयंदु. 16 P सुभम्भइ, S सुसुभम्भइ, A सुभम्भइ. 17 A किय.

[१२] १ धनदेन सह. २ कुम्भकर्णः त्रिशूल-करे कृतः (?). ३ सर्पः.

[१] १ छत्राणि.

जसुं¹⁸ सबङ्गइं¹⁹ खण्डेवि खण्डेवि
कामिणि-वयणोहामिय-छायइं

किय गउ को²⁰ वि पंडीवउ छण्डेवि ॥ ७
किये ससि-सयइं मिलेप्पिणु आंयइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहइ सुमालि दसाणणहो
जिण-भवणइं छुह-पङ्कियइं²¹

‘जण-णयणाणन्द-जणेराइं ।
एयइं हरिसेणहो केराइं ॥ ९

[२]

अट्टाहियेहें मज्जे महि सिद्धी
पहिले²² दिवसें महारह-कारणे
वीर्ये तावस-भवणु पराइउं²³
तइयए सिन्धुणयरे सुपसण्णउं²⁴
वेयमेइए चउत्थए हारिउ
पञ्चमे गङ्गाहर-महिहर-रणु
छट्टए पिहिमि हूअ आवगी
सत्तमे गम्पि²⁵ जणणि जोक्कारिय²⁶

णव-णिहि-चउदह-रयण-समिद्धी ॥ १
जाणेवि जणणि-दुक्खु गउ तक्खणे ॥ २
मयणावलिहें मयण-जरु लाइउं ॥ ३
हत्थि जिणेप्पिणु लइयउ कण्णउं ॥ ४
जयचन्दहे हियवए पइसारियउं ॥ ५
तहि उप्पणु चकु तेहो सरयणु ॥ ६
अण्णु वि मयणावलि करे लग्गी ॥ ७
अट्टमे दिवसे पुज्ज णीसारिय ॥ ८

15

॥ घत्ता ॥

एयइं तेण²⁷ वि णिम्मियइं
आहरणइं व वसुन्धरिहें

ससि-सङ्ख-खीर-कुन्दुजलइं ।
सिव-सासय-सुहइं व अविचलइं ॥ ९

[३]

गउ सुणन्तु हरिसेण-कहाणउं²⁸
तामं णिणाउ समुट्ठिउ भीसणु
पेसिय हत्थ-पहत्थ पधाइय
‘देव देव किउ जेण महारउ

सम्मेय-इरिहिं मुंक्कु पयाणउं ॥ १
जाउहाण-साहण-संतासणु ॥ २
वण-करि णिएवि पडीवा आइय ॥ ३
अच्छइ मत्त-हत्थि अइरावउं ॥ ४

18 A जजस. 19 P सबंगए. 20 P S कोडि. 21 A छिडेवि. 22 P मिलेप्पणु. 23 A पंकयइं. 24 A कैराइ.

2. 1 A अट्टादियहे. 2 P चउदह. 3 P S पहिलहि. 4 S दुक्ख. 5 P वीर्यए, S वीर्ययू. 6 S परायउ. 7 P मायणु. 8 S लायउ. 9 P A सुपसण्णउं, S संपण्णउ. 10 A जिणेविणु. 11 A कण्णउं. 12 A वेयवईए. 13 S पइसारियउ. 14 A सहसारणु. 15 A जणणि गंभि. 16 P जोक्कारिय corrected to जयकारिय. 17 S तिण्ण. 18 S कुन्दु. 19 P S वाल.

3. 1 A कहाणउं. 2 S मुक्क. 3 A पयाणउं. 4 P S ताव. 5 A missing 6 S णियवि. 7 A अइरउरउ.

२ कृत (?). ३ पुनः. ४ कृता (?).

[२] १ वेगमत्या. २ चौरितः. ३ स्वाधीना. ४ एतानि.

[३] १ राक्षसानाम्.

गज्जणाँ^८ अणुहरइ समुहहों
कहमेण णव-पाउस-कालहों
रक्खुम्मूलणेण^९ दुवायहों
दंसणेण आसीविस-सप्पहों

सीयरेण जलहरहों रउहहों ॥ ५
णिज्झरेण महिहरहों विसालहों ॥ ६
सुहड-विणासणेण जमरायहों ॥ ७
विविह-मयावत्थएँ कन्दप्पहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इन्दु वि चउँवि ण सक्कियउ
गउ चउपासिउ^{११} परिभमेवि

खन्धासणें एयहों वारणहों ।
जिमँ^{१२} अत्थ-हीणु कामिणि-जणहों ॥ ९
[४]

अणुप्पणु दसणय-काणें^{१३}
उभय-चारि सब्झियँ-सुन्दरु
सत्त समुत्तुङ्गउ णव दीहरु
णिद्ध-दन्तु^{१४} महु-पिङ्गल-लोयणु
पँच्च-मङ्गलावत्तु मयालउ
वट्ट-तरट्टि-थणय-कुम्भत्थलु
उणयँ-कन्धरु सूयर-पच्छलु
चाव-वंसु थिर-मंसु^{१५} थिरोयर

माहव-मासेँ देसेँ साहारणें ॥ १
भद्-हत्थि णामेण मणोहरु ॥ २
दह परिणाहुँ तिणिण करँ वित्थरु ॥ ३
अयसि-कुसुम-णिहु रत्त-कराणणु ॥ ४
चक्क-कुम्भ-धय-छत्त-रिहालउ ॥ ५
पुलय-सरीरु गलिय-गण्डत्थलु ॥ ६
वीस-णहरु सुअन्ध-मय-परिमलु ॥ ७
गत्त-दन्त-कर-पुच्छ-पँईहरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एँ^{१६} अणेयइँ लक्खणइँ
हत्थि-पएसहुँ^{१७} सब्बहु मि

किं गणियइँ णाम-विहूणाइँ ।
चउदहँ-सयइँ चउरूणाइँ ॥ ९

[५]

तं णिसुणेवि दसाणणु हरिसिउ
‘जइ तं भद्-हत्थि णउ साहमि
एउ भणेवि स-सेणुं पधाइउ

उरें ण.मन्तु रोमञ्चु व दरिसिउ ॥ १
तो जणणोवरि असि वरु वाहमि ॥ २
तं पएसु सहसत्ति पराइउ ॥ ३

8 P गज्जणाएँ, S गज्जणाइ. 9 A रक्खुम्मूलणेण. 10 A सुहहं. 11 A चउपासिहिं. 12 P जिम्ब, S जिम, A जिह.

4. 1 P S दसाणण. 2 A काणणेण. 3 S साहारणे. 4 A सब्बंगिउ, S सत्तुंगिय. 5 S मंदिरु. 6 P परिणाहुँ. 7 A करि. 8 P णिद्धदल्लु, S णिच्चमंतु. 9 A सयावत्तुं सथालउ. 10 A कुम. 11 A उणय. 12 P सुअंधय. 13 P थिरवंसु, S थिरथमंसु. 14 S °पुच्छः. 15 P S एयाणेयइँ. 16 P पएसइँ, S °पयसह. 17 P सब्बहु मि, S सब्बह मि, A सब्बहुं मि. 18 P S चउदह, A चउ-रहु. 19 S °सइ.

5. 1 A पदरिसिउ, S व हरिसिउ. 2 P ससेणु, S पधायउ. 3 S परायउ, A पराइहउ.

[४] १ चैत्रमासे. २ गिरिचारी समभूमिचारी वा. ३ अलसीपुष्पसदृशः. ४ मस्तक-ताल-हृदय लिङ्ग-त्रिकेषु पञ्च-दक्षिणावर्तः. ५ दीर्घतरः. ६ एतानि. ७ लक्षण १३९६.

गयवइ णिण्वि^४ विरोल्लियं-णयणे^५
 'हउं जाणमि पचण्डु तम्भेरमु^६
 हउं^७ जाणमि गइन्द^{१०}-कुम्भत्थलु
 जाणमि सु-विसाणइं अ-कलङ्कइं^{११}
 ५ हउं जाणमि भमन्ति भमर-उलइं

हसिउ पहत्यु णवर दह-वयणे^८ ॥ ४
 णवर^९ विलासिणि-रूउं व मणोरमु ॥ ५
 णवर विलासिणि घण-थण-मण्डलु ॥ ६
 णवर पसण्ण-कण्ण-ताडङ्कइं^{१२} ॥ ७
 १३ णवर णिरन्तर-पेल्लिय-कुरलइं^{१४} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाणमि करि-खन्धारुहण
 णवर पहत्य मज्झु मणहो

अच्चन्तु^{१५} होइ भय-भासुरउं^{१६} ।
 उव्वहइं^{१७} णवल्लु णाइं सुरउं^{१८} ॥ ९

[६]

१० पुष्फ-विमाणहो लीणुं दसाणणु
 लइय लट्ठि उगोसिउ कलयलु
 अहिमुहुं^{१९} धणय-पुरन्दर-वइरिहें
 पुक्खरें ताडिउ लक्कुडि-घाए
 देइ ण देइ वेज्झु उरें जावेंहिं^{११}
 १५ पच्छलें चडिउ धुणेंवि भुव^{१६}-डालिउ
 जँडिउ पुणु वि करेणालिङ्गेंवि
 खणें गण्डयलें ठाइ खणें कन्धरें

दिहुं णियत्थुं किउ केस-णिवन्धणु ॥ १
 तूरइं हयइं पधाइउ मयगलु ॥ २
 वासारत्तु जेम विन्झइरिहें ॥ ३
 णावइ काल-मेहुं दुवाएं ॥ ४
 विज्जुल-विलसिय-करणे^{१३} तावेंहिं^{१४} ॥ ५
 'वुदवुद' भणेंवि खन्धे अप्फालिउ ॥ ६
 सुविणा(?)दइउ जेम गउ लङ्गेवि^{१९} ॥ ७
 खणें चउहुं मि चलणहुं अब्भन्तरें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दीसइ णासइ विप्फुरइं^{२२} परिभमइ चउदिसु कुञ्जरहो ।
 २० चलु लक्खिज्जइ गयण-यलें णं विज्जु-पुञ्जु णव-जलहरहो ॥ ९

४ S णियवि. ५ P विरोल्लियं, S विरिल्लियं, A विरिल्लियं. ६ A नवरि. ७ P रयउ, S रउ व, A रूउ. ८ This and the next line missing in A. ९ P S हउ. १० P S गयंद. ११ P S जाणवि. १२ P S ताडकइ. १३ A णवरि. १४ P S कुरलइं. १५ P S A अच्चंत. १६ P °भासुरउं. १७ P S महु. १८ A उव्वहइ. १९ P A सुरउं.

६. १ P पुष्प, S पुष्फ. २ A डीणु. ३ S दिट. ४ P marginally 'णियंवु' पाटे, A णियंवु. ५ P A अहिमुहुं. ६ P S वइरिहें. ७ P विन्झइरिहें, S विंझइरिहिं. ८ P S A पुक्खरि. ९ P लक्कुडि, A लक्के. १० P काल मेहु. ११ S विंज्झु. १२ A जावहिं. १३ A °करणे. १४ A तावहिं. १५ A भुअ. १६ A भुदभुद. १७ S जं थिउ, A जंभिउ. १८ P सुइणादइउ, S सुयणादयउ. १९ P S लंविवि, A निग्गेवि. २० S चउमुहु मि, A चउहुं मि. २१ P S चलणहु, चलणहं. २२ P विप्फुरइ. २३ A चउदिसु लक्खिज्जइ मणो(ह deleted)रहहो.

[५] १ गजपति. २ विस्फारित. ३ दन्त. ४ केशानि. ५ प्रहस्थ सेनापतिः. ६ प्रतिभासते.

[६] १ सन्मुखम्. २ रावणस्य. ३ मेघः. ४ सुण्डि. ५ हस्ति-चालण-भाषा, ६ गले रागैः कृत्वा पीडितः. ७ वल्लभः.

॥ वत्ता ॥

चन्दहासु करयलें करेवि
महि लङ्घेप्पिणु मयरहरु

स-विमाणु स-वलु संचलिये^{११}उ ।

आयासहो णं उत्थलिये^{१२}उ ॥ ९

[९]

५ कोव-दवग्गि-पलित्तु पधाइउ
पेक्खइ सत्त णरय अइ-रउरव
पेक्खइ णइ वइतरणि वहन्ती
पेक्खइ गय-पय-पेलिज्जन्तइ
पेक्खइ णर-मिहुणइ कन्दन्तइ
१० पेक्खइ अण्ण-जीव छिज्जन्तइ
कुम्भीपाके के वि^{१३} पच्चन्ता^{१४}
सयल वि मम्भीसेवि मेलाविय^{१५}

३ णिविसें तं जम-णयर पराइउ ॥ १

उट्ठिय-वारवार-हाहारव ॥ २

रस-वस-सोणिय-सलिलु वहन्ती ॥ ३

सुहड-सिरइ टसत्ति भिज्जन्तइ ॥ ४

सम्बलि-रुक्ख धराविज्जन्तइ ॥ ५

छणछण-सदे पडलिज्जन्तइ ॥ ६

एव^{१६} विविह-दुक्खइ पावन्ता ॥ ७

जमउरि-रक्खवाल घलाविय ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

१५ कहिउ कियन्तहो किङ्करेहि^{१८} १९ 'वइतरणि भग्ग णासिय णरय ।
विद्धंसिउ असिपत्त-वणु^{२०} छोडाविय णरवर-वन्दि-सय ॥ ९

[१०]

अच्छइ एउ देव पारक्कउ
तं णिसुणेवि कुविउ जमराणउ
कासु कियन्त-मित्तु सणि रुट्ठिउ^{२१}
२० जे^{२२} णर-वन्दि-विन्दु छोडाविउ
सत्त वि णरय जेण विद्धंसिय
तहो दरिसावमि अज्जु जमत्तणु'
महिंसासणु^{२३} दण्डुगय-पहरणु
कैत्तिउ भीसणत्तु वणिज्जइ

मत्त-गइन्द-विन्दु णं थक्कउ' ॥ १

'केण जियन्तु चत्तु अप्पाणउ' ॥ २

कासु कालु आसणु परिट्ठिउ ॥ ३

असिपत्त-वणु अण्णु मोडाविउ ॥ ४

जे^{२४} वइतरणि वहन्ति विणासिय ॥ ५

एमं भणेवि^{२५} णीसरिउ स-साहणु ॥ ६

कंसण-देहु गुञ्जाहल-लोयणु ॥ ७

'मिच्चु^{२६} वुत्तु पुणु कहो उवमिज्जइ ॥ ८

21 P S सविवाणु. 22 A संचलउ. 23 A उत्थलउ.

9. 1 P S कोह°. 2 S पधायउ, A पधाविउ. 3 P णिवसं, A णिविं. 4 S परायउ. 5 S पेक्खइ. 6 A तरणि. 7 A वीसदवन्ती. 1 P पेल्लिज्जन्तइ, S A पेल्लिज्जन्तइ. 9 S सत्तिहि. 10 P भिज्जन्तइ, A भेज्जन्तइ. 11 P धराविज्जन्तइ, S धराविज्जन्तइ. 12-P णयरि, S णयरे. 13 S मच्चन्ता. 14 P S एवविहइ. 15 A मेलाविय. 16 A जमपरि. 17 A पेलाविय. 18 A कयंतहो. 19. S कंकरेहि, A किंकारिहि. 20 P 'यणु corrected to वणु, S 'यणु

10. 1 S गयंविन्दु. 2 A जमराणउ. 3 P A अप्पाणउ. 4 P कयंत°. 5 S रुट्ठउ, A रुद्धउ. 6 A जे. 7 P S णरवंदिउ, A नरवंदिउ. 8 S असिपवणु. 9 A जेण. 10 S एव. 11 P S A भणिवि. 12 A महिसारुद्धुङ्गय°. 13 S कसणु देहु गुंजाहल लोयणु. 14 A मित्तु.

[१०] १ मृत्युः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जमु जम-सासणु जम-करण जम-उरि जम-दण्डु समोत्थरइ ।
एकु जि¹⁵ तिहु¹⁶अणें पलय-करु पुणु पञ्च वि रणमुहें को धरइ ॥ ९

[११]

जं जम-करण दिडु भय-भीसणु धाइउं तं असहन्तु विहीसणु ॥ १
णवर दसाणणेण ओसारिउं अप्पुणु पुणु कियन्तु हकारिउ ॥ २
'अरें माणव वलुं वलु विण्णासहिं मुहियए जं^७ जमु णामु पयासहि ॥ ३
इन्दहो पाव तुज्जु णिकरुणहो ससिहें पेयज्जहो धणयहो वरुणहो ॥ ४
संवहो कुल-कियन्तु हउं आइउ थाहि थाहि कहिं जाहि अघाइउ' ॥ ५
तं णिसुणेविणु वइरि-खयंकरु जमेण मुक्क रणें दण्डु भयंकरु ॥ ६
धाइउ धगधगन्तु आयासैं एन्तु खुरप्पें छिणु दसासैं ॥ ७
सयं-सय-खण्डु करेप्पिणु पाडिउ णांइ कियन्तं-मडप्फरु साडिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

धणुहरु लेवि तुरन्तएण सर-जालु विसज्जिउं भासुरउ ।
तं पि^{२९} णिवारिउ रावणेण जामाएं जिमं खलु सासुरउ ॥ ९

[१२]

पुणु वि पुणु वि विणिवारिय-धणयहो विद्धन्तहो रयणासव-तणयहो ॥ १
दिडि-मुडि-संधाणु ण णावइ णवर सिलीमुह-धोरणि धावइ ॥ २
जाणें जाणें हए हए गय-गयवरे छत्ते छत्ते धए धए रंहे रंहरें ॥ ३
भडें भडें मउडें मउडें करे करयलें चलणें चलणें सिरें सिरें उरें उरयलें ॥ ४
भरिय वाण कडुआविय-साहणु णडु जमो वि विहुं णिप्पहरणु ॥ ५
सरहहो हरिणु जेम उद्धाइउ णिविसें दाहिण-सेट्ठि^{१४} पराइउ ॥ ६

15 A वि. 16 S तिहुअण, A तिहुयणे. 17 P S रणउहे.

11. 1 S धावउ. 2 S दसाणणे, A दसाणेण. 3 S ओसारिउ. 4 S वलु. 5 विण्णासहिं. 6 A जि. 7 A जमनाउं. 8 S पयासहिं, A पयासहिं. 9 P S तुज्जु पाव. 10 A missing. 11 P S संवहो. 12 P कियंत corrected to क, A कयंत. 13 S आयउ. 14 S थाहिं. 15 A जाहिं. 16 S अघायउ. 17 A णिसुणेवि अराइ भयंकरु. 18 P मुक्क. 19 S आयासैं हैं. 20 यंतु. 21 A खुरप्पें. 22 S दसासे. 23 P सइ. 24 S णांइ. 25 S A कयंत. 26 P मडप्फरु. 27 P S धणहरु. 28 P विसज्जउ. 29 A तं विणिवारिउ. 30 S जामायं, A जामाएं. 31 A जिह.

12. 1 A विधंतहो. 2 P सिलीलुमुहं. 3 S हय हय. 4 P S गयवर. 5 S धय धय. 6 P S रंहे. 7 S रंहरवर. 8 P S विरहु. 9 P निप्पहरणु. 10 P S सरहउ. 11 S हरिण. 12 S उद्धायउ. 13 A णिविसे. 14 P S सेट्ठि.

[११] १ एवमेव वृथा. २ अनेः.

[१२] १ रावणस्य—विनिवारितो धनदो येन. २ (P.'s reading) रथरहितः.

पउ० चरि० 13

तहिँ रहणेउर-पुरवर-सारहों
'सुरवइ लइ अप्पणउ पहुत्तण

इन्दहों कहिउ अण्ण सहसारहों ॥ ७
अण्णहों कहों वि समप्पि जमत्तण्ण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मालि-सुमालिहिँ पोत्तएँहिँ
लज्जएँ तुज्जु सुराहिवइ

दरिसाविउ कह वि ण महु मरण ।
धणएण वि लइयउ तव-चरण्ण ॥ ९

[१३]

तं णिसुणेंवि जम-वयण्ण असुन्दरु
अगएँ तामं मन्ति थिउ 'भेसइ'
तुहुँ पुणु धावइ णाँइँ अयाणउं
१० तुम्हेंहिँ मालिहें काँलें^८ भुत्ती
ताहँ^{१०} जें पढमु जुत्तु^{११} पहरेवउ
देहि^{१३} ताम ओहामिय-छायहों
भुत्तु आसि जं मय-मारिच्चेंहिँ
दहमुहो वि जमउरि उच्चुरयहों

किर णिगइ सण्णहेंवि पुरन्दरु ॥ १
'जो पहु सो सयलाँइँ गवेसइ ॥ २
सो जें कमागउ लङ्कहें राणउं ॥ ३
मण्डु मण्डु जिह पर-कुलउत्ती ॥ ४
णउ उक्खन्धें^{१२} पइँ जाएवउ ॥ ५
सुरसंगीय-णयरु जमरायहों ॥ ६
एमँ^{१४} भणेवि णियत्तिउ भिच्चेंहिँ ॥ ७
किक्किन्धउरि देवि सूरयहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गउं लङ्कहें सवडंमुहउं
तोयदवाहण-वंस-दलु

णहें लग्गु^{१८} विमाणु मणोहरउं ।
णं काँलें वड्ढिउं दीहरउ ॥ ९

[१४]

भीसण-मयरहरोवरि^१ जन्तें
२० परिपुच्छिउ सुमालि दिण्णत्तरु
'किं तमु किं तमालतरु-पन्तिउ'
'किं एयाउ कीर-रिच्छोलिउं'
'किं महियलें पडियइँ रवि-किरणइँ'

उद्धसिहामणि-छाया-भन्तें ॥ १
'किं णहयलु' 'णं णं रयणायरु' ॥ २
'णं^३ णं इन्दणील-मणि-कन्तिउ' ॥ ३
'णं णं मरगय-पवणाँलोलिउ' ॥ ४
'णं णं सूरकन्ति-मणि-रयणइँ' ॥ ५

15 S कहि. 16 P सुमालिहि, A सुमालिहे. 17 S पोत्तयहिँ. 18 A दरिसावि. 19 S कहि वि, A wanting. 20 P S लज्जइ.

13. 1 PS ताव. 2 A भेस. 3 PS सयलो इ, A सयलाइ. 4 PS काहं. 5 A अयाणउं. 6 S A राणउं. 7 PS तुम्हहं. 8 A मरणे. 9 A मंड मंड. 10 PS जि. 11 PS दुत्तु. 12 PS उक्खंधइ. 13 S देह. 14 P एवं, S एव. 15 PS उच्चुरयहो. 16 P गय. 17 P A सवडं-मुहउं. 18 PS लग्ग विमाणि. 19 P मणोहरउं. 20 PS वड्ढिउ.

14. 1 PS ओपरि. 2 A भन्ते. 3 A णं ण. 4 PS रिच्छोलिउ. 5 P पावा, S पावण. 6 A सूरकंत.

[१३] १ बृहस्पतिनामा मन्त्री. २ मरणें.

[१४] १ मरगज (?) - मणि-प्रवाल-पङ्क्तिः.

‘किं गय-घडउ गिल्ल-गिल्लोलउ’ ‘णं णं जलणिहि-जल-कल्लोलउ’ ॥ ६
 ‘स-ववसाय जाय किं महिहर’ ‘णं णं परिभमन्ति जलं जलयरं’ ॥ ७
 एमं चवन्त पत्तं लंकाउरि जा तिकूड-महिहर-सिहरोवरि ॥ ८
 जणु णीसरिउ सवु परिओसें दियवर-पणइ-तूर-णिग्घोसें ॥ ९
 गन्द-वद्ध-जय-सह-पउत्तिहिं^{१३} सेसा-अग्घपत्तं-जल-जुत्तिहिं ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

लङ्काहिवइ पइट्टु पुरे परिवन्दु पट्टु अहिसेउ किउ ।
 जिह सुरवइ सुरवर-पुरिहिं^{१६} तिहं रज्जु सँ इं भु ज्जन्तु थिउ ॥ ११

*

[१२. वारहमो संधि]*

पभणइ दहवयणु दीहर-णयणु णिय-अत्थाणें णिविट्ठउ ।
 ‘कहहो कहहो णरहो विज्जाहरहो अज्ज वि कवणु अणिट्ठउ’ ॥ १

[१]

तं णिसुणेंवि जम्पइ को वि णरु सिर-सिहरं-चडाविय-उभय-करु ॥ १
 ‘परमेसर दुज्जउ दुट्टु खलु चन्दोवरु णामें अतुल-वलु ॥ २
 सो इन्दहो तणिय केर करेंवि पायाल-लङ्क थिउ पइसरेंवि’ ॥ ३
 अवरेकें दोच्छिउ णरवरेंण ‘किं सक्कें किं चन्दोयरेंण ॥ ४
 सुवन्ति कुमार अण्ण पवल उच्छुरयहो गन्दण णील-णल’ ॥ ५
 अण्णेकें वुच्चइ ‘हउं कहमि दो-पासिउ जइ ण घाय लहमि ॥ ६
 किक्किंधपुरिहिं^{१०} करि-पवरं-भुउ णामेण वालि सूररय-सुउ ॥ ७
 जा पारिहच्छिं मइ दिट्टु तहो सा तिहुयणें णउ अण्णहो णरहो ॥ ८

7 S महिहरा. 8 S जलयरा. 9 P एय, S एव. 10 A पुत्त. 11 A परिओसे. 12 P A पणय.
 13 P एउत्तिहिं. 14 P °अग्घवत्त°. 15 P S °पुरिहे. 16 S तिहं. 17 P S सयं.

* Henceforth only those variant readings are recorded which are significant from the point of view of grammar, metre or sense. Obviously corrupt or mere orthographic variants, if not otherwise significant, are mostly ignored. The Instr. Sin. forms in *ēm* are given in A mostly without the Anusvāra. These also are not recorded.

1. 1 A पभणइ. 2 P अणिट्ठिउ. 3 P S सिहरे. 4 A चंदोयरु. 5 P अवरेकें. 6 S जहि.
 7 P S किक्किंधतणउ, P. marginally, ‘किक्किंधउरिहिं’ पाठे. 8 A °मयर°. 9 P S जुउ.
 10 A पाडिहत्थि.

२ आशिषा (?).

[१] १ शत्रुः. २ वेगः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

रहु वाहँवि अरुणु हय हणँवि पुणु जा जोयणु विण पावइ ।
ता मेरुहँ भमँवि जिणवरु णवँवि तँहिँ जँ^{११} पडीवउ आवइ ॥ ९

[२]

५ तहँ जं वलु तं ण पुरन्दरहँ ण कुवेरहँ वरुणहँ ससहरहँ ॥ १
मेरु वि टालइ वद्धामरिसु तहँ अणु णराहिउ तिण-सरिसु ॥ २
कइलास-महीहरु कहि मि गउ तहिँ सम्मउ णामँ लइउ वउ ॥ ३
णिगन्थु मुएवि विसुद्ध-मइ अणुहँ इन्दहँ वि^१ णाहिँ णमइ ॥ ४
तं तेहउ पेक्खेवि गीढ-भउ पवज्ज लेवि गउ सूररउ ॥ ५
१० 'महु होसइ केण वि कारणेण समरङ्गणु समउ दसाणणैण' ॥ ६
अवरेकँ वुत्तु 'ण ईमु घडइ कइवंसिउ किं अमहँ भिडइ ॥ ७
सिरिकण्डहँ लगँवि मित्तइय अणु वि उवयारँ-सएहिँ लइय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अहवइ वाणर वि सुरवर-णर^९ वि रत्तुप्पल-दल-णयणहँ ।
१५ ता सयल वि सुहउ जा समर-ज्झ^{१०} णउ णिएन्ति दहवयणहँ ॥ ९

[३]

तं वालि-सल्लु हियवँए धरँवि तँ रावणु अणु वोहँ करँवि ॥ १
गउ एक्क-दिवसँ सुर-सुन्दरिहँ जा अवहरणेण तणूयरिहँ ॥ २
ता हँरेवि णीय कुल-भूसणँहिँ चन्दणँहि ह(व?)रिय खर-दूसणँहिँ ॥ ३
२० णासन्त णिएवि सहोयरँ णयरेणालङ्कारोदणँ ॥ ४
णं उवँरे छुहँवि रक्खिय-सरणु कियँ(?) तेहि मि चन्दोवरँ-मरणु ॥ ५
विणिवाइउ अत्थाणँ जँ थिउ जो ढुक्किउ सो तं वारु णिउ ॥ ६
कुढँ लगउ जं रयणियर-वलु रह-तुरय-गाय-णरवर-पवलु ॥ ७

11 P A तहि, S wanting. 12 S wanting.

2. 1 The middle portion of the folio in P giving the rest of this Kaḍavaka and the next Kaḍavaka is repaired and rewritten in a clumsy hand. Therein initially only न appears. 2 PS णाहि. 3 S A णवइ. 4 PS गीढवउ. 5 P न इउ, S ण येउ. 6 PS किह अहहँ. 7 S भिडइ. 8 P उवयारँ. 9 S सुरवर वि. 10 P °बभड, A °झडाणउ.

3. 1 S °सल्ल. 2 P S A हियवइ. 3 PS सो. 4 PS अणु, A अन्न. 5 P marginally adds णु to वोहँ. 6 S चंदणवि. 7 P महोदण, A सहोयरिण. 8 PS °रोदणेण. 9 A उयरि. 10 A चंदोयरँ. 11 PS °णरपवरपवलु.

[२] १ सम्यक्त्व-नामा व्रतं गृहीतम्. २ (P's reading) संवरितं शरीरम्.

[३] १ (P's reading) महोद्यतवन्तः (?). २ पाताललङ्कया. ३ कृत. ४ विनाशं नीतः.

अलहन्तु वारु तं णिप्पसरु गउ वल्लेवि पडीवउ णियं-णयंरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

छुडु छुडु दहवयणु परितुडु-मणु किर स-कलत्तउ आवइ ।
उम्मण-दुम्मणउ असुहावणउ णिय-धरु ताम विहावइ ॥ ९

[४]

तुरमाणं केण वि वज्जरिउ खर-दूसण-कण्णा-दुच्चरिउ ॥ १
अत्थक्कए आयम्भिर-णयणु कुढे लग्गइ सरहसु दहवयणु ॥ २
करे धरिउ ताम मन्दोवेरिए णं गङ्गा-वाहु जउण-सरिए ॥ ३
'परमेसर कहो वि ण अप्पणिय जिह कण्ण तेम पर-भायणियं ॥ ४
एक्क इ करवाल-भयङ्करहु चउदह सहास विज्जाहरहु ॥ ५
जइ आण-वडीवा होन्ति पुणु तो घरे अच्छन्तिए कवणु गुणु ॥ ६
पट्टवहि महन्ता मुएवि रणु कण्णहे करन्तु पाणिगहणु ॥ ७
तं वयणु सुणेवि मारिच्च-मय पेसिय दहवत्ते तुरिअ गय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेहिं विवाहु किउ खर रज्जे थिउ अणुराहहे विज्ज-संहिउ ।
वणे णिवसन्तियहे वय-वन्तियहे सुउ उप्पण्णु विराहिउ ॥ ९

[५]

एत्थन्तरे जम-जूरावणेण तं सल्लु धरेप्पिणु रावणेण ॥ १
पट्टविउ महामइ दूउ तहिं सुग्गीव-सहोयरु वालि जहिं ॥ २
वोल्लाविउ थाएवि अहिमुहेण 'हउं एम विसज्जिउ दहमुहेण ॥ ३
एक्कूणवीस-रज्जन्तरइं मित्तइयंए गयइं णिरन्तरइं ॥ ४
को वि कित्तिधवल्लु णामेण चिरु सिरिकण्ठ-कज्जे थिउ देवि सिरु ॥ ५
णवमउ परिणाविउ अमरपहु जे धएहिं लिहाविउ कइ-णिवहु ॥ ६

12 A तं. 13 Hereafter P marginally adds the following lines:
अणुराहा चंदोयरहो पिया परिपुण्णगढभ वणे कहिम्मि गया । They were originally
written in the beginning of the next Kaḍavaka. But there they
are deleted. S also reads these lines at the beginning of the next
Kaḍavaka. They do not occur in A. 14 P S दुम्मणदुम्मणउ. 15 P S A
असुहावणउ.

4. 1 A मंदोयरिए. 2 P S तेव. 3 P S भायणीय. 4 P S तिक्खइ. 5 A गणु. 6 P
दहवयणइ, S दहवयण व. 7 P S णवर, P marginally, 'तुरिय' पाठे. 8 P S तेहिं, तहिं. 9
P S खर. 10 A वि जमाहिउ. 11 P वयवन्तियहु, S वयवन्तियहो, A चुयवन्तियहे.

5. 1 A जग. 2 P S A हउ. 3 P S रज्जन्तरइं. 4 P S मित्तइए. 5 P S णिरन्तरइं. 6 P
सिरिकंठे. 7 A धयह.

दहमउ कइ-केयणु सिरि-सहिउ एयारहमउ पडिवलु कहिउ ॥ ७
 वारहमउ णयणाणन्दयरु तेरहमउ खयरानन्दु वरु ॥ ८
 चउदहमउ गिरि-किंवेरवलु (?) पण्णारहमउ णन्दणु अजउ ॥ ९
 सोलहमउ पुणु कौ^{११}वि उवहिरउ तडिकेस-^{१२}विगमे किउ तेण तउ ॥ १०
 ५ सत्तारहमउ किंकिंन्धु पुणु तहो कवणु सुकेसें ण किउ गुणु ॥ ११
 अट्टारहमउ पुणु सूररउ जमु भज्जेवि तहो पइसारु कउं ॥ १२
 तुहुं ए^{१३}विहं एक्कुणवीसमउ अणुहुज्जे रज्जु मणे मुएवि ^{१४}मउ ॥ १३
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

आउ णिहालें मुहुं^{१७} तं णमहि तुहुं गम्पि दसाणण-राणंउ ।
 १० जेण देइ पवलु चउरङ्ग-वलु इन्दहो उव^{१८}रि पयाणंउ' ॥ १४
 [६]

जं किउ जयकारु णाम-गहणु तं णवर वलेंवि थिउ ^१अण्ण-मणु ॥ १
 ण करेइ कण्णे वयणाइं पहुं जिह पर-पुरिसंहो सु-कुलीण-वहुं ॥ २
 एत्थन्तरें दहमुह-दूअएण अच्चन्त-विलक्खीहूअएण ॥ ३
 १५ णिब्भच्छिउ मेह्लेंवि ^४सयण-किय 'जो को वि णमेसइ तासु सिय ॥ ४
 णीसरु तुहुं आयहो पट्टणहो 'णं तो भिडु परंए दसाणणहो' ॥ ५
 तं णिसुणेंवि कोव-करम्बिण पडिदोच्छिउ सीहविळ्म्विण ॥ ६
 'अरें वालि देउ किं पइं ण सुउ महु महिहरु जेण भुअहिं विहुउ ॥ ७
 जो णिविसद्धेण पिहिवि^९ कम्मइ चत्तारि वि सायर परिभमइ ॥ ८

20

॥ घत्ता ॥

जासु महाजसेण रणे अणवसेण धवलीहूअउ तिहुवणु ।
 तासु वियट्ठाहो अब्भिट्ठाहो कवणु गहणु किर रावणु' ॥ ९

8 This and the next two distichs wanting in A. 9 S एयारहमउं. 10 P गयणा°. 11 A पण्णारहमउं. 12 P क वि, S कुवि. 13 P अट्टारहमउं. 14 P S किउ. 15 P S एमहि. 16 A रज्ज. 17 P A मुहुं. 18 A °रणउं. 19 P उअरि. 20 A पयाणउं.

6. 1 A लेवि. 2 A पहुं. 3 A °पुरिसहुं. 4 A °वहुं. 5 P मेह्लवि, S मेलवि, A मेह्लिवि. 6 P भिड. 7 P भुए विहओ, S भुयेहि हउ. 8 P पिहिमि. 9 P A कम्मइ. 10 A चयारि. 11 S A परिभमइ. 12 S अण्ण°. 13 P S वियट्ठहो. 14 P अभिट्ठहो, S अब्भिट्ठहो.

[५] १ वियोगे. २ मदः.

[६] १ पराङ्मुखः. २ सज्जनक्रिया. ३ प्रभाते. ४ मन्त्रिनामेदम्. ५ भूमौ कृतः (१). ६ अ-परवशीकृतेन.

[७]

सो दूउ कडुय-वयणासि-हउ^१ सामरिसु दसासहौ पासु गउ ॥ १
 'किं बहुए^२ एत्तिउ कहिउ मइ^३ तिण-समउ वि ण गणइ वालि पइ^४ ॥ २
 तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेंण^५ बुच्चइ रयणायर-रव-गिरेंण ॥ ३
 'जइ रण-मुहें माणु ण मलमि तहौ तो छित्त पाय^६ रयणासवहौ' ॥ ४
 आरुहेंवि पइज्ज पयडु पहु णं कहौ वि विरुद्धउ कूर-गहु ॥ ५
 थिउ पुप्फविमौणं मणोहरए णं सिद्धु सिवालए सुन्दर^७ए ॥ ६
 करे^८ णिम्मलु चन्दहासु धरिउ णं घण-णिसणु तडि-विप्फुरिउ ॥ ७
 णीसरिएं पुर-परमेसरेंण णीसरिय वीर णिमिसन्तरेंण ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

'अम्हहुं पय-भरेंण णिरु णिटुरेंण मं मरउ धरणि वराइय' ।
 एत्तिय-कारणेंण गयणङ्गणेंण णावइ सुहड पराइय^{१०} ॥ ९

[८]

एत्तहें वि समर-दुज्जोहणीहिं^१ चउदहहिं णरिन्द-अखोहणीहिं ॥ १
 सण्णहेंवि वालि णीसरिउ किह मज्जाय-विवज्जिउ जलहि जिह ॥ २
 पणवेप्पिणु विणिण वि अतुल-वल^३ 'थिय^४ अग्गिम-खन्धेहिं^५ णील-णल ॥ ३
 विरइउ आरायणु रणं अचलु पहिलउ जे णिविडुं पायाल-वलु ॥ ४
 पुणु पच्छए^६ हिलिहिलन्त स-भय खर-खुरेहिं^७ खणन्तं खोणि तुरयं ॥ ५
 पुणु सइल^८-सिहर^९-सणिह सयड^{१०} पुणु मय-विहलङ्गल हत्थि-हड ॥ ६
 पुणु णरवइ वर-करवाल-धर आसणु दुक्क तो रयणियर ॥ ७
 किर समरे भिडन्ति भिडन्ति णइ थिय अन्तरें^{१३} मन्ति सु-विउल-मइ ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

'वालि-दसाणणहौ जुज्झण-मणहौ एउ काइं ण गवेसहौ ।
 किए^{१४} खए वन्धवहुं^{१५} पुणु केण सहुं पच्छए रज्जु करेसहौ^{१६} ॥ ९

7. 1 P °हउं. 2 S रणउहे. 3 S पाप. 4 P °विमाणे. 5 S सुंदराइं. 6 P णिम्मले. 7 S A णिविसं. 8 P S अम्हहु, A अम्हहं. 9 S wanting. 10 P पधाइय, S पधाइया.

8. 1 P °दुज्जोहणीहि, S °दुज्जोहणीहिं. 2 S णरेंदें. 3 P °अखोहणीहिं, S खोहणीहिं. 4 This pāda is missing in A. 5 P S थिय. 6 P णिविड, S णिविडु. 7 A पच्छलि. 8 P S खणंतु. 9 A तुरिय. 10 S सयल. 11 P S सिहरि. 12 S सुहडा, A सुहड. 13 A ताम मन्ति सुचवि. 14 S किय, A किं. 15 P S A वंधवहु. 16 A करेसहुं.

[९]

- जो कित्तिधवल-सिरिकण्ठ-किउ किक्किन्ध-सुकेसहिं विद्धि णिउ ॥ १
 तं खयहो णेहु मा णेह-तरु जइ धरेवि^१ ण सकहो रोस-भरु ॥ २
 तो वे वि परोप्परु उत्थरहो जो को वि जिणइ जयकारु तहो^२ ॥ ३
 ५ तं णिसुणेवि वालि-देउ चवइ 'सुन्दरु भणान्ति लङ्काहिवइ ॥ ४
 खउ तुज्झु वं मज्झु वं णिवडउ जिम धुव जिम मन्दोवरि रडउ^५ ॥ ५
 किं वहवेहिं जीवेहिं घाइएहिं वन्धव-सयणेहिं विणिवाइएहिं ॥ ६
 लइ पहरु पहरु जइ अत्थि छलु पेक्खहुं तुह विज्जहुं तणउ वलु^७ ॥ ७
 तं णिसुणेवि समर-सएहिं थिरु वावरेवि लग्गु वीसद्ध-सिरु ॥ ८
 १० आमेल्लिय विज्ज मंहोयरिय (?) फणि-फण-फुक्कार दिन्ति गइय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

वालिं भीसणिय अहि-णासणिय गारुड-विज्ज विसज्जिय ।
 उत्त-पडुत्तियए कुल-उत्तियए णं पुण्णालि परज्जिय ॥ १०

[१०]

- १५ दहवयणे गरुड-परायणिय पम्मुक्कं विज्ज णारायणिय ॥ १
 गय-सङ्ख-चक्क-सारङ्ग-धरि चउ-भुअ गरुडासण-गमणं-करि ॥ २
 सूररय-सुएण वि संभरिय णामेण विज्ज माहेसरिय ॥ ३
 कङ्काल-कराल तिसूल-कैरि ससि-गउरि-गङ्ग-खट्ठ-धरि^४ ॥ ४
 किर अवर विसज्जइ दहवयणु सय-वारउ परिअञ्चेवि रणु ॥ ५
 २० स-विमाणु स-खग्गु महावल्लेण उच्चाइउ दाहिण-करयल्लेण ॥ ६
 णं कुञ्जर-करेणं कवल्ले पवरु णं वाहुवलीसें चक्कहरु ॥ ७
 णहें दुन्दुहि ताडिय सुरयणेण^{११} किउ कलयलु कइधयं-साहणेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

माणु मलेवि तहो लङ्काहिवहो वज्झु पट्टु सुग्गीवहो ।

'करि जयकारु तुहुं अणुभुञ्ज सुहुं भिच्चु होहि दहगीवहो ॥ ९

9. 1 S कित्तिधवल. 2 PS णेहु. 3 P धरवि, S धरणि. 4 PA जिणइ. 5 S भणेइ. 6 PS वि. 7 A णिवडइ. 8 A रडइ. 9 P पेक्ख corrected to पेक्खउ, S पेक्खहु. 10 S विज्जहे, A विज्जहु. 11 PS फणफणि. 12 PS °पडत्तियए.

10. 1 PS दहगीवे. 2 P पमुक्क. 3 PS °गमणु. 4 S विज्जु. 5 PS °करी, A °धरि. 6 PS गोरि. 7 A करे. 8 PS सुखग्गु. 9 A °वरेण. 10 A कमलु. 11 PS सुरवरेण. 12 PS कइधयं. 13 S सहुं.

[११]

महु तणउं सीसु पुणु दुण्णमंड
पणवेप्पिणु तिलोक्काहिवइ
महु तणिय पिहिविं तुहुं भुज्जि पहुं
अण्णु मिं जो पइं उवयारुं किउ
तहों मइं किय पडिउवयारुं-किय
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु तुरिउ तहिं
तवचरणु लइउ तगय-मणें
अणुदिणु जिणन्तुं इन्दिय-वइरि
जिह मोक्ख-सिहरु सबुत्तमउ ॥ १
सामण्णहों अण्णहों गउ णवई ॥ २
रिज्जउ कइ-जाउहाण-णिवहु ॥ ३
तायहों कारणें जमराउ जिउ ॥ ४
आवगी भुज्जहि राय-सिय' ॥ ५
गुरु गयणचन्दु णामेण जहिं ॥ ६
उप्पण्ण^{१०} रिद्धिउ तक्खणें ॥ ७
गउ तित्थुं जेत्थु कइलास-गिरि ॥ ८
॥ घत्ता ॥

उप्परि^{१३} चडिउ तहों अट्ठावयहों पञ्च-महावयं^{१४}-धारउ ।
अत्तावणं^{१५}-सिलहं सासय-इलहं णं थिउ वौलि भडारउ ॥ ९

[१२]

एत्तेहें सिरिप्पह भइणि तहों सुग्गीवें दिण्ण दसाणणहों ॥ १
वोलाविउं गउ लङ्का-णंयरें णल-णील विसज्जिय किक्क-पुरें ॥ २
सुउ धुव-महुएविहें संधविउ ससिकिरणु णियद्ध-रज्जे थविउ ॥ ३
तहिं अवसरें उत्तर-सेढि-विहु विजाहरु णामें जलणसिहु ॥ ४
तहों धीयं सुतार-णाम णरेंण मग्गिज्जइ दससयगइ-वरेंण ॥ ५
गुरु-वयणें तासु ण पट्टविय सुग्गीवहों णवर परिट्टविय ॥ ६
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-पुरु दसंसयगइहें विं विरहग्गि गुरु ॥ ७
पज्जलइ उप्पायइ कलमल^{१०}उ उणहउ ण सुहाइ ण सीयलउ ॥ ८
उभंमन्तउ कहि मि पइहु वणुं साहन्तु विज्ज थिउ एक-मणुं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताई मि धणं^{१६}-पउरें किक्किन्धं^{१७}-पुरें अङ्गज्जय वट्ठन्तइं ।
थियइ रयंण^{१८}[इं] णंइ वेणिण वि जणइं रज्जु संइं भु ज्जन्तइं ॥ १० २१

*

11. 1 P तणउं. 2 P S दुण्णमंड, A दुज्जमंड. 3 Folio no. 34 containing the text from मोक्खसिहरु upto दुक्कियभरेणत्ति° (XIII 4,4) is missing in P. 4 s णमइ. 5 S पिहिमि. 6 A पहुं. 7 A वि. 8 S उपगार. 9 S पडिउअयार°. 10 A उप्पण्णउं. 11 A हणंतु. 12 S जेत्थ तेत्थ. 13 A उपपरे. 14 S °महुवय°. 15 S आतावणे 16 वाहुवली°.

12. 1 A सिरिप्पहं. 2 S A वोलाविउ. 3 S A °णयरि. 4 A धुअ. 5 S मंमिज्जइ. 6 S परट्टविय. 7 A तेण वि परिणियं णिययपुरु. 8 S °गइहे. 9 S wanting. 10 A कलकमलउ. 11 S भममंतउ. 12 S वणे. 13 S एकमणे. 14 A ताए वि. 15 S वण°. 16 S किक्किधु. 17 A विउवताइ, S वट्ठताइ. 18 S रयाण, A रयण. 19 A णइ. 20 S सयं. 21 S भुंजंताए, A भुंजंताइ. पउं चरि° 14

[१३. तेरहमो संधि]

पेक्खेप्पिणु वालि-भडारउ रावणु रोसाऊरियउ ।
पभणइ 'किं मइँ जीवन्तेण जाम ण रिउ सुसुमूरियउ' ॥ १ ॥

[१]

॥ दुवई^३ ॥

विज्जाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि णिच्चालोय-पुरवरे ।
परिणैवि वलइ जाम ता थम्भिउ पुप्फविमाणु अम्बरे ॥ १

महरिसि-तव-तेणं थिउ विमाणु णं दुक्किय-कम्म-वसेण दाणु ॥ २
णं सुक्के खील्लिउ मेह-जालु णं पाउसेण कोइल-वमालु ॥ ३
१० णं दूसामिणं कुडुम्ब-वित्तु णं मच्छे^६ धरिउ महायवत्तु (?) ॥ ४
णं कञ्चण-सेलें पवण-गमणु णं दाण-पहावें णीय-भवणु ॥ ५
णीसहउ हूयउ किङ्किणीउ णं सुरएँ समत्तएँ कामिणीउ ॥ ६
धग्घरेंहि मि^९ धवधव-घोसु^{१०} चत्तु णं गिम्भयालु^{११} ददुरहुँ^{१२} पत्तु ॥ ७
णरवरहुँ^{१३} परोप्परु हूउ चप्पु अहों धरणि एजेविणु धरणि-कम्पु ॥ ८
१५ पडिपेल्लियउ वि ण वहइ विमाणु णं महरिसि भइयएँ मुअइ पाणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहडइ थरहरइ^{१६} ण दुक्कइ उप्परि वालि-भडाराहों ।
छुडु छुडु परिणियउ^{१७} कलत्तु वं रइ-दइयहों वड्डाराहों ॥ १०

[२]

२०

॥ दुवई ॥

तो एत्थन्तरेण कयं पहुणा सब-दिसावलोयणं ।
सब-दिसावलोयणेण वि रत्तुप्पलमिव णहङ्गणं ॥ १
'मरु कहों अथक्क[एँ] कालु कुज्जु करु केण भुयङ्गम-वयणें छुज्जु ॥ २

1. 1 A °भडारउ. 2 A पभणइ. 3 Throughout, this designation occurs only in A. 4 s A परिणिवि. 5 s सुक्किं, A सक्के. 6 s पुच्छिउ, A मच्छे. 7 s महाववत्तु, A महाइवत्तु. 8 s धग्घरयहि. 9 s wanting. 10 s °घोस. 11 s गिणहयालु. 12 s ददुरहु, A ददुरहं. 13 s णरवरहु, A णरवरहं. 14 A अह धरणिएँ. 15 s पडिपेल्लिओ, A पंङ्गिपेल्लियउ. 16 s परपहरइ. 17 s दुक्कइ. 18 A परिणियउ. 19 s वर. 20 s वंदइ पेयहो. 21 s वड्डाराहो, A वड्डावहो.

2. 1 s A कय. 2 s कहे. The rest of the line is illegible in s. A कहुं अथक्क.

कें^३ सिरेंण पडिच्छिउ कुलिस-घाउ को गिगउ पञ्चाणण-मुहाउ ॥ ३
 कौ^४ पइहु जलन्तएँ जलण-जाले को ठिउ कियन्त-दन्तन्तराले ॥ ४
 मारिचें वुच्चइ 'देव देव स-भुअङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेर्म ॥ ५
 लम्बिय-थिर-थोर-पलम्ब-वाहु अच्छइ कइलासहो उवरि साहु ॥ ६
 मेरु व अकम्पु उवहि व अखोहु महियलु व बहु-क्खमु चत्त-मोहु ॥ ७
 मज्झणह-पयहु व उग-तेउ तहो तव-सत्तिएँ पडिखलिउ वेउ ॥ ८
 ओसारि विमाणु दवत्ति देव फुट्टइ ण जाम खलु हियउ जेर्म ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं माम-वयणु गिसुणेप्पिणु दहमुहु हेडामुहु वलिउ ।
 गयणङ्गण-लच्छिहें केरउ जोवण-भारु णाई गलिउ ॥ १०

[३]

॥ दुवई ॥

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायङ्ग-तुङ्ग-सिर-घट्ट-कन्धरो ।
 उक्खय-मणि-सिलायलुच्छालिय-हल्लाविय-वसुन्धरो ॥ १

बहु-सूरकन्त-हुयवह-पलित्तु ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-किलित्तु ॥ २
 मरगय-मज्जर-संदेह-वन्तु णील-मणि-पहन्धारिय-दियन्तु ॥ ३
 वर-पउमराय-कर-णियर-तम्बु गय-मय-णइ-पक्खालिय-णियम्बु ॥ ४
 तरु-पडिय-पुप्फ-पङ्गुत्त-सिहरु मयरन्द-सुरा-रस-मत्त-भमरु ॥ ५
 अहि-गिलिय-गइन्द-पमुत्त-सासु सासुगय-मोत्तिय-धवलियासु ॥ ६
 सो तेहउ गिरि-कइलासु दिहु अण्णु वि मुणिवरु मुणिवर-वरिहु ॥ ७
 पच्चारिउ 'लइ मुणिओ सि मित्त स-कसाय-कोव-हुववह-पलित्त ॥ ८
 अज्जु वि रणु इच्छहि मई समाणु जइ रिसि तो किं थम्भिउ विमाणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं^{१५} पई परिहव-रिणु दिण्णउ तं स-कलन्तरु अलवमि ।
 पाहाणु जेम उम्मूलेवि कइलासु जे सायरें धिवमि ॥ १०

३ s किं सिरिण, A किं सरेण. 4 s जलणे. 5 A कयंत°. 6 s जेव. 7 s मज्झण, A मज्झण.
 8 s वेवु. 9 A दहमुहु हेडामुहु. 10 A चलिउ. 11 s गयणङ्गणि.

3. 1 s °तुरंग°, A °त्तुंग°. 2 A °लुच्छलियपहल्लाविय°. 3 s °सूरकन्ति°. 4 s °पलित्त.
 5 s °किलित्त. 6 s °मओह°. 7 s °पोमराय°. 8 s °तडिय°. 9 A °सुरा°. 10 s अह. 11 s A
 °पायंदपसुत्त°. 12 s मुणिवर. 13 s ईसाइकोवहुववहु. 14 A अज. 15 s जो. 16 A दिण्णउ.

[४]

॥ दुवई ॥

एम भणेवि झत्ति पडिउं इव वालिहें तणेंण सावेणं^१ ।

तल्लु भिन्देवि पइहुँ महिदारणियहें विज्जहें पहावेणं ॥ १

५ चिन्तेप्पिणु विज्ज-सहासु तेणं

उम्मूलिउ महिहरु दहमुहेण ॥ २

सु-पसिद्धउ सिद्धउ लद्ध-संसु

णावइ दुप्पुत्तं णियय-वंसु ॥ ३

अहवइ णवन्तु दुक्किय-भरेण

तइल्लोक्कु वखित्तुं (?) व जिणवरेण ॥ ४

अहवइ भुवइन्द-ललन्त-णालु

णीसारिउ महि-उवरहो व वालु ॥ ५

अहवइ णं वसुह महीहराहं

छोडाविय वालालुच्चिराहं ॥ ६

१० अहवइ चलवलइ भुअङ्ग-थडु

णं धरणि-अन्त-पोट्टलु विसडु ॥ ७

५ खोलुक्खउ खोणि-खयालु भाइ

पायालहो फाडिउ उअरु णाई ॥ ८

गिरिवरेण चलन्ते चउ-समुद

अहिमुह उत्थल्लाविय^१ रउहु ॥ ९

॥ वत्ता ॥

जं गयउ आसि णासेप्पिणु

सायर-जारें माणियउं^१ ।

१५ तं मण्ड हरेवि पडीवउ

जलु कु-कलत्तु व आणियउं ॥ १०

[५]

॥ दुवई ॥

सुरवर-पवरकरि-कराकार-करगुगगामिणं^१ धरे ।

भग-भुयङ्ग-उग-णिगय-विसगि-लगन्त-कन्दरे ॥ १

२० कथइ विहडियइ सिलायलाई

सइलग्गइ कियइ व खलहलाई ॥ २

कथइ गय णिगय उद्ध-सुण्ड

णं धरं पसारिय वाहु-दण्ड ॥ ३

कथइ सुअ-पन्तिउं उट्टियाउ

णं तुट्टुं मरगय-कण्ठियाउ ॥ ४

कथइ भमरोलिउ धावडाउ

उड्डन्ति व कइलासहो जडाउ ॥ ५

कथइ वणयर णिगय गुहेहिं

णं वमइ महागिरि वहु-मुहेहिं ॥ ६

४. १ A पडिअ. २ S साविणं, A साविणा. ३ S तणु. ४ S पइहु. ५ S पहाविणा. ६ S लद्ध. ७ P तिल्लोक्कु, S तिल्लोक्कु, A तइल्लोक्कु. ८ P A खित्तु. ९ A भुअइन्द°. १० P °उयरहो, S °ओयरहो, A °ऊवरहो वालु. ११ S य. १२ P S A °लुंविताहं. १३ A °पत्तु वे दल°. १४ P S खोलुक्खउ खोणिउ खयाल भाइ. १५ P S उच्छल्लाविअ रउहु, A °थल्लावियसमुद. १६ P माणिअउं, S माणउं, A माणियउं. १७ P आणिउं, S आणिउ, A आणियउं.

५. १ P S °करगगामिणं धराधरे. २ A °विसग°. ३ P S कथवि. ४ A सइल्लगेइ. ५ P S °सोड. ६ A धरणि. ७ P °पन्तिउं. ८ P तुट्टेवि. ९ A वमइ.

[४] १ नाभिनालम्. २ शिशु. ३ अतीवगाढम्. ४ पर्वतगर्त. ५ समुद्र, लक्ष्म्याकरम् (?).

[५] १ शैल, पर्वत.

उच्छलिउ कहि मि जलु धवल-धारु णं तुट्टेवि गउ गिरिवरहो हारु ॥ ७
 कथइ उट्टियइ वलाय-सयइ णं तुट्टेवि गिरि-अट्टियइ गयइ ॥ ८
 कथइ उच्छलियइ विहुमाइ णं रुहिर-फुलिङ्गइ अहिणवाइ ॥ ९
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु विजो अण्णहो हत्थेण णिय-थाणहो मेलावियउ ।
 णिच्चलु ववसाय-विहणउ कवणु ण आवइ पावियउ ॥ १०
 [६]

॥ दुवई ॥

ताम फडा-कडप्प-विप्फुरिय-परिप्फुड-मणि-णिहायहो ।
 आसण-कम्पु जाउ पायालयले धरणिन्द-रायहो ॥ १
 अहि अवहि पउज्जेवि आउ तेत्थु रावणु 'केलासुद्धरणु जेत्थु ॥ २
 जहि मणि-सिलायलुप्पीलु फुट्टु गिरि-डिम्भहो णं कडिसरउ तुट्टु ॥ ३
 जहि वणयर-थट्ट-मरट्टु भग्गु जहि वालि महारिसि सोवसग्गु ॥ ४
 जल-मल-पसाहिय-सयल-गत्तु विज्जा-जोगेसरु रिद्धि-पत्तु ॥ ५
 तिण-कणयकोडि-सामण-भाउ सुहि-सत्तु-एक्क-कारण-सहाउ ॥ ६
 सो जइवरु कुञ्चिय-कर-कमेण परिअञ्चिउ णमिउ भुअङ्गमेण ॥ ७
 महियल-गय-सीसावलि विहाइ किय अहिणव-कमलच्चणिय णाइ ॥ ८
 रेहइ फणालि मणि-विप्फुरन्ति णं वोहिय पुरउ पईव-पन्ति ॥ ९
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

पणवन्ते दंससयलोयणेण हेट्टामुहु कइलासु णिउ ।
 सोणिउ दह-मुहेहि वहन्तउ दहमुहु कुम्मागारु किउ ॥ १०
 [७]

॥ दुवई ॥

जं अहिपवर-राय-गुरुभारकन्त-धरेण पेळिओ ।
 दस-दिसिवह-भरन्तु दहवयणे घोराउ मेळिओ ॥ १

10 P S जल. 11 P S A तुट्टिवि. 12 S °पुडिगइ. 13 P S अण्ण सहत्थेण, A अण्णहो सहत्थेण. 14 A °ठाणहो.

6. 1 P फडा°. 2 P S °परिफुड°. 3 P पायालए ता, S पायालहो ता. 4 A रावण केलास°. 5 P S A जहि. 6 S सिलायले पीडु. 7 P S °डिंभु कडय. 8 P S °मरट्ट. 9 P °पहासिय°. 10 S °जुत्तु. 11 P एक्क, S एक्क. 12 S °करेण. 13 A परिअञ्चेवि णविउ. 14 S विहाइ. 15 P °विप्फुरन्तु. 16 P पइव°. 17 S हेट्टामुह, A हेट्टामुहु. 18 A सोणिउ. 19 A सुयंतउ. 20 A कुम्मागारु.

7. 1 P S A मेळिउ.

[६] १ धरणेद्रेण.

[७] १ धरणेन्द्रः.

तं सहु सुणेवि मणोहरेण सुरवर-करि-कुम्भ-पयोधरेण ॥ २
 केऊर-हार-णेउर-धरेण खणखणखणन्त-कङ्कण-करेण ॥ ३
 कञ्ची-कलाव-रङ्गोलिरेण^१ मुह-कमलासंत्तिन्दिन्दिरेण ॥ ४
 विज्जम-विलास-भूभङ्गुरेण हाहारउ किउ अन्तेउरेण^२ ॥ ५
 'हा हा दहमुह जय-सिरि-णिवास दहवयण दसाणणं हा दसास ॥ ६
 वीसद्ध-गीव वीसद्ध-जीह दससिर सुरवर-सारङ्ग-सीह' ॥ ७
 मन्दोवरि पभणइ 'चारु-चित्तं अहो वालि-भडारा करे परित्त'^{१०} ॥ ८
 लङ्केसहो जाइ ण जीउ जाम भत्तार-भिक्षु^{११} मह^{१२} देहि ताम' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

१४ तं कलुण-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु धरणिन्दे उद्धरिउ^{१३} धरु ।
 मघ-रोहिणि-उत्तर-पत्तेण अङ्गारेण वं अम्बुहरु ॥ १०

[८]

॥ दुवई ॥

सेल-विसाल-मूल-तल-तालुउ लङ्काहिउ विणिग्गओ ।

१५ केसरि-पहर-णहर-खर-चवढण-चुक्को इव महग्गओ ॥ १
 १६ लुअ-केसर-उक्खय-णह-णिहाउ णं गिरि-गुह मुएवि मइन्दु आउ ॥ २
 कुण्डलिय-सीस-कर-चरण-जुम्मु णं पायालहो णीसरिउ^{१४} कुम्मु ॥ ३
 कक्खड-झड-णिसुद्धिय-फड-कडप्पु णं गरुड-मुहहो णीसरिउ सप्पु ॥ ४
 मयलञ्छणु दूसिउ^{१५} तेय-मन्दु णं राहु-मुहहो णीसरिउ चन्दु ॥ ५
 २० गउ तेत्तहो^{१६} जेतहो^{१७} गुण-गणालि अच्छइ अत्तावण-सिलहिं^{१८} वालि ॥ ६
 २१ परिअञ्चिवि वन्दिउ दससिरेण पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७
 'मइं सरिसउ अण्णु ण जगे अयाणु जो^{१९} करमि केलि^{१४} सीहो समाणु ॥ ८
 मइं सरिसउ अण्णु ण मन्द-भग्गु जो^{१६} गुरुहु मि करमि महोवसग्गु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

२५ १७ जं तिहुवण-णाहु मुएप्पिणु^{१८} अण्णहो णमिउ ण सिर-कमलु ।
 तं सम्मत्त-महहुमहो^{२१} लद्धु देव पइं परम-फल' ॥ १०

२ P °करंत°, S °करंतु. ३ PS °रंखोलिण. ४ A सुह°. ५ PS °सत्ती°. ६ A अंतरेण. ७ A दसासण. ८ A सुरवइ°. ९ PS °चित्त. १० P परित्तु. ११ P °भिक्षु. १२ PS तुहु. १३ PS पच्चुद्धरिउ. १४ P wanting, A वि.

१८. १ S wanting. २ P A °चवढण°. ३ P महग्गउ, A महागओ. ४ PS °णहंणियाउ. ५ P °सीसु. ६ PS णीसरिय. ७ PS °फण°. ८ A दूसिय. ९ PS जेतहे तेत्तहे. १० PS अत्तावणि. ११ A °सिलह. १२ PS परिअञ्चिवि, A परियञ्चिव. १३ P जं, S जं. १४ PS कील. १५ A जं. १६ S करइ गुरुहु मि महोवसग्गु. १७ S जु. १८ A णिएप्पिणु. १९ P S णमिउ ण अण्णहो. २० S A सम्मत्तु. २१ This pāda is defective by one mora.

२ पर्वत (?) प्रत्युद्धरितम् (P's reading).

[८] १ प्रहतः. २ कर्कश. ३ भग्न.

[९]

॥ दुवई ॥

पुणरवि वारवार 'पोमाएँवि दसविह-धम्मवालयं ।

गउ तेत्तहँ तुरन्तु तं जेत्तहँ भरहाहिव-जिणालयं ॥ १

कइलास-कोडि-कम्पावणेण

किय पुज्ज जिणिन्दहँ रावणेण ॥ २ ५

फल-फुल्ल-समिद्ध-वणासई व

सावय-परियरिय महाडई व ॥ ३

अहिणव-उल्लाव विलासिणि व

णर-दहु-धूर्व खल-कुट्टणि व ॥ ४

वहु-दीव समुदन्तर-महि व

पेल्लिय-वलि णारायण-मइ व ॥ ५

घण्टारव-मुहलिय गय-घड व

मणि-रयण-समुज्जल अहि-फड व ॥ ६

ण्हाणहु वेस-केसावलि व

गन्धुक्कड कुसुमिय पाडलि व ॥ ७ ११

तं पुज्ज करेँवि आढत्तु गेउ

मुच्छण-कम-कम्प-^१तिगाम-भेउ ॥ ८

सर-सज्ज-रिसह-गन्धार-वाहु

मज्झिम-पच्चम-धइवय-णिसाहु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

महुरेण थिरेण पँलोट्टेण

जण-वसियरण-समत्थएँण ।

गायँइ गन्धवु मणोहरु

रावणु रावणहत्थएँण ॥ १० १५

[१०]

॥ दुवई ॥

सालङ्कारु सु-सरु सु-वियँहु सुहावउ पिय-कलत्तु वं ।

आरोहि-अँध(व?)रोहि-थाइयँ-संचारिहिँ सुरय-तँत्तु वं ॥ १

णव-वहुअ-णिडालु व तिलय-चारु

णिग्घण-गयणयलु व मन्द-तारु ॥ २ २१

सण्णद्ध-वलं पिव लइय-ताणु

धणुरिव सज्जीउ पसण्ण-वाणु ॥ ३

तं गेउ सुणेप्पिणु दिण्ण णियय

धरणिन्देँ सत्ति अमोहविजय ॥ ४

'तियसाहँ णवेप्पिणु रिसह-देउ

पुणु गउ णिय-णयरहँ कइकसेउ ॥ ५

एत्थन्तरेँ सुग्गीउत्तमाँसु

उप्पण्णउ केवल्लु णाणु तासु ॥ ६

वाहुवलि जेम थिउ सुद्ध-गत्तु

उप्पण्णु अण्णु धवलायवत्तु ॥ ७ २५

9. 1 P S दसविहु. 2 P कइलासे. 3 P S 'पुष्प. 4 A वणासई व. 5 A महाडई व. 6 P 'धूअ. 7 P S णाणट्ट. 8 S 'पँतिपगाम°. 9 P S पँलोट्टण. 10 A गायँइ.

10. 1 S सुवियँहुउ. 2 P S व. 3 P S 'यधरेहिँ, A 'यधरोहि°. 4 P S 'थाहि°. 5 P 'वत्तु, A 'वंत्तु. 6 S 'चाणु. 7 P तियसाहँ, marginally, 'तीसाहँ' पाठे, S तियसाहँ, A तियसाहि. 8 P S सुग्गीवसहोयरासु. 9 A उप्पण्णउ. 10 P केवल.

[९] १ श्लाघां कृत्वा. २ प्रवृत्तेन.

[१०] १ त्रिंशद्दिनानि.

भामण्डलु कमलासण-समाण
दससिरु वि सुरासुर-डंमर-भेरि

वहु-दिवसेहिँ गउ णिच्चाण-थाणु ॥ ८

उव्वहइ पुरन्दर-वइर-^१खेरि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘पइँसरेवि जेण रण-सरवरें
तहों खलहों पुरन्दर-हंसहों

मालिहें खुडियउँ सिर-कमलु ।

पाडमि पाण-पक्खँ-जुअलु’ ॥ १०

[११]

॥ दुवई ॥^१

एम भणेवि देवि रण-भेरि पयट्टु तुरन्तु रावणो

जो जम-धणय-कणय^२-बुह-अट्ठावय-धरँ-थरहरावणो ॥ १

॥ णीसरिएँ दसाणणें णिसियरिन्द णं मुक्कड्डुस णिगय गइन्द ॥ २

माणुणय णिय-णिय-वाहणत्थ दणु-दारण पहरण-पवर-हत्थ ॥ ३

समुहँ वड णिविड गय-घड घरट्टु(?) णन्दीसर-दीवुँ व सुर पयट्ट ॥ ४

पायाललङ्क पावन्तएण दहगीवें वइरु वहन्तएण ॥ ५

पज्जलिउ जलणु जालासएण(?) ॥ ६

॥ बुच्चइ ‘खर-दूसण लेहु ताव

खल खुइ पिसुण परिधिड्ड पाव’ ॥ ७

तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु मामएण

लङ्काहिउ बुज्झाविउ मएण ॥ ८

‘सहुँ सालएहिँ किर कवण काणि

जइ घाइय तो तुम्हहुँ जि हाणि ॥ ९

लेहु वैहिणि-सहोवरँ-णिलएँ जाहुँ

आरुसैवि किज्जइँ काइँ ताहुँ’ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

॥ तं वयणु सुणेंवि दहवयणें मच्छरुँ मणें परिसेसियउँ ।

चूडामणि-पाहुड-हत्थउ इन्दइ कोक्कउ पेसियउँ ॥ ११

[१२]

॥ दुवई ॥^१

आइय तेत्थु ते वि पिय-वयणेंहिँ जोक्कारिउ दसाणणो ।

॥ गउ किक्किन्ध-णयरु सुगगीउ वि मिलिउ सँ-सन्तिँ-साहणो ॥ १

11 A णिच्चाणु ठाणु. 12 PS पइसारेवि, A पइसरिवि. 13 A खुंदिउ. 14 A °पक्खं.

11. 1 wanting in PS A. 2 PS पट्टय. 3 P °बुहय°. 4 P °वयधर°, S °वयधर°. 5 S दसाणण. 6 P णिसियरिंदें, S णिसियरेंदें. 7 P गइंदें, S गइंदे. 8 PS सम्मुह. 9 S A दीड. 10 S A तुम्हहं. 11 A भइणि. 12 PS °सहोयर°. 13 A कीरइ. 14 A मच्छर. 15 PS आमेळियउ. 16 A पेसिउ.

12. 1 wanting in PS A. 2 PS समगु.

२ विट्ठरम्. ३ कछपता.

[१२] १ (P° s reading) समस्त.

साँहिउ अरि-अक्खोहणि-सहासु
 रह-तुरय-गइन्दहुँ नाहिँ छेउ
 थिय अँगिम-बेलि-महाविसालें
 अत्थवणहों दुक्कु पयङ्गु ताम
 वरि-सग-वत्थं सीमन्त-वाह
 कित्तिय-चच्चङ्किय-गण्डवास
 वहुलज्जण ससहर-तिलय-तार
 णं वञ्चैवि¹² दिट्ठि दिवायरासु

एत्तडिय सङ्ग णरवर-वलासु ॥ २
 उँवहइ पयाणउ पवण-वेउ ॥ ३
 रेवा-विञ्जइरिहिँ अन्तरालें ॥ ४
 अलीण पासु णिसिअडँ य (?) णाव ॥ ५
 णक्खत्त-कुसुम-सेहर-सणाह ॥ ६
 भग्गव-भेसइ-कण्णावयंसं ॥ ७
 जोणहा-रङ्गोलिर-हार-भार ॥ ८
 णिसि-वहु अलीण णिसायरासु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विणिण वि दुस्सील-सहावइँ सुरउँ स इं भु ज्जन्ताइँ ।
 'मा दिणयरु कहि मि णिएसउँ' णाईँ स-सङ्कइँ सुत्ताइँ ॥ १०

* * *

इयँ इत्थ पउ म च रि ए धणज्जयासिय-सय म्भु एव-कए ।
 कइ ला सुद्धरण मिणं तेरसमं साहियं पवँ ॥¹⁹

॥ प्रथमं पर्व ॥

*

[१४. चउदहमो संधि]

15

विमलें विहाणएँ कियएँ पयाणएँ उययइरि-सिहरें रवि दीसइँ ।
 'मइँ मेलेप्पिणु णिसियरु लेप्पिणु कहिँ गय णिसि' णाईँ गवेसइँ ॥ १॥

[१]

सुप्पहार्य-दहि-अंस-रवण्णउ कोमल-कमल-किरण-दल-छण्णउँ ॥ १
 जय-हरें पइसारिउ पइसन्तें णावइ मङ्गल-कलसु वसन्तें ॥ २

3 P S साहिअ. 4 A °गयंदहं, S °गइँ. दहु. 5 P A °विञ्जइरिहे, °विञ्जइरिहि. 6 S अत्थवणह.
 7 P S णिसियडेण. 8 A धरमगवच्छ. 9 P S °चक्कं किय.°. 10 P S °वत्तंस. 11 P S A
 वंचिवि. 12 P दिट्ठ. 13 P S णं ससहरासु. 14 P दुसील°. 15 P S सरहसइँ. 16 A
 णिएसइ. 17 S भुत्ताइ. 18 This Gāthā is wanting in P. 19 S सव्वं. 20 S
 प्रथमपर्वः.

1. 1 S दीसइँ. 2 A गवेसइँ. 3 A सुप्पहाउ दहिँ फंस°. 4 P A °रवण्णउं. 5 P A
 °छण्णउं. 6 S A जयहरु.

२ आकाशे गच्छति. ३ अभिनव-वल्ली. ४ उपरि-स्वर्गाऽश्वाः (?). ५ दिगन्तर एव हस्तौ यस्याः.
 ६ कृतिका. ७ शुक्रः. ८ बृहस्पतिः. ९ तिमिरम्.

[१] १ शोभनप्रभातः, सैवातिशयेन दधि-अंशकः, आदित्यः कलशश्चाभूत्. २ जगद्गृहे.
 पउ० चरि० 15

फगुण-खलहों दूँ^३ णीसारिउ जेण विरहि-जणु कह व ण मारिउ ॥ ३
 जेण वणफइ-पय विब्भाडिय फल-दल-रिद्धि-मडप्पर साडिय ॥ ४
 गिरिवर गाम जेण धूमाविय वण-पट्टण-णिहाय संताविय ॥ ५
 सरि-पवाह-मिहुणइ णासन्तइ जेण वैरुण-घण-णियलेंहि^६ चित्तइ ॥ ६
 जेण उच्छु-विड जन्तेहि पीलिय पव-मण्डव-णिरिक्क आवीलिय ॥ ७
 जासु रज्जे पर रिद्धि पलासहों तहों मुहु मइलेंवि^{१२} फगुण-मासहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पङ्कय-वयण^{१३}उ कुवलय-णयण^{१४}उ केयइ-केसर^{१५}-सिर-सेह^{१६} ।
 पलव-करयलु कुसुम-णहुज्जलु पइसरइ वसन्त^{१७}-णरेसर ॥ ९

10

[२]

डोला-तोरण-चौर^३ पइहरे सररुह-वासहरेहि रव-णेउरु
 कोइल-कामिणीउ उज्जाणेहि सुय-सामन्त^४ लयाहर-थाणेहि ॥ ३
 पङ्कय-छत्त-दण्ड सर-णियरेहि सिहि-साहुलउ महीहर-सिहरेहि ॥ ४
 15 कुसुमा-मञ्जरि-धय साहारोहि दवणा-गण्डिवाल केयारेहि ॥ ५
 वाणर-मालिय साहा-वन्देहि महुअर-मत्तवाल (?) मयरन्देहि ॥ ६
 मञ्जु-ताल कलोलवासैहि भुञ्जा^७ अहिणव-फल-मंहणासैहि ॥ ७
 एम पइहु विरहि विद्धन्तउ गयवइ-वम्मेहि अन्दोलन्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

20

पेक्खेवि एन्तहों रिद्धि वसन्तहों महु-इक्खु-सुरासव-मन्ती ।
 णम्मय-वाली भुम्भल^{११}-भोली णं भमइ सलोणहों रत्ती ॥ ९

7 A होइ. 8 P S जेम. 9 P आचेलिय, S आवेलिय. 10 P S रज्जु. 11 P A मुहुं. 12 P S मइलवि, A मइलिवि. 13 A °वयणउं. 14 S A णयणउं. 15 S °केसररय°, A °केसर. 16 A °सिहर. 17 S वसंतु.

2. 1 S जोलोतोरणपास. 2 P पइहु. 3 A वसंतु. 4 P °मासंत. 5 P S A केयारिहि. 6 P marginally, 'वंदरसाहिय मालावदेहि' पाठे. 7 P °माल°. 8 A मंज°. 9 A भुञ्जा. 10 A विरहिं. S विरहु. 11 P S °इक्खुसुरारस°. 12 A °मत्ती. 13 S भंभल°, A भुंभर°. 14 A भमइं.

३ पालयः (?). ४ समुदायः. ५ नदी (?). ६ मेघः (?). ७ जलबन्धः. ८ चौरः.

[२] १ सिगिरिका. २ भण्डार-प(पा)लकाः. ३ अग्रे भोजकाः. ४ स्तिथिषु (?). ५ अभिनवा, अकृष्टिला.

[३]

णम्मयाएँ मयरहरहौं जन्तिएँ
घवघवन्ति जे जल-पम्भारा
पुलिणइँ जाइँ^१ वे वि सच्छायइँ
जं जलु खलइँ वलइँ उलोलइँ
जे आवत्त समुद्रिय चङ्गा
जे जल-हत्थि-कुम्भ^३ सोहिल्ला
जो डिण्डीर-णियरु अन्दोलइँ
जं जलयर-रण-रङ्गिउँ पाणिउँ^७
मत्त-हत्थि-मय-मइँलिउँ जं जलु
जाउ तरङ्गिणिउँ^{१३} अवर-ओहउँ^{१३}
जाउ भमर-पन्तिउ अल्लीणउँ^{१५}

णाइँ पसाहणु लइउ तुरन्तिएँ ॥ १
ते जि णाइँ णेउर-झङ्कारा ॥ २
ताइँ जेँ उहुँणाइँ णं जायइँ ॥ ३
रसणा-दामु तं जि णं घोलइँ ॥ ४
ते जि णाइँ तणु-तिवलि-तरङ्गा ॥ ५
ते जि णाइँ थण अञ्जुम्मिल्ला ॥ ६
णावइँ सो जेँ हारु रङ्गोलइँ ॥ ७
तं जि णाइँ तम्बोलु समाणिउँ ॥ ८
तं जि णाइँ किउ अक्खिहिँ कज्जलु ॥ ९
ताउ जि भङ्गुराउ णं भउहउँ^{१४} ॥ १०
केसावलिउ ताउ णं दिण्णउ ॥ ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

मज्झेँ जन्तिएँ मुहुँ^{१७} दरसन्तिएँ माहेसर-लङ्क-पईवहुँ^{१८} ।
मोहुप्पाइँ^{१९} णं जरु लाइउ तहुँ सहसकिरण-दहणीवहुँ ॥ १२

[४]

सो वसन्तु सा रेवा तं जलु
ताइँ असोय-गाय-चूय-वणइँ
ते धुयगाय ताउ कीरोलिउ
ते पल्लव सो कोइल-कलयलु
ताउ णवल्लउ मल्लिय-कलियउ
ते अन्दोला तं जुवईयणु
सहुँ अन्तेउरेण गउ तेत्तहँ
दूरें थिय आरक्खिय-णिय-वल्लु

सो दाहिण-मारुउ मिय-सीयलु ॥ १
महुअरि-महुर-सरइँ लय-भवणइँ ॥ २
ताउँ कुसुम-मञ्जरि-रिञ्छोलिउ ॥ ३
सो केयइ-केसर-रय-परिमलु ॥ ४
दवणा-मञ्जरियउ णव-फलियउ ॥ ५
पेक्खेवि सहसकिरणु हरिसिय-मणु ॥ ६
णम्मय पवर महाणइ जेत्तहँ ॥ ७
जलु जन्तिएँहिँ णिरुद्धउँ णिम्मलु ॥ ८

3. 1 P S वे वि जासु. 2 P उहणाइ, A ओहणाइं. 3 P S सयलकुंभिल्ला. 4 P S डिंडी-
रु. 5 S अंदोलइं. 6 A जि. 7 S रंगीउ. 8 P A पाणिउं. 9 P सवाणिउ, A समानिउं. 10 P
मइलिउं. 11 P अक्खिहुं, S अक्खिहु. 12 A तरंगिल्लिउ. 13 P उहुउ, A उहुउं. 14 P A भउ-
हउं, S भउहओ. 15 S अल्लीणी, A अल्लीणउ. 16 A ताउ जि अलयालिउ मल्लीणउं. 17 S
A महु, मुहुं. 18 P पईयहुं, S पईयहु. 19 P उप्पाइउ, S उपायउ. 20 P S मणे.

4. 1 A रेवय. 2 S ताव. 3 A णवल्लियउ. 4 P S दूरें (S दूरिं) थिय, A दूरधरें
थिय आरक्खियवल्लु. 5 P S जन्तिअप्. 6 P णिरुद्धउं.

[३] १ विलासति,

॥ घत्ता ॥

वद्विय-हरिसउ जुवइहिँ सरिसउ माहेसरपुर-परमेसर ।
सलिल-बभन्तरें माणस-सरवरें णं पइठुँ सुरिन्दु स-अच्छरु ॥ ९

[५]

५ सहसकिरणु सहसत्ति णिउँडुँवि आउ णाईँ महि-वहुँ अवरुण्डेँवि ॥ १
दिट्ठु मउडु छुडु अट्ठुम्मिल्लउ रवि व देरुगमन्तु सोहिल्लउ ॥ २
दिट्ठु णिडालुँ वयणु वच्छत्थलु णं चन्दडु कमलु णहं-मण्डलु ॥ ३
पभणइँ सहसराँसि 'लइ दुक्कहों जुज्झहों रमहों ण्हाहों उलुक्कहों' ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेँवि कडक्ख-विक्खेविउँ वुडुउ उँक्कराउ महएविउ ॥ ५
१० उप्परि-करयल-णियरु परिट्ठिउ णं रत्तुप्पल-सण्डु समुट्ठिउ ॥ ६
णं केयइ-आरासु मणोहरु णक्ख-सूइ कडउल्ला केसरु ॥ ७
महुयर सरं-भरेण अलीणा कामिणि-भिसिणि भणेँवि णं लीणा ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सलीलं-तरन्तहुँ उम्मीलन्तहुँ मुह-कमलहुँ केइ पधाइय ।
१५ आयइँ सरसइँ किय(र ?) तामरसइँ णरवइँहे भन्ति उप्पाइय ॥ ९

[६]

अवरोप्परु जल-कील करन्तहुँ घण-पाँणालि-पहर मेळन्तहुँ ॥ १
कहि मि चन्द-कुन्दुज्जल-तोरेंहिँ धवल्लिउ जलु तुट्ठन्तेँहिँ हारेँहिँ ॥ २
कहि मि रँसिउ णेउरेंहिँ रसन्तेँहिँ कहि मि फुरिउ कुण्डलेंहिँ फुरन्तेँहिँ ॥ ३
२० कहि मि सरस-तम्बोलारत्तउ कहि मि वडल-कायम्बरि-मत्तउ ॥ ४
कहि मि फलिह कप्पूरेंहिँ वासिउ कहि मि सुरहि मिगँमय-वामीसिउ ॥ ५
कहि मि विविह-मणि-रयणुज्जलियउ कहि मि धोअँ-कजल-संवलियउ ॥ ६
कहि मि वहल-कुङ्कुम-पिज्जरियउ कहि मि मलय-चन्दण-रस-भरियउ ॥ ७
कहि मि जक्खकहंमण करम्बिउ कहि मि भमर-रिज्जोलिहि चुम्बिउ ॥ ८

७ वद्वियहरिसिउ. ८ P S पइठु.

५. १ S महियल. २ P S अट्ठुम्मिल्लिउ, A अट्ठुम्मिल्लउ. ३ S णिलाडु. ४ A पभणइँ. ५ P S A ण्हाहु. ६ A अलुक्कहो. ७ P S °विक्खेवउ. ८ P उप्परे. ९ P marginally, A °सेहरु. १० A °सम°. ११ A पोसिणि भिसिणइँ निलीणा. १२ A सलिलु. १३ S णवरुहे.

६. १ S °पालाणि°. २ P तुट्ठन्तिहे, S A तुट्ठन्तिहि. ३ P S कुण्डलहिँ, A कुण्डलिहिँ. ४ A रत्तउ. ५ S °धोय°, A चोअ°. ६ A अद्ध°. ७ S चुम्बिउ.

[५] १ जले वुडयित्वा. २ ईषत्. ३ रश्मयः (?). ४ आमस्तक-समस्ताः.

[६] १ जलच्छया. २ शुभैः. ३ शब्दं कृतं जलेन. ४ मदिरा. ५ कस्तूरी.

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहुम-मरगयं- इन्दणील-सयं- चामियर^१-हार-संघाएहिं ।
वहु-वणुजलु गावइ गंहयलु सुरधणु-घणे-विज्जु-वलायहिं ॥ ९

[७]

का वि करन्ति केलि सहुं राएं पहणइ कोमल-कुवलय-घाएं ॥ १
का वि मुद्ध दिट्ठिए सुविसालएं का वि णवल्लएं मल्लियं-मालएं ॥ २
का वि सुर्यन्धेहिं पाडलि-हुल्लेहिं का वि सु-पूयफलेहिं वडल्लेहिं ॥ ३
का वि जुण्ण-पण्णेहिं पट्ठणिएहिं का वि रयण-मणि-अवलम्बणिएहिं ॥ ४
का वि विलेवणेहिं उवरियहिं का वि सुरहि-दवणा-मज्जरियहिं ॥ ५
कहें वि गुञ्जु जलें अद्धुम्मिल्लउ णं मयरहर-सिहरु सोहिलउ ॥ ६
कहें वि कसण रोमावलि दिट्ठी काम-वेणि णं गल्लेवि पड्डी ॥ ७
कहें वि थणोवरि ललइ अहोरणु णाई अणङ्गहो केरउ तोरणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहें वि स-रुहिरइ दिट्ठइ गहरइ थण-सिहरोवरि सु-पहुत्तइ ।
वेगेण वलगहो मयण-तुरङ्गहो णं पायइ छुडु छुडु खुत्तइ ॥ ९

[८]

तं जल-कील णिएवि पहाणहुं जाय वोळ गहयलें गिवाणहुं ॥ १
पभणइ एक्कु हरिस-संपणउं 'तिहुअणे सहसकिरणु पर धणउं ॥ २
जुवई-सहासु जासु स-वियारउं विबभम-हाव-भाव-वावारउ ॥ ३
णलिणि-वणु व दिणयर-कर-इच्छउं कुमुय-वणु व ससहर तणिच्छउ(?) ॥ ४
कालु जाइ जसु मयण-विलासें माणिणि-पत्तिज्जवणायासें ॥ ५
अच्छउ सुरउ जेण जगु मत्तउ जल-कीलए जि^{१२} किण्ण पज्जत्तउ' ॥ ६
तं णिसुणेवि अवरेक्कु पवोलिउ 'सहसकिरणु केवल सलिलोल्लिउ ॥ ७

8 P S °मरगयइ. 9 P S °सयइ. 10 P S चामीयर°. 11 P S घणु, A wanting.

7. 1 P S राएहिं. 2 A पहणइ. 3 P S °वाएहिं. 4 P S सुविसालइ. 5 P S मालइ°. 6 A णवल्लेहिं. 7 P S पाडल°. 8 P S अद्धुम्मिल्लउ, A अद्धुम्मिल्लउ. 9 P S वेगेण. 10 P S पयइ.

8. 1 A पहाणहुं. 2 A गहयलि जाय वोळ. 3 P A गिवाणहुं, S गिवाणहु. 4 A पभणइ. 5 S इक्क. 6 P A °संपणउं. 7 S धणणओ, A धणणउं. 8 S जुवई. 9 P सविआरउं. 10 P °इच्छउं, S °इच्छिउ. 11 P तणिच्छउं, S °तणणिच्छउ, A तत्तिच्छउ. 12 P S जलकीलाए.

[७] १ कामस्य. २ उपरितनवन्नम्.

इत्थु पँवाहु¹³ मणोहर-वन्तउं¹⁴ जो जुवइहिं गुज्झन्तु वि पत्तउ ॥ ८
॥ घत्ता ॥

जेण खणन्तरे सलिलवन्तरे गलियंसु-धरण-वावारए ।
सरहसुं दुक्कउ माणेवि मुक्कउ अन्तेउरु एक्कए वारए' ॥ ९

[९]

रावणो वि¹ जल-कील करेप्पिणु सुन्दर सिर्यय-वेइ विरएप्पिणु ॥ १
उप्परि जिणवर-पडिम चडावेवि विविह-विताण-णिवहु वन्धावेवि ॥ २
तुप्प-खीर-सिसिरेहिं अहिसिञ्चेवि³ णाणाविह-मणि-रयणेहिं अञ्चेवि ॥ ३
णाणाविहहिं विलेवण-भेएहिं दीव-धूव-वलि-पुप्फ-णिवेएहिं ॥ ४
१० पुज्ज करेवि किर गायइं जावेहिं जन्तिएहिं जलु मेळिउ तावेहिं ॥ ५
पर-कलत्तु संकेयहो दुक्कउं णाइं वियइंहिं माणेवि मुक्कउं ॥ ६
धाइउ उहय-तडइं पेळन्तउं जिणवर-पवर-पुज्ज रेळन्तउ ॥ ७
दहमुहुं पडिम लेवि विहडप्फडु कह वि कह वि णीसरिउ वियावडुं ॥ ८
॥ घत्ता ॥

११ भणेइ 'णरेसहो तुरिउं गवेसहो किउ जेण एउ पिसुणत्तणु ।
किं बहु-वुत्तेण तासु णिरुत्तेण दक्खवमि अज्जु जम-सासणु' ॥ ९
[१०]

तो एत्थन्तरे लद्धाएसा गय मण-गमणाऽणेय गवेसा ॥ १
रावणेण सरि दिट्ठ वहन्ती मुय-महुयर-दुक्खेण व जन्ती (?) ॥ २
२० चन्दण-रसेण व वहल-विलिक्की जल-रिद्धिं ण¹ जोवणइत्ती ॥ ३
मन्थर-वाहेण² व वीसत्थी जच्च-पट्ठवत्थइं व 'णियत्थी ॥ ४
'वीणाहोरणइं व पडुत्ती वालाहिय-णिदाए व सुत्ती ॥ ५
मल्लिव-दन्तेहिं व विहसन्ती 'णीलुप्पल-णयणेहिं व णिएन्ती ॥ ६
वडल-सुरा-गन्धेण व मत्ती केयइ हत्थेहिं व णच्चन्ती ॥ ७
२५ महुअरि-महुर-सरु व गायन्ती उज्झर-मुरवाइं व वायन्ती ॥ ८

13 P S पहाउ. 14 P °वत्तउ, S °मत्तउ. 15 A जुज्झन्तु. 16 S सरहसे.

9. 1 S रावणेण. 2 P S A अहिसिञ्चि. 3 S गायइं. 4 P S दुक्कउं. 5 A वियडे. 6 P मुक्कउं. 7 P S उभय°. 8 P धोवंतउं, S धोवंतउ. 9 P A दहमुहुं. 10 P S विवावडु. 11 P A भणइं. 12 P S तुरिय.

10. 1 S ण, A णव. 2 A °वाहेणि व. 3 P S जच्चपट्ठ°, A दडपट्ठ°. 4 P A वीणाहोर-णइ, S वीणाहोरणा. 5 A मल्लिय°. 6 A म. 7 This and the next Pāda transposed in A. 8 S वमन्ती. 9 P S महुयर°.

[८] १ प्रवाहः. २ सिथिलित-वस्त्राणाम्.

[९] १ वालुकावेदी. २ दधिमिः. ३ जलप्रवाहेण व्याकुलीकृतचित्तः.

[१०] १ साटिका युक्ता. २ उपरितनवक्षेण.

॥ घत्ता ॥

अँरमिय-रामहों गिरु णिक्कामहों आरुसैवि परम-जिणिन्दहों ।
पुज्ज हरेप्पिणु पाहुडु लेप्पिणु गय णावइ पासु समुदहों ॥ ९

[११]

तहिँ अवसरें जे किङ्कर धाइय ते पडिवत्त लएप्पिणु आइय ॥ १
कहिय सुणन्तहों खन्धावारहों 'लइ एत्तडउ सारु संसारहों ॥ २
माहेसरवइ णर-परमेसरु सहसकिरणु णामेण णरेसरु ॥ ३
जा जल-कील तेण उप्पाइय सा अमरेहि मि रमैवि ण णाइय ॥ ४
सुवइ काँमु को वि किर सुन्दरु सुरवइ भरहु सयर-चक्केसरु ॥ ५
महवाँ सणङ्कुमारु ते सयल वि णउ पावन्ति तासु एक्क-यल वि ॥ ६
का वि अउव लील विम्माणिय धम्म अत्थु विणिण वि परियाणिय ॥ ७
काम-तत्तु पुणु तेण जें णिम्मिउ अण्ण रमन्ति पसव-कोदूमिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मई पहवन्तेंण भुयणें तवन्तेंण गयणत्थु पयडु णा(भा?)वइ ।
एण पयारेंण पिय-वावारेंण थिउ संलिलें पईसैवि णावइ ॥ ९

[१२]

अवरेक्केण वुत्तु 'मई लक्खिउ सच्चउ सव्वु एण जं अक्खिउ ॥ १
जं पुणु तहों केरउ अन्तेउरु णं पच्चक्खु जें मयरद्धय-पुरु ॥ २
णेउर-मुरयहुँ पेक्खणया-हरु लायण्णम्भ-तलाउ मणोहरु ॥ ३
सिर-मुह-कर-कम-कमल-महासरु मेहल-तोरणाँ छण-वासरु ॥ ४
थण-हत्थिहिँ साहारण-काणणु हार-सग्ग-वच्छहों गयणङ्गणु ॥ ५
अहर-पवाल-पवालायायरु दन्त-पन्ति-मोत्तिय-सहणयरु ॥ ६
जीहा-कलयण्ठिहिँ णन्दणवणु कण्णन्दोलयाँ वेत्तत्तणु ॥ ७
लोयण-भमरहुँ केसर-सेहरु भमुहा-भङ्गहुँ णट्ठावय-घरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

काँइ वहुत्तेंण [पुण] पुणरुत्तेंण मयणग्गि-डमरु संपण्णउ ।
णरहुँ अणन्तहुँ मण-धण-वन्तहुँ धुउ चोरु चण्डु उप्पण्णउ' ॥ ९

11. 1 P सुणंतह. 2 P S कासु. 3 P सयरु, S सरु. 4 P S मधउ. 5 A णिम्माणिय. 6 P परिमाणिय. 7 S °कोडमिउ, A °कोदूमिउ. 8 A नइ. 9 P पवहंतपण, S एव-हंतपण. 10 P S गयणत्थ.

12. 1 P अक्खिउ. 2 P सिरि corrected to सिर, S सिरि. 3 S °तोरणाँ. 4 P S चित्तत्तणु. 5 P S काँइ. 6 A °डमर. 7 P S A संपण्णउ. 8 A चोरवंदु. 9 P A उप्पण्णउ.

३ न रमिता रामाः स्त्रियो येन परमेश्वरेण.

[११] १ खण्डमेकम्. २ दुरतम्. ३ न शोभते.

[१२] १ साधारण-नाम-देशः.

[१३]

अवरेक्केण वुत्तु 'मइं जन्तइं^१ दिट्ठइं णिम्मलं सलिलं तरन्तइं ॥ १
 अइ सुन्दरइं सुकिय-कम्माइं व सुघडियाइं अहिणव-पेम्माइं व ॥ २
 णिग्गलाइं सु-किविण-हिययाइं व 'णिउण-समासिय सुकइ-पयाइं व ॥ ३
 संचारिमइं कु-पुरिस-धणाइं व कारिमाइं कुट्टणि-वयणाइं व ॥ ४
 पेइरिक्कइं सज्जण-चित्ताइं व वज्जइं अत्थइत्तं-वित्ताइं व ॥ ५
 दुल्लङ्घणियइं सुकलत्ताइं व चेडु-विहणइं वुहन्ताइं व ॥ ६
 वारि वमन्ति तांइं सिरि-णासेहिं उर-कर-चरण-कण्ण-णयणासेहिं ॥ ७
 तेहिं एउ जलु थम्भेवि मुक्कउ तेण पुज्ज रेहन्तु पढुक्कउ ॥ ८

१०

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेप्पिणु 'लेहु' भणेप्पिणु असिवरु सँइं भुवेणं पकट्टिउं^{११} ।
 सहइ समुज्जलु ससि-कर-णिम्मलु णं^{१३} पत्त-दाण-फलु वट्ठिउं^{१५} ॥ ९

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जल-कीलाएँ सयम्भू चउमुहएवं च गोग्गह-कहाएँ ।
 भदं(इं) च मच्छवेहे अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥

*

१५

[१५. पण्णरहमो संधि]

दाण-मयन्धेण गय-गन्धेण जेम मइन्दु वियट्टउं ।
 जग-कम्पावणु रणे रावणु सहसकिरणे अभिभट्टउं ॥ १ ॥

[१]

आएसु दिण्णु 'णिय-किक्करहुं वज्जोयर-मयर-महोयरहुं ॥ १
 मारिच्च-मयहुं सुय-सारणहुं इन्दइकुमार-घणवाहणहुं ॥ २
 हय-हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसणहुं विहि-कुम्भयण-खर-दूसणहुं ॥ ३
 ससिकर-सुग्गीव-णील-णलहुं अवरहु मि अणिट्टिय-भुयवलहुं ॥ ४

13. 1 PS जंतइ; A जंतए. 2 PS णिम्मल°. 3 PS रवंतइ. 4 P अच्छइत्ति, S अत्थइत्ति.
 5 PS ताहि. 6 PS उर°. 7 PA करण, S missing. 8 PS लोट्टु. 9 PS सयं. 10 S
 भुवे, A भुएण. 11 P पकट्टियउं, S कट्टियउ, A पकट्टियउ. 12 PS °किरणुजलु. 13 A जं.
 14 PS °दाणु. 15 PS वट्टियउ.

1. 1 S °वयंभेण. 2 PS वियट्टउ, A वियट्टउं. 3 PS सहसकिरणहो. 4 P अभिभट्टउ,
 5 PS रणे.

[१३] १ काष्ठानां परस्परकलाशिका, अन्यत्र शिष्टपदन्यासः. २ प्रगुणानि. ३ लोचनमुखैः.

[१] १ अधवाहनस्य (?)

उच्चाइय मच्छर-मलिय-कर भीसावण-पहरण-णियर-धर ॥ ५
 सहसयरु वि जुवइहिं परियरिउ छुडु जे छुडु सलिलहों नीसरिउ ॥ ६
 ताणन्तरें तूरइं गिसुणियइं पणवेप्पिणु भिच्चहिं पिसुणियइं ॥ ७
 'परमेसर पारक्कउ पडिउ' लइ पहरणु समरु समावडिउ' ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

तं गिसुणेप्पिणु धणु करें लेप्पिणु गिसियर-पवर-समूहहों ।
 थिउ समुहाणणु णं पञ्चाणणु णाई महा-गय-जूहहों ॥ ९

[२]

जं जुज्झ-सज्जु थिउ लेवि धणु तं डरिउ असेसु वि जुवइयणु ॥ १
 मम्भीसिउ राए वुण्ण-मणु 'किं अण्णहों णाउं सहसकिरणु ॥ २
 एक्केकहों एक्केकउ जें करु परिरक्खइ जइ तो कवणु डरु ॥ ३
 अच्छहों भुव-मण्डवें वइसरेंवि जिह करिणिउ गिरि-गुहं पइसरेंवि ॥ ४
 जा दलमि कुम्भि-कुम्भत्थलइं होसन्ति कुडुम्बिहिं उक्खलइं ॥ ५
 जा खणमि 'विसाणइं पवराइं होसन्ति पर्यहों पैच्चवराइं ॥ ६
 जा कट्टमि करि-सिर-मोत्तिर्यइं होसन्ति तुम्ह हारत्तिर्यइं ॥ ७
 जा फाडमि फरहरन्त-धयइं होसन्ति वेणि-वन्धण-सयइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणेप्पिणु तं धीरेप्पिणु णरवइ रहवरें चडियउ ।
 जुवइहुं करुणें(?) ××विणुं अरुणें णाई दिवायरु पडियउ ॥ ९

[३]

एत्थन्तरें आरोडिउ भंडेहिं णं केसरि मत्त-हत्थि-हडेहिं ॥ १
 सो एक्कु अणन्तउ जइ वि वलु पप्फुल्लु तो वि तहों मुह-कमलु ॥ २
 जं लइउ अखत्तें सहसयरु तं चविउ परोप्परु सुर-पवरु ॥ ३
 'अहों अहों अणीइं रक्खेहिं किय एक्कु एं वहु अणु वि गयणें थिय ॥ ४
 पहरणइं पवण-गिरि-वारि-हेवि आएहिं सरिस जणें भीरु ण वि' ॥ ५

6 P नीसरिअउं, S नीसरिअउ. 7 P पडिअउं, S पडिअउ. 8 A तें भणु.

2. 1 P °समु, SA °सज्जु. 2 PS °मंडप. 3 P °गुहे. 4 PS पयहुं. 5 PS A पञ्चाव
 राइं. 6 PS °मोत्तिर्याइं. 7 PS हारत्तिर्याइं. 8 S जि. 9 PS पाडमि. 10 P जुवइहिं, S जुव
 इहिं. 11 PS कारणेण.

3. 1 PS अणित्ति. 2 P रक्खेसहिं. 3 P एक्कुहे, S येक्कुहे. 4 A अणणए. 5 PS जण.

[२] १ ओखली. २ दन्तूसल. ३ मुसल. ४ हारघटना. ५ अन्तःपुरम्. ६ विना सारथि.

[३] १ राक्षसैः. २ अतिनरायुध (?).

पउ० चरि० 16

तं गिसुणेंवि गिसियर लज्जियइं थिय महियलें विज्ज-विवज्जियइं ॥ ६
 तो^१ सहसकिरणु सहसहिं करेहिं णं विद्धइं सहस-सहस-सरेहिं ॥ ७
 दूरहों जि गिरुद्धउ वइरि-वलु णं जम्बूदीवें उवहि-जलु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

४ अमुणिय-थाणहों किय-संधाणहों दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-सर-पयरहों ।
 पासु ण दुक्कइ ते उलुक्कइं तिमिरु जेम दिवसयरहों ॥ ९

[४]

अट्ठावय-गिरि-कम्पावणहों पडिहारें अक्खिउ रावणहों ॥ १
 'परमेसर एकें होन्तएण वलु सयलु धरिउ पहरन्तएण ॥ २
 १० रणें रहवरु एँकु जें परिभमइ सन्दण-सहासुं णं परिभमइ ॥ ३
 धणु एक्कु एक्कु णरु दुइ जें कर चउदिसहिं णवर णिवडन्ति सर ॥ ४
 करु कहों वि कहों वि उरु कप्परिउ करि कहों वि कहों वि रहु जज्जरिउ' ॥ ५
 तं गिसुणेंवि उवहि जेम खुहिउ लहु तिजगविहूसणें आरुहिउ ॥ ६
 गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें सहसकरु कोक्किउ 'मरु पाव पहरु पहरु ॥ ७
 ११ हउं रावणु दुज्जउ केण जिउ जें पाराउट्ठउ धणउ किउ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणन्तेणं विद्धन्तेणं सरिहिं महारहु छिण्णउ ।
 पणइ-सहासोहिं चउ-पासोहिं जसुं चउदिसु विक्खिण्णउ ॥ ९

[५]

१२ माहेसरपुर-वइ विरहु किउ णिविसद्धें मत्त-गइन्दें थिउ ॥ १
 णं अज्झण-महिहरें सरय-घणु उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु गीढ-धणुं ॥ २
 सण्णाहु खुरुपें कप्परिउ लङ्काहिउ कह वं समुव्वरिउ ॥ ३
 जें सवायामें मुअइ सर लुअ-पक्ख पक्खि णं जन्ति धर ॥ ४
 दससयकिरणेण गिरिक्खियउ पच्चारिउ 'कहिं धणु सिक्खियउ ॥ ५
 १३ जज्जाहि ताम अब्भासुं करे पच्छलें जुज्जेज्जहि पुणु समरें' ॥ ६

6 A सो. 7 P S विधइ. 8 A अलुक्कइं.

4. 1 A धरिउ सयलु. 2 P S एक्कं वि. 3 A संदणहं सहसु. 4 P S कह. 5 A पाव. 6 P S भणन्तएण. 7 P S विद्धन्तएण, A विधन्तेण. 8 A सरिहि. 9 P S पणयं, A पणइं. 10 P S णं जसु. 11 P विक्खिण्णउं, S विक्खिण्णउ.

5. 1 P S A णिवसद्धें. 2 S सिहरे. 3 P वणु. 4 P S कहि मि. 5 P गिरिक्खियउं, S गिरिक्खियउं. 6 S अज्जासु.

[५] १ रथरहितः

तं गिसुणेंवि जमॅण व जोइयउ कुञ्जरु कुञ्जरहो पचोइयउ ॥ ७
आसण्णें चोएँवि विगय-भउं णरवइ णिडालें कोन्तेण हउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाम भयङ्करु असिवर-कंरु पहरइ मच्छर-भरियउ ।
ताम दसासेणं आयासेण उप्पएवि पहु धरियउ ॥ ९

[६]

णिउं णिय-णिलयहो मय-वियलियउ णं मत्त-महागउ णियलियउ ॥ १
'मा मइ मि धरेसइ दहवयणु' णं भइयएँ रवि' गउ अत्थवणु ॥ २
पसरिउ अन्धारु पमोक्कलउ णं गिसिणें^३ धित्त मसि-पोट्टलउ ॥ ३
ससि उग्गउ सुट्ठु सुसोहियउ णं जग-हरे दीवउ वोहियउ ॥ ४
सुविहाणें दिवायरु उग्गमिउ णं रयणिहिं मइयवँट्ठु भमिउ ॥ ५
तो णवर जङ्घचारण-रिसिहें सयकरहो^६ विणासिय-भव-णिसिहें ॥ ६
गय वत्त 'सहासकिरणु धरिउ' चउविह-रिसि-सङ्खें परियरिउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

रावणु जेत्तहें गउ (सो) तेत्तहें पञ्च-महावय-धारउ ।
दिट्ठु दसासेण सेयसेण णावइ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८

[७]

गुरु वन्दिय दिण्णइँ आसणइँ मणि-वेयडियइँ सुह-दंसणइँ ॥ १
मुणि-पुङ्गउ चवइ विसुद्धमइँ 'मुएँ सहसकिरणु लङ्काहिवइ ॥ २
एहु चरिमँदेहु सामण्णु ण वि महु तणउ भव-राईवँ-रवि' ॥ ३
तं गिसुणेंवि जम-कम्पावणें पणवेप्पिणु वुच्चइ रावणें ॥ ४
'महु एण समाणु कोउ कवणु पर पुँज्जहें कारणें जाउँ रणु ॥ ५
अज्जु वि एहु जें पहु सा 'जि सिय अणुहुज्जउ मेइणि जेम तिय' ॥ ६
तं गिसुणेंवि सहसकिरणु चवइ 'उत्तमहो एउ किं संभवइ ॥ ७
तं मणहर सलिल-कील करेँवि पइँ समउ महांहवें उत्थरेँवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एवहिँ आयएँ विच्छायएँ राय-सियएँ किं किज्जइ ।
वरि थिर-कुलहर^{१०} अजरामर सिद्धि-वहुवें परिणिज्जइ' ॥ ९

7 S A गयवडउ; also noted marginally in P. 8 A °वरु. 9 P S दसाणणेण.

6. 1 S जिउ. 2 P S गउ रवि. 3 P गिसिपधित्तु. 4 A मइयवट्ठु. 5 A सहसकरणहो णासिय°. 6 This pāda missing in A. 7 P S दसाणणेण.

7. 1 P S A आसणाइँ. 2 °दंसणाइँ. 3 P S चरम°. 4 P S °राजीव°. 5 P A पुज्जए, S पुज्जइ. 6 A हूउ. 7 A सो जि. 8 P S महाहउ. 9 P S वर. 10 S °कुलयर. 11 P S °वहुय.

[८]

तें वयणें मुक्कु विसुद्ध-मइ
 णिय-गन्दणु णियय-थाणें थैवेवि
 णिक्खन्तु खणद्धें विगय-भउ
 १ परिपेसिउ लेहु पहाणाहों
 मुह-वत्त कहिय 'दहमुहेंण जिउ
 तं णिसुणेंवि णरवइ हरिसियउ
 संगाम-सहासेहिँ दूसहहों
 सहसत्ति सो वि णिक्खन्तु पहु

माहेसर-पवर-पुराहिवइ ॥ १
 परियणु पट्टणु पय संधवेवि ॥ २
 रावणु वि पयाणउ देवि गउ ॥ ३
 अणरण्हों उज्झहें राणाहों ॥ ४
 लइ सहसकिरणु तव-चरणें थिउ' ॥ ५
 ईसीसि विसाउँ पदरिसियउ ॥ ६
 सिय सयल समप्पेवि दसरहहों ॥ ७
 अण्णु वि तहों तणउ अणन्तरहु ॥ ८

४९

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताम सुकेसँण लङ्केसँण जमहर-अणुहरमाणउ ।
 १ जागुं पणासेवि४ रिउ तासेवि मगहँहँ मुक्कु पयाणउ ॥ ९

[९]

णारउ धीरेंवि मरु वसिकरेंवि
 १५ णव णव संवच्छर तेत्थु थिउं
 'पेक्खेंवि रावणु आसङ्कियउ
 जसु चमरें अमरें दिण्णु वरु
 णियं तणय तासु लाएवि करें
 मन्दाइणि दिट्ठ मणोहरियं
 २० गय-मय णइँ मइलिय-उभय-तउ
 वन्देप्पिणु जिणवर-भवणाइँ
 'इह सिद्धु सिद्धि-मुहकमल-अलि

तहों तणिय तणय करयलें धरेंवि ॥ १
 पुंणु दिण्णु पयाणउ मगहु गउ ॥ २
 महु महुरपुराहिउ वसिकियउ ॥ ३
 सूलाउहु सयलाउहुँ-पवरु ॥ ४
 थिउ णवर गम्पि कइलास-धरें ॥ ५
 ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-भरियं ॥ ६
 स-तुरङ्गम-कुञ्जर ण्हाय भउ ॥ ७
 दहमुहु दक्खवइ णिवाणाइँ ॥ ८
 जिणवरु भरहेसरु वाहुवलि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

एत्थु सिलासणें अत्तावणें अच्छिउ वालि-भडारउ ।
 २३ जसु पय-भारेंण गरुयारेंण हउं किउ कुम्मायारउ' ॥ १०

8. 1 A °ठाणे ठेवेवि. 2 P विसाउ वि. 3 S A जगु. 4 A णासेवि. 5 A विद्धंसेवि. 6 S गंगह.

9. 1 P S धीय. 2 A ठिउ. 3 A पुणु दिण्ण पत्त नउ तहो रमिउं. 4 A transposes the Pādas of this line. 5 A समरे. 6 P S A सुलाउहु. 7 S पिय. 8 P S मणोहरिणु. 9 P S °भरिणु. 10 P S आतावणे.

[८] १ यज्ञं विध्वंस्य.

[९] १ गङ्गा.

[१०]

जम-धणय-सहासकिरण-दमण
तं पत्त वत्त णलकुव्वरहो
परिचिन्तिउ 'हय-गय-रह-पवल्ले
एत्थु वि अमराहिं रणे अजए
एहए अवसरं उवाउ कवणु'
'वलवन्तइ जन्तइ उट्टवहो
जं होइ अछेउ अभेउ पुरु
तं णिसुणेवि तेहिं मि तेम किउ

जं थिउ अट्ठावए दहवयणु ॥ १
दुल्लङ्घ-णयर-परमेसरहो ॥ २
आसणो परिट्टिए वइरि-वल्ले ॥ ३
जिण-वन्दणहत्तिए मेरु गए ॥ ४
तो मन्ति पवोल्लिउ हरिदवणु ॥ ५
चउदिसु आसाल-विज्ज ठवहो ॥ ६
ता रक्खहुं पावइ जा ण सुरु ॥ ७
सइ-चित्तु व णयर दुल्लङ्घ थिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताव विरुद्धेहिं जस-लुद्धेहिं रावण-भिच्च-सहासेहिं ।
वेड्डिउ पुरवरु संवच्छरु णावइ वारह-मासेहिं ॥ ९

[११]

जन्तहं भइयए विहडप्फडेहिं
'दुग्गेज्जु भडारा तं णयरु
तहिं जन्त-सयइ समुद्धियइ
जोयणहो मज्जे जो संवरइ
तं णिसुणेवि चिन्तावणु पहु
अणुरत्त परोक्खए जे जसेण
ण गणइ कप्पूरु ण चन्दमसु
तहो दसमी कामावत्थ हुय

दहमुहो कहिउ केहि मि भडेहिं ॥ १
दूसिद्धहुं जिह तिहुअण-सिहरु ॥ २
जम-करइ जमेण व छड्डियइ ॥ ३
सो पडिजीवन्तु ण णीसरइ ॥ ४
थिउ ताम जाम उवरम्भ वहु ॥ ५
जिह महुअरि कुसुम-गन्ध-वसेण ॥ ६
ण जलहुं ण चन्दणु तामरसु ॥ ७
विसग्गि^{१०}-दड्ड णउ कह मि मुय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'इमुं महु जोव्वणु एहु (सो) रावण एह रिद्धि परिवारहो ।
जइ मेल्लावहि तो हल्ले सहि एत्तिउ फल्लु संसारहो ॥ ९

10. 1 A ठिउ. 2 P णरकुव्वर. 3 P S दुल्लङ्घणयर°. 4 P marginally जिणवन्दणाए कहलासि गए पाटे. 5 P S उट्टवहु, A अट्टवहु. 6 P A ठवहु, A उवहु. 7 A जाम. 8 A तेण वि. 9 P S दुल्लङ्घ. 10 S A वेड्डिउ.

11. 1 P जंतुहं, S जंतुहु. 2 P S दुसिद्धहुं. 3 P S समोद्धियाइ. 4 P उलंभ, S उव-लंभ. 5 P S विरहु. 6 P परोक्खए, S परोक्खे. 7 S जय°, A जि. 8 A जलहु. 9 P S गय, 10 A विरहगो. 11 S ण. 12 P S इउ. 13 P S मिलावहि.

[११] १ (P's reading) उपरम्भा राज्ञी विरहं गता.

[१२]

तं गिसुणेंवि^१ चित्तमाल चवइ 'मइँ होन्तिँ काइँ ण संभवइ ॥ १
 आएसु देहि छुडु एत्तडउ एँउ सुन्दरि कारणु केत्तडउ ॥ २
 तुहँ रूवहों रावणु होइ जइ लइ वट्टइ तो एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ ३
^५ तं गिसुणेंवि मणहँर-अहरयलु उवरम्भहें^४ विहसिउ मुह-कमलु ॥ ४
 'हलें हलें सहि ससिमुहि हंस-गइ सो सुहउ ण इच्छइ कह वि जइ ॥ ५
 आसाल-विज्ज तो देहि तहों अण्णु वि वज्जरहि दसाणणहों ॥ ६
 वुच्चइ रहङ्गु भंड-लिह-लुहणु इन्दाउहु अच्छइ सुअरिसणु' ॥ ७
 तं गिसुणेंवि दूई गिगइय लङ्केसावासु णवर गइय ॥ ८

॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहिउ दसासहों सुर-तासहों जं उवरम्भएँ वुत्तउ ।
 'एत्तिउ दाहेंण' तुह विरहेंण सामिणि मरइ गिरुत्तउ ॥ ९

[१३]

उवरम्भ समिच्छहि अज्जु जइ तो जं चिन्तहि तं संभवइ ॥ १
[॥] आसाली सिज्जइ पुरवरु वि सुअरिसणु चक्कु णलकुव्वरु वि' ॥ २
 तं गिसुणेंवि सुट्ठु वियक्खणहों 'अवलोइँउ वयणु विहीसणहों ॥ ३
 पइसारिय दूई मज्जणएँ थिय वे वि सहोयर मन्तणएँ ॥ ४
 'अहों साहसु^२ पभणइ पहु मुयवि जं महिल करइ तं पुरिसु ण वि ॥ ५
 दुम्महिल जि भीसण जम-णयरि दुम्महिल जि असणि जगन्त-यरि ॥ ६
[॥] दुम्महिल जि स-विस भुयङ्ग-फडं दुम्महिल जि वइवस-महिँस-झडं ॥ ७
 दुम्महिल जि गरुय वाहि णरहों दुम्महिल जि वग्घि मज्जेँ घरहों' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भणइ विहीसणु सुह-दंसणु 'एत्थु एउ ण घट्टइ ।
 सामि गिसणहों णउ अण्णहों भेयहों अवसरु वट्टइ ॥ ९

12. 1 PS सुणेवि विचित्तमाल. 2 PS तुव. 3 P S A मणहरु. 4 A उवरंभए विय-
 सिउ. 5 PS लंकेसहो पासु. 6 PS सुरसंतासहो. 7 PS डाहेण.

13. 1 PS सुट्ठु जोइउ पट्टुहें (P पट्टुहें) विहीसणहो. 2 A पभणइं महिसुव वि. 3 P
 °फडु. 4 A °विसम°. 5 P °झडु.

[१२] १ भटानां रेखा.

[१३] १ (P's reading) रावणेन. २ विद्युत्. ३ अत्र प्रस्तावे एतद् वचनं न वक्तुं घटते.

[१४]

जइ कारण वैइरिं सिद्धएँण णयरें धण-कणय-समिद्धएँण ॥ १
 तो कवडेण वि “इच्छामि” भणु पुण्णालि असच्चि दोसु कवणु ॥ २
 छुडु केम वि विज्ज समावडउ उवरम्भ तुज्जु पुणु मा वडउ ॥ ३
 तं णिसुणेंवि गउ दहगीउ तहिं मज्जणयहो णिग्गय दूइ जहिं ॥ ४
 देवज्जइ वत्थइ ढोइयइ आहरणइ रयणुज्जोइयइ ॥ ५
 केऊर-हार-कडिसुत्ताइ णेउरइ कडय-संजुत्ताइ ॥ ६
 अवरइ मि देवि तोसिय-मणेंण आसालि-विज्ज मग्गिय खणेंण ॥ ७
 ताएँ वि दिण्ण परितुट्ठियाएँ णिय हाणि ण जाणिय मुट्ठियाएँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताव विसालिय आसालिय णहें गज्जन्ति पराइय ।
 तं विज्जाहरु णलकुव्वरु मुएँवि णाई सिय आइय ॥ ९

[१५]

गय दूई किउ कलयलु भडेंहिं परिवेढिउ पुरवरु गय-घडेंहिं ॥ १
 सण्णहेंवि समरें णिच्छिय-मणहों १णलकुव्वरु भिडिउ विहीसणहों ॥ २
 वलु वलहों महाहवें दुज्जयहों रहु रहहों गइन्दु महागयहों ॥ ३
 हउ हयहों णराहिउ णरवरहों पहरण-धरु वर-पहरण-धरहों ॥ ४
 चिन्धिउ चिन्धियहों समावडिउ १वइमाणिउ वइमाणिहें भिडिउ ॥ ५
 तहिं तुमुलें जुज्जें भीसावणेंण जिहें सहसकिरणु रणें रावणेंण ॥ ६
 तिह १विरहु करेविणु तक्खणेंण णलकुव्वरु धरिउ विहीसणेंण ॥ ७
 सहुं पुरेंण सिज्जु तं सुअरिसणु उवरम्भ ण इच्छइ दहवयणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सो जें पुरेसरु णलकुव्वरु णियय केर लेवाविउ ।
 समउ सरम्भएँ उवरम्भएँ रज्जु सँ इं भु ज्जाविउ ॥ ९

*

14. 1 s वइरिहि. 2 P s सिद्धिएण. 3 P s आसालि. 4 A णलकूवरु.

15. 1 This pāda is missing in P. 2 A णलकूवरु. 3 P s तुम्बले. 4 P जह.
 5 A करेवि पहरेवि खणेण. 6 s भिडिउ. 7 P s लेवाविअउ, A लेवाविविउ. 8 P सयह, s
 सयं 9 P s मुंजावियउ.

[१५] १ विमाणारूढः. २ संग्रामे (?). ३ रथरहितः.

[१६. सोलहमो संधि]

णलकुन्वरे धरियँ
णिय-मन्तिहिँ सहियउ

विजँ घुटे बइरिहँ तणँ ।
इन्दु परिडिउ मन्तणँ ॥

[१]

- * जे गूढपुरिस पट्टविय तेण ते आय पडीवा तक्खणेण ॥ १
परिपुच्छिय 'लइ' अक्खहों दवत्ति केहउ पहु केहिय तासु सत्ति ॥ २
किं वलु केहउ पाइक-लोउ किं वसणु कवणु गुणु को विणोउ ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेंवि दणु-गुण-पेरिणहिँ सहसक्खहों अक्खिउ हेरिणहिँ ॥ ४
'परमेसर रणें रावणु अचिन्तु उच्छाह-मन्त-पहु-सत्ति-वन्तु ॥ ५
॥ चउ-विज्ज-कुसलु छगुण-णिवासु छविह-वलु सत्त-पयँइ-पयासु ॥ ६
सत्तविह-वसण-विरहिय-सरीरु बहु-बुद्धि-सत्ति-खम-काल-धीरु ॥ ७
अरिवर-छवग-विणासयालु अट्टारहविह-तिथ्याणुपालु ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

तहों केरँ साहणें
णउ कुद्धउ लुद्धउ

सव्वु सामि-सम्माणियउ ।
को वि भीरु अवमाणियउ* ॥ ९

15

1. 1 P S माणें मलिण विजण. 2 P जणवण कहिउं इंदु, S जणवइ कहियउ इंदु.
3 A °धयइं. 4 A °लद्धिं. 5 P S कालु. 6 P S सयल पसाहणे सव्वु. 7 A वीरु.

* Between the first and the second Kadavaka all the Mss. read the following Sanskrit passage which is obviously a sort of commentary on the political terms occurring in the 1. Kadavaka. In all probability it was not a part of the original text, but got incorporated in the body of the text from its natural place as a marginal gloss. The slight incorrectness of the Sanskrit of the passage is ignored: का तिस्रः शक्तयः । प्रभुशक्तिः । उत्साहशक्तिः । मन्त्रशक्तिश्चेति ॥ का चतस्रो विद्याः । आन्वीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्त्ता दण्डनीतिश्चेति । साङ्ख्यो योगो लोकायतं चान्वीक्षिकी । सामर्थ्यजुर्वेदा-स्त्रयी । कृषिः पाशुपाल्यं वाणिज्यं वार्त्ता च । आन्वीक्षिकी-त्रयी-वार्त्तानां योगक्षेमसाधनो दण्डस्तस्य नीतिर्दण्डनीतिरिति ॥ षड्गुणाः के ते । संधि-विग्रह-यानासन-संश्रय-द्वैधीभावाः । किं तद् षड्विधं बलम् । मूलबलम् । भृत्यबलम् । श्रेणीबलम् । मित्रबलम् । अमित्रबलम् । आटविकबलं चेति ॥ का सप्त प्रकृतयः । स्वाम्यमाल्य-जनपद-दुर्ग-कोश-बलं (v. l. दण्ड)-मित्राणि (gloss on स्वामिं—'स्वाम्यमाल्यौ च राष्ट्रं च दुर्गं कोशौ बलं सुहृत्' इत्यमरः) ॥ कालि सप्त व्यसनानि । पानम् । द्यूतम् । स्त्री । मृगया (gloss पापद्धिः) । पारुष्यम् । दण्डपारुष्यम् । अर्थदूषणं चेति (gloss on पानम्—'द्यूतं मद्यं पिशितं च वेद्या पापद्धि-चौर्यं परदारसेवा' इत्यादि) । तत्रादौ चत्वारि कामजानि, त्रीणि कोपजानि ॥ कोऽरिषड्वर्गः । काम-क्रोध-लोभ-मान-मद-हर्षाः ॥ कान्य-ष्टादश तीर्थाणि । मन्त्रि-पुरोहित-सेनापति-युवराज-दौवारिकान्तर्वेशिक-प्रशास्तृ-समाहर्तृ-संनि-धातृ-प्रदेष्टृ-नायक-पौरव्यावहारिक-कर्मान्त्रिक-मन्त्रिपरिषद्-दण्डदुर्गान्तपालाटविकाः ॥ पसाहणि (? not in A) [अ] दृष्टान्ति ते ॥ छ ॥

[१] १ यूयं कथयत, २ शीघ्रम्, ३ प्रकृति.

[२]

विणु १गित्तिँ एक्कु वि पउ ण देइ अट्टविह-विणोएं दिवसु णेइ ॥ १
 पहरद्धु २पयाव-गवेसणेण अन्तेउर-रक्खण-पेसणेण ॥ २
 पहरद्धु णवरु कन्दुअ-खणेण अहवइ अत्थाण-णिवन्धणेण ॥ ३
 पहरद्धु ण्हाणं-देवच्चणेण भोयण-परिहाण-विलेवणेण ॥ ४
 पहरद्धु दव-अवलोयणेण पाहुड-पडिपाहुड-ढोयणेण ॥ ५
 पहरद्धु लेह-वायण-खणेण सासणहर-हेरि-विसज्जणेण ॥ ६
 पहरद्धु ३सइर-पविहारणेण अहवइ अब्भन्तर-मन्तणेण ॥ ७
 पहरद्धु सयल-वल-दरिसणेण रह-गय-हय-हेइ-गवेसणेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पहरद्धु णराहिउं
 जम-थाणें परिट्ठिउ

सेणावइ-संभावणेण ।
 परमण्डल-आरुसणेण ॥ ९

[३]

जिह दिवसु तेमं १गिवाण-राय णिसि णेइ करेप्पिणु अट्ट भाय ॥ १
 पहिलँ पहरद्धे विचिन्तमाणु अच्छइ णिगूढं पुरिसँहिं समाणु ॥ २
 वीयँ पुणो वि ण्हाणासणेण अहवइ णरवइ-सुह-दंसणेण ॥ ३
 तइयँ जय-तूर-महारवेण अन्तेउरु विसइ मणुच्छवेण ॥ ४
 चउत्थँ पच्चमं सोवण-खणें चउदिसु दिहेण परिरक्खणेण ॥ ५
 छट्ठँ हय-पडह-विउज्झणेण सवत्थसत्थ-परिवुज्झणेण ॥ ६
 सत्तमं मन्तिहिं सहुं मन्तणेण णिय-रज्ज-कज्ज-परिचिन्तणेण ॥ ७
 अट्टमं सासणहर-पेसणेण सुंविहाणें वेज्ज-संभासणेण ॥ ८
 महणसि-परिपुच्छण-आसणेण णिम्मिन्ति-पुरोहिय-घोसणेण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय सोलह-भाएँहिं
 मणु जुज्झहोँ उप्परि

दिवसु वि रयणि वि णिवहइ ।
 तासु णिरारिउ उच्छइ ॥ १०

2. 1 P S कंदुक्खणेण, A कंदुअखणेण. 2 A णिवद्धणेण. 3 P S ण्हाणे. 4 P S सुरइ. 5 P S णराहिव. 6 P corrects to °संभासणेण. 7 S परमंडले.

3. 1 P S तेण. 2 A णिगूढउ. 3 P S वीयउ. 4 P S A मंतएण. 5 P S सविहाण. 6 P S °संभावणेण. 7 A महरिसि-आसण-परिपुच्छणेण. 8 P S णिम्मिन्ति°. 9 P S सोलस°. 10 S उव्वहइ.

[२] १ नीत्या विना. २ प्रजायाः, प्रतापं च (?). ३ 'सुइर' खेच्छया, विद्याविनोदेन,
 ४ 'हेति' आयुधः.

[३] १ भो इन्द्र. २ प्रविशति. ३ वैद्य. ४ सूत्रकार-कोष्ठागारक-संभाषणम्.
 पउ० चरि० 17

[४]

तुम्हें^४ धँई एक्कं वि णाहिँ तत्ति
 वालत्तणें जें^५ णउ णिहउ सत्तु
 जइयहुँ^६ णामउ छुडु छुडु दसासु
 ५ जइयहुँ^७ करें लगउ चन्दहासु
 जइयहुँ^८ सुरसुन्दरु वडु कणउ
 जइयहुँ^९ जगभूसणु धरिउ णाउ
 जइयहुँ^{१०} सु-तणूयरि गँउ हरेवि
 तइयहुँ^{११} जें णाहिँ जें^{१२} णिहउ सत्तु

10

बुच्चइ सहसक्खें
 पच्चेल्लिउ हुअवहु

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘किं केसरि सिसु^{१३}करि वहइ ।
 सुकउ^{१४} पायउ सुहुँ^{१५} डहइ’ ॥ ९

[५]

पच्चत्तरु देवि गइन्द-गमणु
 १५ जहिँ भेउ ण भिन्दइ को वि लोउ
 तहिँ पइसेवि पभणइ अमर-राउ
 किं सांमु भेउ किं उववयाणु
 किं कम्माम्भुववाय-मन्तु
 किं देस-काल-पविहाय-सारु
 २० किं^{१६} कज्ज-सिद्धि पञ्चमउ मन्तु
 तो भारदुवाएँ बुत्तु एम
 कज्जन्ते^{१७} णवर णिबडइ छेउ
 तं णिसुणेंवि भणइ विसालचक्खु

25

ता अच्छउ सुरवइ
 पहु मन्ति-विहणउ

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो णीसेसु रज्जु करइ ।
 चउरङ्गिहि^{१८} मि ण संचरइ ॥ ११

4. 1 SA तुहह. 2 S पइ. 3 P एक्कु, S इक्कु. 4 PS णाइ. 5 A सुइणे. 6 A जि. 7 PS वि. 8 A विज्जहं. 9 PS अवहरेवि. 10 S जि. 11 PS णिहउ. 12 A पउत्तु. 13 A करे
 धरइ. 14 PS सुहि, A सुहुँ.

5. 1 A एयंत°. 2 S साउ. 3 PS उयपयाणु, A उवयदाणु. 4 PS °परिपयाणु. 5 PS
 °रंभोवायचत्तु. 6 A °वारु. 7 S के. 8 S सवु. 9 A भारदुवाएँ. 10 PS कज्जंतगमणे. 11 P
 S इहु; P records also a variant पहु. 12 A चउरंगेहिँ वि संचरइ.

[४] १ नख-कर्तवीयोऽपि यदासीत् तत् कुठारछेयं संजातम्. २ प्रयत्नम्. ३ समर्थः (?). ४ वृक्षः.

[५] १ उपप्रदानं दण्डम्. २ अनन्तर-प्रतिपादिता. ३ मन्त्रिणा.

[६]

पारासरु पभणइ 'विहि मणोज्जु
पिसुणेण वुत्तु 'वेणिं वि ण होन्ति
कउंटिल्लें वुच्चइ 'कवण भन्ति
मणु चवइ 'गरुअ वारहुँ वुद्धि
तं णिसुणेवि पभणइ अमरमन्ति
'भिगुणन्दणु वोळइ 'वुद्धिवन्तु
तं णिसुणेवि चवइ सहासणयणु
अण्णहों अण्णारिस होइ वुद्धि

णउ एक्के मन्तिँ रज्ज-कज्जु' ॥ १
अवरोप्परु धुँडेवि कु-मन्तु देन्ति' ॥ २
तिणिण वि^१ चेयारि वि चारु मन्ति' ॥ ३
णउं एक्के विहिँ तिहिँ कज्ज-सिद्धि' ॥ ४
'अइसुन्दरु जइ सोलह हवन्ति' ॥ ५
अकिलेसें वीसहिँ होइ मन्तु' ॥ ६
विणु मन्ति-सहासें मन्तु कवणु ॥ ७
अकिलेसें सिज्झइ कज्ज-सिद्धि' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

जयकारिउ सर्वेहिँ
तो समउ दसासें

'अम्हहुँ केरी वुद्धि जइ ।
सुन्दर सन्धि सुराहिवइ ॥ ९

[७]

बुह अत्थसत्थं पभणन्ति एव
एक्कु वि मालिहें सिरु खुडें वि घित्तु
तो तउ परमेसर कवण हाणि
जइ साम-भेय-दाणेंहिँ जि सिद्धि
अच्छन्ति वालि-रणु संभरेवि
णल-णील ते वि हियवएँ असुद्ध
खर-दूसणा वि णिय-पाण-भीय
माहेसरपुरवइ-मरुणेरिन्द

कहिँ लब्भइ उत्तम सन्धि देव ॥ १
अण्णु वि जइ रावणु होइ मित्तु ॥ २
अहिँ असइ तो वि 'सिहि महु-वाणि ॥ ३
तो दण्डें पउज्झिँ कवणं विद्धि ॥ ४
सुग्गीव-चन्दकरं कुद्ध वे वि ॥ ५
सुबन्ति णिरारिउं अत्थ-लुद्ध ॥ ६
कज्जेण जेणं चन्दणहि णीय ॥ ७
अवमाणेवि वसिकिय जिह गइन्द ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

आएहिँ उवाएहिँ
दहवयण-णिहेलणु

भेइज्जन्ति णराहिवइ ।
जाइ दूउ चित्तु जइ' ॥ ९

6. 1 P S मन्तिहिँ. 2 S विणिण मि. 3 P चडेवि, घिडिदि. 4 P कुमन्ति. 5 P कउडालें, marginally 'कउटल्लि' पाठे; S कउडाले. 6 A वि तिणि. 7 P S हुँति. 8 A कउ. 9 P S पभणिउ, A पभणइ.

7. 1 P S सत्थे अत्थ. 2 A उत्तर. 3 P S दाणें. 4 P दंड, S दंडि. 5 P S पउंजेवि. 6 P S कवणु. 7 S चंदकुर, A चंदनल. 8 S णिराहिउ. 9 A केण. 10 P S अवमाणमि.

[६] १ बृहस्पतिः. २ शुक्रः.

[७] १ सर्पः. २ मयूरः. ३ सहस्रकिरण, ४ भो इन्द्र (?).

[८]

तं मन्ति-वयणु पडिवणु तेण
 सिक्खवइ पुरन्दरु किं पि जाम
 'ओसारेंवि दिज्जइ कण्ण-जाउ
 १५ आवेसइ इन्दहो तणउ दूउ
 सो भेउ करेसइ णरवराहं
 सहं तेण महर-वयणेहिं तेव
 सो थोवउं तुहुं पुणु पवलु अज्जु
 एत्थु जें^१ अवसरें संगामं सक्कु

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मरु-जग्गें दसाणण
 उवयारहो तहो मइ

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं पइं विग्घहं रक्खियउ ।
 परम-भेउ एहु अक्खियउ' ॥ ९

[९]

गउ णारउ कहि मि णहङ्गणेण
 १५ 'पर-गूढपुरिस ण विसन्ति जेम
 एत्तडिय परोप्परु वोळ जाव
 पुर-रट्ठाडवि^१ वहु सन्धवन्तु
 रण-दुग्ग-परिग्गह-महि णियन्तु
 वहुसन्ध-बुद्धि-णीइउ सरन्तु
 २० स-सणेहु समाइच्छिउ करेवि
 वइसणउ दिण्णु संवाहु^२ थोरु
 पुज्जेप्पिणु कप्पिणु गुण-सयाइ

25

बुच्चइ चित्तङ्गणं^{१३}
 तं कवणु दुल्लङ्गउ^{१५}

॥ घत्ता ॥

'किं देवहो^{१४} सीसइ णरेंण ॥
 जं ण वि दिट्ठु दिवारेंण' ॥ १०

8. 1 A साउ. 2 A °वयणेण. 3 P S A बोलिज्जइ. 4 P S थोडउ. 5 P S वि. 6 P S संगामं. 7 A सक्किज्जइ. 8 P S विष्पहु.

9. 1 A पुरपरवहारि. 2 P पहु, marginally records वहु. 3 P संछवन्द; marginally records सन्धवन्तु, A °सन्धवन्तु. 4 P °तिवन्द. 5 A दुग्गयडिभहं. 6 S °भवणि, A °भवण. 7 S सासणहु. 8 A पासे. 9 P S संवाद°. 10 P कणउ. 11 P S डोरु. 12 A अप्पिणु. 13 A चित्तंगे. 14 A देवहु. 15 A दुल्लंगु.

[८] १ सर्व्वम्. २ समर्थः.

[९] १ बहुविचार-बुद्धिः. २ ताम्बूलः. ३ कथयित्वा.

[१२]

जसु एहउ अत्थि ^१सहाउ दुग्गु
जसु अट्ट लक्ख भद्दहुँ गयाहुँ
संकिण्ण-गइन्दहुँ वीस लक्ख
^५ एहउ पहिलारउ मूल-सेणु
तइयउ सेणी-वलु दुण्णिवारु
दुज्जउ पञ्चमउ अमित्त-सेणु
रावण पुणु वूहहुँ णाहि छेउ
हय-गय-रह-णर-जुंज्झहुँ तहेव

10

वुच्चइ दहवयणें
तो अप्पउ घत्तमि

अण्णु वि साहणु अच्चन्त-उग्गु ॥ १
वारह मन्दहुँ सोलह मयाहुँ ॥ २
रह-तुरय-भडहुँ पुणु णत्थि सङ्ख ॥ ३
वलु वीयउ मिच्चहुँ तणउ अण्णु ॥ ४
चउथउ मित्त-वलु अणाय-पारु ॥ ५
छट्टउ आडविउ ^१अणाय-गण्णु ॥ ६
अमरा वि वलहुँ ण मुणन्ति भेउ ॥ ७
सो सुरवइ जिज्जइ समरें केव' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'जइ तं जिणमि ण आहयणें ।
'जालामालाउलें जलणें' ॥ ९

[१३]

इन्दइ पभणइ 'सुर-सार-भूअ
^{१५} जं किउ जम-धणयहुँ विहि मि ताहुँ
तं तुहुँ वि करेसइ ताउ अज्जु
तं वयणु सुणेंवि उट्टन्तएण
'णिम्मन्तिओ-सि इन्देण देव
सिरिमालि कुमारेहिँ ससिधएहिँ
^{२०} जमराएं जम्बव-णील-णलहों
सोमेण 'विहीसण कुम्भयण

किं जम्पिएण वहवेण दूअ ॥ १
जं सहसकिरण-णलकुवराहुँ ॥ २
लहु ठाउ पुरन्दरु जुज्झ-सज्जु' ॥ ३
चित्तङ्गे वुच्चइ जन्तएण ॥ ४
'विजयन्तें इन्दइ तुहु मि तेव' ॥ ५
सुग्गीव तुहु मि सीहद्धएहिँ ॥ ६
हरिकेसिं हत्थ-पहत्थ-खलहों ॥ ७
अवरेहि मि केहि मि' के वि अण्ण' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

परि^{१०}वाडिँ तुम्ह^{११}हुँ
भुंजे^{१३}वउ सव्वेहिँ

दिण्णउ एउं णिमन्तणउ ।
गरुअ-पहारा-भोयणउ' ॥ ९

12. 1 A णाहि. 2 A सवल०. 3 A तइउ. 4 P S चउत्थउ. 5 P S वाह. 6 P पंचमउं, S पंचमु. 7 P S ताहिँ. 8 A जुज्झंहुँ. 9 P S जालाउले जलंतजलणे.

13. 1 A धणयहुँ. 2 S तुहु मि. 3 P जेमंतिउसि, S जेमंतिओसि. 4 P S तेण. 5 P सिरिमाले. 6 P S हरिकेसी. 7 P S विहीसण कुंभयण. 8 S अवरेहिँ हणेसमि. 9 P S अण्णु. 10 P पडिवाडिँ. 11 A एउ. 12 A तुह. 13 P भुंजेवउ, S भुंजेहउ. 14 P S पहारा रण-भोयणउ. 15 S wrongly numbers this Kadavaka as ॥ १४ ॥

[१२] १ सहाय, सद्भावो वा, दुर्गम्. २ अज्ञातगणना.

[१३] १ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

[१४]

गड एम भणेंवि चित्तु तेत्थु
 'परमेसर दुज्जउ 'जाउहाणु
 तं णिसुणेंवि पवलु अराइ-पक्खु
 हय भेरि-तूर पडु पउह वंज्ज
 पक्खरिय तुरङ्गमं जुत्त सयड
 वीसावसु वसु रण-भर-समत्थ
 किंपुरिस गरुड गन्धव जक्ख
 जं णयर-पओलिहिं वलु ण माइ

सण्णहेंवि पुरन्दरु
 णं विञ्जहो उप्परि

मिग-मन्द-भहं-संकिण्ण-गएहिं
 थिउ अगगएँ पच्छएँ भड-समूहु
 सुरवर स-पवरं-पहरण-कराल
 डसियाहर रत्तुप्पल-दलक्ख
 हर्यं पञ्च पञ्च चञ्चल वल्लगं
 एउ जेत्तिउ रक्खणु गयवरासुं
 चउदह अङ्गुलिहिं णरो णरासु
 पञ्चहिं पञ्चहिं गउ गयवरासु

तं¹⁰ वूहु रएप्पिणु
 समरङ्गणें मेइणि

सुर-परिमिउ सुरवर-राउ जेत्थु ॥ १
 ण करेइ सन्धि तुम्हेंहिं समाणु' ॥ २
 सण्णज्झइ सरहसु दससयक्खु ॥ ३
 किय मत्त महागय 'सारि-सज्ज ॥ ४
 जस-लुद्ध कुद्ध सण्णद्ध सुहड ॥ ५
 जम-ससि-कुवेर पहरण-विहत्थ ॥ ६
 किण्णर णर अमर विरल्लियक्खं ॥ ७
 तं^९ णहयलेणं उप्पएँवि जाइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिग्गउ अइरावएँ चडिउ ।
 सरय-महाघणु पायडिउं ॥ ९

[१५]

घड विरएँवि पञ्चहिं चाव-सएँहिं ॥ १
 सेणावइ-मन्तिहिं रइउ वूहु ॥ २
 घण-कक्खहिं पक्खहिं लोयवाल ॥ ३
 गएँ गएँ पण्णारह गत्त-रक्ख ॥ ४
 भड तिण्णि तिण्णि हएँ हएँ स-खग्ग ॥ ५
 तेत्तिउ जें पुणु वि थिउ रहवरासु ॥ ६
 'रयणिहिं तिहिं तिहिं हउ हयवरासु ॥ ७
 धाणुंकिउ छंहिं धाणुक्कियासु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भीसणु तूर-वमालु किउ ।
 सकु से इं भू सेवि थिउ ॥ ९

*

14. 1 A सज्ज. 2 P S तुरिय संजुत्त. 3 P रणयरइ सत्थ, S सुरणरभरसमत्थ, A रणस-
 यसमत्थ. 4 A विरित्तियक्ख. 5 A जं. 6 S णहयले णं. 7 P उप्पयवि, S उप्पहि बि.
 डिउ. 9 S wrongly numbers this Kāḍavaka as ॥ १५ ॥

15. 1 A भग. 2 A पच्छइ अगगइ. 3 S सव्वइ. 4 P हए. 5 S चलग.
 रासु. 7 P अंगुलेहिं. 8 S धाणुक्किओ. 9 P S बि. 10 S जं. 11 S सयं.

[१४] १ रावणः. २ अंबारी.

[१५] १ हस्तैः त्रिभिः.

[१७. सत्तरहमो संधि]

मेन्तणएँ समत्तएँ दूएँ णियत्तएँ उभय-वलहँ अमरिसु चडइ
तइलोक-भयङ्करु सुरवर-डामरु रावणु इन्दहँ अविभडइ ॥

[१]

5 किय करि सारि-सज्ज पक्खरिय तुरय-थट्ठा
उब्भिय धय-णिहाय स-विमाण रह पयट्ठा ॥ १
आहय समर-भेरि भीसावणि सुरवर-वइरि-वीर-कम्पावणि ॥ २
हत्थ-पहत्थ करेँवि सेणावइ दिण्णु पयाणउ पचलित्ठ णरवइ ॥ ३
कुम्भयण्णु लङ्केस-विहीसण णल-सुग्गीव-णील-खर-दूसण ॥ ४
10 मय-मारिच्च-भिच्च-सुअसारण अङ्गङ्गय-इन्दइ-घणवाहण ॥ ५
रण-रसेण भिज्जन्त पधाइय णिविसेँ समर-भूमि संपावियँ ॥ ६
पञ्चहिँ धणु-सएहिँ पहु देप्पिणु रिउँ-वूहहँ पडिवूहु रएप्पिणु ॥ ७
णिवडित्ठ जाउहाण-वल्लु सुर-वल्लेँ पहय-पडह-परिवड्डिय-कलयल्लेँ ॥ ८
जाउ महाहउ भुवण-भयङ्करु उट्ठित्ठ रउ मइलन्तु दियन्तरु ॥ ९

15

॥ घत्ता ॥

णर-हय-गय-गत्तइँ रह-धय-छत्तइँ सँवइँ खणें उद्धूलियइँ ।
जिह कुलइँ दुपुत्तेँ तिह वड्ढन्तेँ वेण्णि वि सेण्णइँ मइलियइँ ॥ १०

[२]

विब्भम-हाव-भाव-भूभङ्गुरच्छराइँ ।

20

जायइँ सुर-विमाणइँ धूलिधूसराइँ ॥ १

ताव हेइ-घट्टणेण करालउ उच्छलियउ सिहि-जाला-मालउ ॥ २
सिवियँहिँ छत्त-धएँहिँ लगन्तिउ अमर-विमाण-सयाइँ दहन्तिउ ॥ ३

1. 1 A reads the following Sk. stanza in the beginning of this Sandhi : तावद् गर्जन्ति तुङ्गाः करटपट(~)लाजानधीरा(?)द्रैगण्डा

—मातङ्गदन्तक्षतगुरुगिरयो भग्ननानाद्रुमौघाः ॥

लीलोद्धतैलैताग्रैर्निजयुवतिकरैः सेव्यमाना यथेष्टं ।

यावन्नो कुम्भिकुम्भस्थलदलनपटुः केसरी संप्रयाति ॥

2 A पराइय. 3 A संपाइय. 4 P रिउँ. 5 A पत्तइँ. 6 S (marginally), A तिण्णि
वि (A विण्णि वि) खणे ओणलियइँ.

2. 1 P भंगुरवरच्छराइँ, S भंगुरवरच्छरइँ, A भंगुरथुराइँ. 2 P धूसरइँ, S धूलीधूसरइँ,
A धूलीधूसराइँ. 3 P S सिविण्हिँ.

[१] १ भयार्ण(न)कः. २ मञ्जी.

पुणु पच्छलें सोणियं-जल-धारउ
'ताहिं असेसु दिसांमुहु सित्तउ
अण्णउ परियत्तउ गयणङ्गहों
जाय वसुन्धरि रुहिरायम्भिरि
करि-सिर-मुत्ताहलेंहिं विमीसिय
रह खुपंन्ति वहन्ति ण चक्कइं

रय-पसमणउ हुआस-णिवारंउ ॥ ४
थिउ णहु णाई कुसुम्भएँ घित्तउ ॥ ५
णं घुसिणोलिउं णह-सिरि-अङ्गहों ॥ ६
सरहस-सुहड-कवन्ध-पणच्चिरि^{१०} ॥ ७
सज्ज व ताराइणं^{१२} पदीसिय ॥ ८
वाहण-जाण-विमाणइं थक्कइं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेहएँ वि महारणें मेइणि-कारणें रत्तें तरन्तें तरन्ति णर ।
जुज्जन्ति स-मच्छर तोसिय-अच्छर णाईं महण्णवें वारियरें ॥ १०

[३]

10

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायङ्ग-वाहणेणं ।
अमरिस-कुद्धएणं गिवाण-साहणेणं ॥ १

जाउहाण-साहणु पडिपेल्लिउ णं खय-सायरेण जगु रेळिउ ॥ २
णिसियर परिभमन्ति पहरण-भुअ णं आवत्त-छुद्ध जल-बुबुव ॥ ३
पेक्खेंवि णिय-वलु ओहट्टन्तउ 'सुरवगला-मुहें आवट्टन्तउ ॥ ४
पेक्खेंवि उत्थलन्तइं छत्तइं मत्त-गयहुं भिज्जन्तइं गत्तइं ॥ ५
पेक्खेंवि फुट्टन्तइं रह-वीढइं जाण-विमाणइं भैमरुवगीढइं ॥ ६
पेक्खेंवि हयवर पाडिज्जन्ता सुहड-मडप्पर साडिज्जन्ता ॥ ७
'आयामेप्पिणु रह-गय-वाहणें भिडिउ पसण्णकित्ति सुर-साहणें ॥ ८
वाणर-चिन्धु महागय-सन्दणु चाव-विहत्थु महिन्दहों णन्दणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णर-हय-गय तज्जेवि रह-धय भज्जेवि वूहहों मज्जे पइडु किह ।
वम्मेहिं विन्धन्तउ जीविउ लिन्तउ कामिणि-हियउ वियडु जिह ॥ १०

4 SA जलशोणियं. 5 P °विवारउ, S °विचारउ, A निवारउ. 6 A दिसावहु. 7 A रत्तउ.
8 A घुसिणुल्लउ. 9 PS सरहसु सुहड कवंधु. 10 P पणच्चि. 11 A °मुत्ताहलवामीसिय.
12 A तारावन्न पदंसिय. 13 A गुप्पंति. 14 P णइ, A नहं नवि.

3. 1 P SA °कुद्धेण. 2 PS उणल्लवइ. 3 A छिज्जंतइं. 4 P सारिज्जन्ता. 5 PS सुप.

[२] १ रुधिरधाराभिः. २ जलचराः.

[३] १ सेनामुखे. २ चित्तभ्रमरगृहीताणि. ३ प्रगुणीभूय, सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा.
पउ० चरि० 18

[४]

सुरवर-किङ्करेहिँ उत्थरेँवि अहिमुहेहिँ ।

लइउ पसण्णकित्ति तिवखेहिँ सिलिँमुहेहिँ ॥ १

- तो एत्थन्तरेँ दिढ-भुअ-डालें रावण-पित्तिण्ण सिरिमालें ॥ २
 ६ रहवरु वाहिउ सुरवर-^१वन्दहों पढमउ ^२भिदु महाहवें चन्दहों ॥ ३
 कुन्त-विहत्थहों सीहारूढहों जयसिरि-पवर-णारि-अँवगूढहों ॥ ४
 'अरेँ स-कलङ्क वङ्क महिलाणण पुरउ म थाहि जाहि मयलञ्छण' ॥ ५
 तं णिसुणेंवि ओखण्डियँ-माणउ ल्हसिउ मिर्यङ्कु थक्कु जमराणउ ॥ ६
 महिसारूढु दण्ड-पहरण-धरु तिहुअण-जण-मण-णयण-भयङ्करु ॥ ७
 १० सो वि समुत्थरन्तु दणुँ-दुडुउ किउ णिविसद्धें पाराउडुउ ॥ ८
 ताम कुवेरु थक्कु सवडम्मुहु किउ णाराँएहिँ सो वि परम्मुहु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

सिरिमालि धणुद्धरु रणमुँहें दुद्धरु धरेँवि ण सक्किउ सुरवरेँहिँ ।
 संताउ करन्तउ पाण हरन्तउ वम्महु जेम कु-मुँणिवरेँहिँ ॥ १०

[५]

१५

भंगेँ कियँन्तेँ समरेँ तो ससि-कुवेर-राएँ ।

केसरि-कणय-हुअवहा मल्लवन्त-जाएँ ॥ १

- तिणिण वि भिडिय खत्तु आँमेल्लेँवि धय-धूवन्त महारह पेलेँवि^१ ॥ २
 तीहि मि समकण्डिउँ रयणीयरु णं धाराहर-घणेँहिँ महीहरु ॥ ३
 २० सरवर-सरवरेहिँ विणिवारिय तिणिण वि पुट्टि देन्त ओसारिय ॥ ४
 अमर-कुमार णवर उद्धाइय रिउ जिह^२ एक्किहिँ मिलेँवि पराइयँ ॥ ५
 लइय सिलीमुहेहिँ सिरिमालिँ परम-जिणिन्द-चरण-कमलालिँ ॥ ६
 अद्धससीहिँ सीसँ उच्छिण्णइँ णं णीलुप्पलाइँ विक्खिण्णइँ ॥ ७
 जउ जउ जाउहाणु परिसक्कइँ तउ तउ अहिमुहु को वि ण थक्कइँ ॥ ८
 २५ णिएँवि कुमार-सिरइँ छिज्जन्तइँ रण-देवयहें वलि वँ दिज्जन्तइँ ॥ ९

४. १ P लइअउ. २ P S A सिलीमुहेहिँ. ३ P ^०विदहो. ४ A पढमुग्गिभट्टु. ५ P S अखं-
 डिय^०. ६ A मयंकु. ७ P marginally, 'रणे' पाठे; A रणे. ८ P S णाराएँ. ९ P S रणउहे.
 १० P कुमुणिवरहुँ, S कुमुणिवरहो.

५. १ A भग. २ P S कियंत. ३ S ^०रायणं. ४ S ^०आयेणं. ५ P S A आमेल्लिवि. ६ P
 S A पेलेवि. ७ A समकुण्डियउ. ८ P S जमजीह एक्किहिँ. ९ A पधाइय. १० P S सिरिमालें.
 ११ A चरणकमलालिँ. १२ S सीसइ. १३ P S वि.

[४] १ समूहस्य. २ भेड. ३ आलङ्कितस्य.

[५] १ 'तिणिण वि भिडिय' इति सम्बन्धः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

सहसकखु विरुज्झइ किर सण्णज्झइ ताव जयन्ते दिण्णु रहु ।
‘मइं ताय जियन्ते सुहड-कयन्ते अप्पुणु पहरणु धरहि कहँ’ ॥ १०

[६]

जयकारेवि सुरवइं धाईओ जयन्तो ।

‘णिसियर थाहि थाहि कहँ जाहि महु जियन्तो ॥ १

वाहि वाहि सवडम्मुहु सन्दणु हउं धव देमि पुरन्दर-गन्दणु ॥ २
तीरिय-तोमर-कणिय-घायँहु बहु-वावल-भल्ल-गारायँहु ॥ ३
अद्धससिहिं खुरुप्प-सेल्लगँहु पट्टिस-फलिहँ-सूल-फर-खगँहु ॥ ४
मोगार-लउडि-चित्तदण्डुण्डिहिं सबल-हुलि-हल-मुसल-मुसुण्डिहिं ॥ ५
झसर-तिसत्ति-परसु-इसु-पासँहु कणय-कोन्त-घण-चक-सहासँहु ॥ ६
रुक्ख-सिलायल-गिरिवर-घायँहु हवि-जल-पवण-विज्जु-संघायँहु ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेंवि सिरिमालि पहरिसिउ सुरवइ-सुअहँ महारहु दरिसिउ ॥ ८
‘पइं मेहेप्पिणु जय-सिरि-लाहवें को महु अण्णु देइ धव आहवें’ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तो एव विसेसेवि सर संपेसेवि छिण्णु जयन्तहँ तणउ धउं ।
गयणङ्गणँ-लच्छिहँ कमल-दलच्छिहँ हारु णाई उच्छलेंवि गउ ॥ १०

[७]

दहमुह-पित्तिएण दणु-देह-दारणेण ।

मुसुमूरिउ महारहो कणय-पहरणेण ॥ १

एउ ण जाणहुँ कहँ गउ सन्दणु चुक्कउ कह वि कह वि सुर-गन्दणु ॥ २
दुक्खु दुक्खु मुच्छा-विहलङ्गलु उट्टिउ उद्ध-सुण्डु णं मयगलु ॥ ३
भीसण-भिण्डिवाँल-पहरण-धरु जाउहाण-रहु किउ सय-सकरु ॥ ४
सो वि पहार-विहुरु णिच्चेयणु मुच्छ पराइउ पसरिय-चेयणु ॥ ५

14 P किह, S किहा.

6. 1 PS सुरवइ. 2 P धाइयउ. 3 A °घायहिं. 4 A °गारायहिं. 5 PS °सेल्लगहिं.
6 PS °फलिस°. 7 PS °सग्गेहिं. 8 PS °दंडद्धिहिं. 9 PS °मुसंडिहिं. 10 PS °पासेहिं.
11 PS °सहासेहिं. 12 PS °वायहिं. 13 PS °विज्जसंघायहिं. 14 PS घणु, A धउं.
15 PS गयणंगणि.

7. 1 A जाणहं. 2 PS चुक्कु. 3 PS °भिडिमाल°. 4 SA °वेयणु.

२. इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

[७] १ पुनर्भव-जीवितभ्यः.

धाइउ धुणेंवि सरीरु रणङ्गणें कूर-महागहु णाई णहङ्गणें ॥ ६
 विणि मि दुज्जय दुद्धर पेवयलें विणि मि भीम-गयासणि-करयल ॥ ७
 वेणि मि परिभमन्ति णह-मण्डलें लीह दिन्ति रावणें आखण्डलें ॥ ८
 सुरवइ-णन्दणेण आयामेंवि कुलिस-दण्ड-सणिह गय भामेंवि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

आहउ वच्छ^{१०}त्थलें पडिउ रसायलें पाण-विवज्जिउ रयणियरु ।
 जउ जाउ जयन्तहो^{११} णिसियर-तैन्तहो^{१२} घित्तु^{१३} णाई सिरें रय-णियरु ॥ १०

[८]

^१जं सिरिमालि पाडिओ अमर-णन्दणेणं ।

^{१०}तां इन्दइ पधाविओ समउ सन्दणेणं ॥ १

‘अरे दुब्बियहु मम ताउ वहेवि कहिं जाहि सण्ड ॥ २
 वलु वलु हयास मई जीवमाणें काहिं जीवियास’ ॥ ३
 वयणेण तेण करे धणुहरु किउ ‘सुर-णन्दणेण ॥ ४
 उत्थरिय वे वि समरङ्गणें सर-मण्डवुं करेवि ॥ ५
^{१५}रिउ-महणेण आयामेंवि दहमुह-णन्दणेण ॥ ६
 विणिहय-पहरेहिं सण्णाहु छिण्णु तीसहिं सरेहिं ॥ ७
 रक्खिउ सरीरु कह कह वि णाहिं कप्परिउ वीरु ॥ ८
 उप्पएवि जाम किर धरइ पुरन्दरु पत्तुं ताम ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

^{२०}उगामिय-पहरणु चोइय-वारणु अन्तरे थिउ अमराहिवइ ।
 ‘अरे अरिवर-महणं^{१०} रावण-णन्दणं^{११} उवारे^{१२} वलि चारहडि जइ ॥ १०

[९]

खत्तु मुएवि सवेहिं^१ भिउडि-भासुरेहिं ।

लङ्काहिवहो^२ णन्दणो वेडिओ सुरेहिं ॥ १

५ A पुणु वि. ६ P S A वि. ७ A पव्वल. ८ P दैत, S दित. ९ P S रावण°. १० P S वच्छ-यले. ११ A जियंतहो. १२ A खित्तु.

८. १ P S read दुवई in the beginning. २ P S पाडिउ. ३ P S तं. ४ P S पधाइउ. ५ P S जीवमाण. ६ A कंड. ७ P समरंगणेण with °ण scored off, S समरंगणेण, A गयणंगणे. ८ S A °मंडउ. ९ P पुत्तु. १० S °महणु. ११ S °णंदणु. १२ P S उवरे. १३ P वलु.

९. १ P S read दुवई at the beginning of this stanza. २ P S आराडि-भिउडि°. ३ P S वेडिउ सुरवरेहिं.

१ समर्थः. २ तस्य समूहस्य. ४ धूलिनिकर, निशाचरं वा.

[८] १ जयन्तेन. २ सर्व सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा.

वेढिउ एकु अणन्तेहिँ रावणि
रोकइ वलइ धाइ अग्निइइ
सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरइ
तुरउ तुरङ्गमेण विणिवायइ
जाम वियम्भइ सवायामें
पभणइ 'रावण किं णिच्चिन्तउ
अण्णु वि रावणि लइउ अखत्ते
दुज्जउ जइ वि महाहवें सकइ

तो वि ण गणइ सुहउ-चूडामणि ॥ २
रिउ पण्णास-सट्ठि दलवट्टइ ॥ ३
गयवर गयवरेण मुसुमूरइ ॥ ४
णरवर णरवर-घाएँ घायइ ॥ ५
ताव सु-सारहि सम्मइ-णामें ॥ ६
मल्लवन्त-णन्दणु अत्थन्तउ ॥ ७
वेढिउ सुरवर-वल्लेणं समत्ते ॥ ८
एक्कु अणेय जिणेंवि किंस कइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तें वयणें रावणु जण-जूरावणु चडिउ महारहें खग-करु । 10
लक्खिज्जइ देवेंहिँ बहु-अवलेवेंहिँ णाँइ कियन्तु जगन्तयुरु ॥ १०

[१०]

दूरत्थेण^१ णिसियरिन्देण सुरवरिन्दो ।सीहेणं^२ विरुद्धेणं^३ 'जोइओ गइन्दो ॥ १

'सारहि वाहि वाहि रहु तेत्तहें आयवत्तु आपण्डुरु जेत्तहें ॥ २
जेत्तहें अइरावणु गलगज्जइ जेत्तहें भीसण दुन्दुहि वज्जइ ॥ ३
जेत्तहें सुरवइ सुर-परियरियउ जेत्तहें वज्ज-दण्डु करेँ धरियउ' ॥ ४
तं णिसुणेंवि 'सम्मइ उच्छाहिउ पूरिउ सङ्खु महारहु वाहिउ ॥ ५
किउ कलयलु दिण्णइँ रण-तूरइँ हसियइँ सणि-जम-मुहइँ व कूरइँ ॥ ६
समरु^६ घुट्टु वलइ मि अग्निइइँ रण-रसियइँ सण्णाह-विसइइँ ॥ ७
पवर-तुरङ्गम पवर-तुरङ्गहुँ मिडिय मयङ्ग मत्त-मायङ्गहुँ ॥ ८
रह रहवरहुँ परोप्परु धाइय पायालहुँ पायाल पराइय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

मेल्लिय-हुङ्कारइँ दिण्ण-पहारइँ सिर-कर-णासं णमन्ताइँ ।
मिडियइँ अ-णिविण्णइँ वेणि मि सेण्णइँ मिहुणइँ जेमं अणुरत्ताइँ ॥ १० 25

4 A आवट्टइ. 5 P S णरवरेण संघायइ. 6 P S मल्लवंतु. 7 P °चलण. 8 P संमत्ते, A' सम्मत्ते. 9 P S णाइ, A नाइ. 10 P जगंतु corrected to जगंत, S जगंत, A जगत्त°.

10. 1 तेण णिसियरिन्देण. 2 P S A सीहेण. 3 P S विरुद्धेण. 4 A जोइअ णं. 5 A आवंडुरु. 6 S समरुट्टु, A समरुघुट्टु. 7 In all the cases P S have °हु and A °हं. 8 P माइंदहु, S मायंदहु. 9 A °णासु. 10 S जिम, A जिहं.

[९] १ इन्द्रजति. २ सिरिमाली मृतः. ३ इन्द्रयतिः. ४ इन्द्रपक्षजनैः. ५ गवैः.

[१०] १ मन्त्री.

[११]

जाउ महन्तु आहवो विहिं विहिं जणाहुं ।

इन्दइ-इन्दतणयहुं इन्द-रावणाहुं ॥ १

रयणासव-सहसार-जणेरहुं मय-भेसइ-मारिच्च-कुवेरहुं ॥ २
 ५ जम-सुग्गीवहुं दूसम-सीलहुं अणल-णलहुं पलयॉणिल-णीलहुं ॥ ३
 ससि-अङ्गयहुं दिवायर-अङ्गहुं खर-चित्तहुं दूसण-चित्तङ्गहुं ॥ ४
 सुअ-चमूहुं वीसावसु-हत्थहुं सारण-हरि-हरिकेसि-पहत्थहुं ॥ ५
 कुम्भयण-ईसाणणरिन्दहुं विहि-केसरिहिं विहीसण-खन्दहुं ॥ ६
 घणवाहण-तडिकेसकुमारहुं मल्लवन्त-कणयहुं दुवारहुं ॥ ७
 १० जम्बुमालि-जीमुत्तणिणायहुं वज्जोयर-वज्जाउहरायहुं ॥ ८
 वाणरधय-पञ्चाणणचिन्धहुं एम जुञ्जु अम्भिड्ड पसिद्धहुं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

करि-कुम्भ-विकत्तणु गज्जोल्लिय-तणु जो रणें जासु समावडिउ ।
 सो तासु समच्छरु तोसिय-अच्छरु गिरिहें देवगिं व अम्भिडिउ ॥ १०

[१२]

को वि क्वाण-पाणिए सुरवहू णिएवि ।

ण मुअइ मण्डलगु पहरं समल्लिएवि ॥ १

को वि णीसरन्तन्त-चुम्भलो भमइ मत्त-हत्थि व स-सङ्गलो ॥ २
 को वि कुम्भि-कुम्भयल-दारणो मोत्तिओह-उज्जलिय-पहरणो ॥ ३
 २० को वि दन्त-मुसल्लुक्खयाउहो धाइ मत्त-मायङ्ग-सम्मुहो । ४
 को वि खुडिय-सीसो धणुद्धरो वलइ धाइ विन्धइ स-मच्छरो ॥ ५
 को वि वाण-विणिभिण-वच्छओ बाहिरन्तरुच्चरिय-पिच्छओ ॥ ६
 सोणियारुणो सहइ णरवरो रत्त-कमल-पुञ्जो व स-भमरो ॥ ७
 को वि एक-चलणे तुरङ्गमे हँरि व वित्थिओ ण भरिए कमे ॥ ८
 २५ को वि सिरिउडे करेवि करयले जुञ्ज-भिक्ष मग्गेइ पर-वले ॥ ९

११. १ S °भेसहु. २ A °मारीच°. ३ P खरदूसणचित्तहु चित्तंगहु. ४ P S °चमूह, A वसूहु. ५ A °करिकेसि°. ६ S गिरिहिं. ७ A देवगिं°.

१२. १ P S मण्डलग. २ A समणिवि. ३ A °चुम्भलो. ४ P S A °मुसलक्खया°. ५ P S °पिच्छउ, A °पिच्छओ. ६ P S महुअरो. ७ A °चलणो तुरंगमो. ८ A करि. ९ S सिरिभिउडि.

[११] १ द्वौ द्वौ सुभटानां संग्रामो जातः. २ अग्नेः. ३ पवनः.

[१२] १ विष्णु-इव, यथा पादे स्थितः बलि-दान-प्रस्तावे. २ मस्तकपुटे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

भड्डु को वि पडिच्छि^{१०} णिवट्टिय-सिरु सोणिय-धारुच्छलिय-तणु ।
लक्खिज्जइ दारुणु सिन्दूरारुणु फग्गुणै णाई सहसकिरणु ॥ १०

[१३]

कथ इ मत्त-कुञ्जरा जीविण चत्ता ।

कसण-महाघण व दीसन्ति धरणि-पत्ता ॥ १

कथ इ स-विसाणइ कुम्भयलइ णं रणवहु-उक्खलइ स-मुसलइ ॥ २
कथ इ हय करवाल^१हिं खण्डिय अन्त-ललन्त खलन्त पहिण्डिय ॥ ३
कथ इ छत्तइ हयइ विसालइ णं जम-भोयणै दिण्णइ थालइ ॥ ४
कथ इ सुहड-सिरा^२इ पलोड्डइ णा^३इ अ-णालइ णव-कन्दोड्डइ ॥ ५
कथ इ रह-चक्कइ विच्छिण्णइ कलि-कालहो आसणइ वं दिण्णइ ॥ ६
कथ वि भडहो सिवज्जण दुक्किय 'हियवउ णाहिं' भणेवि उदुक्किय ॥ ७
कथ वि गिड्डु कवन्धे परिट्टिउ णं अहिणव-सिरु सुहड्डु समुट्टिउ ॥ ८
कथ इ गिड्डे मणुसु ण खड्डउ वारोहिं चञ्चुहिं भेउ ण लड्डउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

कथ इ णर-रुण्डेहिं कर-कम-तुण्डेहिं समर-वसुन्धरि भीसणिय ।
वहु-खण्ड-पयारोहिं णं सूआरोहिं रइय रसोइ जमहो तणिय ॥ १०

[१४]

तहिं तेहए महाहवे किय-महोच्छवेहिं ।

कोक्किउ एकमेक्कु लङ्केस-वासवेहिं ॥ १

'उरें उरें सक सक्क परिसक्कहि जिह णिट्टविउ मालि तिह थक्कहि ॥ २
हउं सो रावणु भुवण-भयङ्करु सुरवर-कुल-कियन्तु रणें दुद्धरु ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेवि वलिउ आखण्डलु पच्छायन्तु सरेंहिं णह-मण्डलु ॥ ४
दहमुहो वि उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु किउ सर-जालु सरेंहिं सय-सक्करु ॥ ५
तो एत्थन्तरें हय-पडिवक्खें सरु अगोउ मुक्कु सहसक्खें ॥ ६

10 s पडिथिरु.

13. 1 P s mostly read कथ वि. 2 P करवालिहि, s करवालिहिं. 3 The portion from व दिण्णइ up to गिड्डु क° in line 8 is missing in A. 4 P s सुहड. 5 P चंचुहे.

14. 1 s reads दुवइ in the beginning of this stanza. 2 A उर उर. 3 P सुरवल, s सुरवल°. 4 A आहंडलु.

धाइउ धगधगन्तु धूमन्तउ चिन्धेहि छत्त-धएहि लगन्तउ ॥ ७
 रावण-वलु णासंधिय-जीविउ णासइ जाला-मालालीविउ ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

रयणियर-पहाणें वारुण-वाणें सरवरग्गि उल्लाहवियउ ।
 5 मसि-वणुपरत्तउ धूमल-गत्तउ पिसुणु जेम वोलावियउ ॥ ९

[१५]

उवसमिए हुआसणे वयण-भासुरेणं ।

वहल-तमोहं-पहरणं पेसियं सुरेणं ॥ १

किउ अन्धारउ तेण रणङ्गणु किं पि ण देक्खंइ णिसियर-साहणु ॥ २
 10 जिम्भइ अङ्गु वलइ णिदायइ सुअइ अचेयणु ओसुविणायइ ॥ ३
 पेक्खेवि णिय-वलु ओणल्लन्तउ मेळिउ दिणयरत्थु पजलन्तउ ॥ ४
 अमराहिवेण राहु-वर-पहरणु णाग-पासं सर मुअइ दसाणणु ॥ ५
 पवर-भुअङ्ग-सहासैहि दट्ठउ सुर-वलु पाण लएवि पणट्ठउ ॥ ६
 गारुडत्थु वासवेण विसज्जिउ विसहर-सरवर-जालु परज्जिउ ॥ ७
 15 खगउड-पवणन्दोलिय मेइणि डोला-रूढी णं वर-कामिणी ॥ ८
 पक्ख-पवण-पडिपहय-महीहर णच्चाविय सँदिसिवह स-सायर ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

मेल्लेवि रिउ-घायणु सरु णारायणु तिजंगविहसणें गएँ चडिउ ।
 जेत्तहें अइरावणु तेत्तहें रावणु जाएँवि इन्दहों अब्भिडिउ ॥ १०

[१६]

मत्त गइन्द दोवि उब्भिण्ण-कसण-देहा ।

णं गज्जन्त धन्त सम-उत्थरन्तं मेहा ॥ १

परोवरस्स पत्तया मयम्बु-सित्त-गत्तया ॥ २
 थिरोर थोर-कन्धरा पलोड्ड-दाण-णिज्झरा ॥ ३
 25 स-सीयर व पाउसा मयन्ध मुक्क-अङ्कुसा ॥ ४

5 P S धूमद्धउ. 6 P चिंधइ, S चिंधइ. 7 P S णासंधिउ. 8 P उल्लाहविउ, S उण्हाविउ, A उण्हावियउ. 9 P S परंतउ.

15. 1 S reads दुवई in the beginning of the stanza. 2 P S °तमोहं. 3 A पेक्खइ. 4 P S णिचेयणु. 5 A °वास. 6 P S °सहासै. 7 S खगउड्ड. 8 P S दस दिसि-वह सायर. 9 S तिजय°.

16. 1 A होवि. 2 P S समुत्थरंत. 3 P परोवरस्स मत्तया corrected to परोवरपम-त्तया, S °मत्तया.

[१४] १ तिथ्यापितः.

[१५] १ प्रभाते (?). २ प्रकट (?).

विसाल-कुम्भमण्डला णिवद्ध-दन्त-उज्जला ॥ ५
अथक्क-कण्ण-चामरा णिवारियालि-गोयरा ॥ ६
समुद्ध-सुण्ड-भीसणा विसट्ट-घण्ट-^१णीसणा ॥ ७
मणोज्ज-गेज्ज-पन्तिणो भमन्ति वे^२ वि दन्तिणो ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मयगल्लेहिं महन्तेहिं विहि मि भमन्तेहिं सुरवड्-लङ्काहिं पवर ।
भव-भवणेहिं छुंढी णं महि मूढी भमइ स-सायरस-धरधर ॥ ९

[१७]

तिजगविहूसणेण किउ सुर-करी णिरत्थो ।

परिओसिय णिसायरा ल्हसिउ वड्इर-सत्थो ॥ १

रावणु णव-जुवाणु वलवन्तउ अमराहिउ गय-वेस-महन्तउ ॥ २
भमेवि ण सक्किउ करिवरुं खच्चिउ रक्खे सयवारउ परियच्चिउ ॥ ३
गउ गएण पहु पहुणोदुद्धउ झम्प देवि अंसुएण णिवद्धउ ॥ ४
विजउ घुट्टु रयणीयर-साहणे देवेहिं दुन्दुहि दिण्णं दिवङ्गणे ॥ ५
ताव जयन्तु दसाणण-जाएं आणिउ वन्धेवि वाहु-सहाएं ॥ ६
जमु सुग्गीवे दूसम-सीले अणलु णलेण अणिलु रणे णीले ॥ ७
खर-दूसणेहिं चित्त-चित्तङ्गय रवि ससि लेवि आय अङ्गङ्गय ॥ ८
सुरवर-गुरु मएण णिन्भिच्चें लइउ कुवेरु समरे मारिच्चें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जसु उत्थरियउ सो ते धरियउ गेण्हेवि पवर-वन्दि-सयइ ।
गउ सुरवर-डामरु पुरु अजरामरु जिणु जिह जिणेवि महाभयइ ॥ १०

[१८]

लङ्क पुरन्दरे णिए जय-^३सिरी-णिवासो ।

सहसारेण पत्थिओ^३ पत्थिवो दसासो ॥ १

‘अहो जम-धणय-सक्क-कम्पावण देहि सुपुत्त-भिक्षु महु रावण’ ॥ २

4 P S °सोड°. 5 A दोवि. 6 A नयर. 7 P S °भवणे व. 8 A छुडी.

17. 1 A °विहूसणेणं, 2 A गइवेय°. 3 A गयचर. 4 A °णोदुद्धउ. 5 P S A दुन्दुहि.
6 P S दिण्णु, A दिन्न. 7 P S णहंगणे.

18. 1 A णिओ. 2 P S °सिरि°. 3 P S पत्थिवो, A missing.

[१६] १ °शब्दौ.

[१७] १ वृद्धः. २ वरत्रेण. ३ अग्निः. ४ वायुः.

[१८] १ प्रार्थितः. २ राजा.

पउ० चरि० 19

तं गिसुणेवि भणइ सुर-बन्धणु 'तुम्ह वि अम्ह वि एउ गिवन्धणु ॥ ३
जमु तलवरु परिपालउ पट्टणु पङ्गणु गिक्किउं करउ पहञ्जणु ॥ ४
पुप्फ-पयरु 'घरें देउ वणासइ सहँ गन्धर्व्वेहिं गायउ सरसइ ॥ ५
वत्थ-सहासइ हवि पक्खालउ कोसु असेसु कुवेरु णिहालउ ॥ ६
५ जोणह करेउ मियङ्कु गिरन्तरु सीयलु णहयलें तवउ दिवायरु ॥ ७
अमरराउ मज्जणउ भरावउ अण्णु विं घणेंहिं छडउ देवावउ ॥ ८
तं पडिवणु सव्वु सहसारे मुक्कु सक्कु लङ्कालङ्कारें ॥ ९
॥ घत्ता ॥

णिय-रज्जु विवज्जेवि गउ पव्वज्जेवि सासयपुरहों सहसणयणु ।
१० जय-सिरि-वहु मण्डेवि थिउ अवरुण्डेवि सँ इं भु य-फलिहेंहिं दहवयणु ॥ १०

*

इय चारु-पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
जाणह 'रा व ण वि जयं' सत्तारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

*

[१८. अट्टारहमो संधि]

रणें माणु मल्लेवि पुरन्दरहों परियञ्चैवि सिहरइं मन्दरहों ।
१५ आवइ वि पडीवउ जाम पहु ताणन्तरें दिट्ठु अणन्तरहु ॥

[१]

पेक्खेप्पिणु गिरि-कञ्चण-सुभहु^{१८} जिण-वन्दण-दूरुच्छलिय-सहुं ॥ १
सुरवर-सय-सेव-करावणेण मारिच्चिं पपुच्छिउ रावणेण ॥ २
'भड-भञ्जण भुवणुच्छलिय-णाम उहु कलयलु सुम्मइ काइं माम' ॥ ३
२० तं गिसुणेवि पभणइ समर-धीरुं 'एहु जइ णामेण अणन्तवीरु ॥ ४
दसरह-भायरु अणरण-जाउ सहसयर-सणेहें तवसि जाउ ॥ ५
उप्पणउ एयहों एत्थु णाणु उहु दीसइ देवागमु स-जाणु' ॥ ६
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु गिसियरिन्दु गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें मुणिवरिन्दु ॥ ७
परियञ्चैवि णव्वेवि थुणेंवि णिविट्ठु सयलु वि जणु वयइं लयन्तु दिट्ठु ॥ ८

४ P गिक्कउ. ५ P.S पुरे. ६ P.S गंधर्व्वे, A गंधर्व्विहिं. ७ A मयंकु. ८ A मि. ९ P.S सयं.
१० P.S 'वलेहिं, A 'फलिहिं. ११ P धणंजयासु, S धणंजयासि. १२ P जउहाण, S
जाउहाण.

१. १ A आवेवि. १ A. P.S 'सुहाउ. २ P.S 'णाउ. ३ A मारीइ. ४ A सुवइ. ५ P.S
वीरु. ६ P.S उहु. ७ P.S एहु.

[१] १ अनन्तक्रषिनामेदम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

मंहवयइँ को वि कौ वि अणुवयइँ कौ वि सिक्खावयइँ गुणवयइँ ।
 कौ वि दिहुँ सम्मत्तु लएवि थिउ पर रावणु एक्कु ण उवसमिउ ॥ ९

[२]

धम्मरहुँ महारिसि भणइ तेत्थु 'मणुयत्तुं लहेवि वइसरेंवि एत्थु ॥ १ ५
 अहों दहमुह मोहन्धारेँ लूढ रयणायरेँ रयणु ण लेहि मूढ ॥ २
 अमियालएँ अमिउ ण लेहि केम अच्छहि णिहुअउ कट्टमउ जेम' ३
 तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेण वुच्चइ थोत्तुग्गीरिय-गिरेण ॥ ४
 'सक्कमि धूमज्जएँ झम्प देवि सक्कमि फण-फणिमणि-रयणु लेवि' ॥ ५
 सक्कमि गिरि-मन्दरु णिहलेवि सक्कमि दस दिसि-वह दरमलेवि ॥ ६ १०
 सक्कमि मारुउ 'पोट्टुलें लुहेवि सक्कमि जम-महिसेँ समारुहेवि ॥ ७
 सक्कमि रयणायर-जलु पिएवि सक्कमि आसीविसु अहि णिएवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सक्कमि सक्कहों रणेँ उत्थरेँवि सक्कमि ससि-सूरहँ पँह हरेँवि ।
 सक्कमि महि गयणु एक्कु करेँवि दुद्धरु णउ सक्कमि^{१०} वउ धरेँवि ॥ ९ १५

[३]

परिचिन्तेँवि सुइरु णराहिवेण 'लइ लेमि एक्कु वउ' वुत्तु तेण ॥ १
 'जं मइँ ण समिच्छइ चारु-गत्तु तं मण्ड लएमि ण पर-कलत्तु' ॥ २
 गउ एम भणेप्पिणु णियय-णयरु थिउ अचलु रज्जु भुज्जन्तु खयरु ॥ ३
 एत्तहें वि महिन्दु महिन्द-णामें पुरवरें इच्छियं-अणुहअ-कामें ॥ ४ २०
 तहों 'हिययवेय णामेण भज्ज तहें दुहियज्जणसुन्दरी मणोज्ज ॥ ५
 झिन्दुएणं रमन्तिहें थण णिएवि थिउ णरवइ मुहें कर-कमलु देवि ॥ ६
 उप्पण्ण चिन्त 'कहों कण्ण देमि लइ वट्टइ गिरि-कइलासु णेमि ॥ ७
 विज्जाहर-सयइँ मिलन्ति जेत्यु वरु अवसेँ होसइ को^४ वि तेत्थु' ॥ ८

8 P S महवयइँ को वि अणुवयइँ. 9 P S को वि गुणवयइँ, A missing. 10 P S दिहु.

2. 1 A धम्मरव. 2 A मणुसत्तु. 3 A लेमि. 4 A णिहलेमि. 5 P S पोट्टुल, A पोट्टुलि.
 6 P समारुहेमि. 7 P S रयणायरे. 8 P 'सूरहु, S सूरह, A सूरहं. 9 A पहरेवि. 10 A पर
 दुद्धरु न सक्कमि.

3. 1 P S णउ मंडए लेवि ण. 2 P इच्छिए. 3 P गंदुएहि°, S गेंदुयहि. 4 P S कवणु.

[३] १ मनोवेगा. २ पूर्यते; पर्यालोचने प्रस्तावे, पूर्यते.

॥ वृत्ता ॥

गँउ एम भणेंवि पहु पवयहों जिणँ-अट्ठाहिँ अट्ठावयहों ।

आवासिउ पासेहिँ नीयडेंहिँ णं तारायणु मन्दर-तडेंहिँ ॥ ९

[४]

एत्तहें वि ताव पल्हाय-राउ
स-विमाणु स-साहणु स-परिवारु
एक्कत्तहें दूसावासु लइउ
अवर वि जे जे आसण-भव
प्रहिलें फग्गुणणन्दीसराहें
दिणें वीयँए विहि मि णराहिवाहें
पल्हाए खेडु करेवि वुत्तु
किण कीरइ पाणिग्गहणु राय
परिओसु पवड्डिउ सज्जणाहें

सहुँ केउमइँ रँविपुरहों आउ ॥ १
अणु वि तहें पवणञ्जय-कुमारु ॥ २
णं वन्दणहत्तिँ इन्दु अइउ ॥ ३
ते ते विज्जाहर मिलिय सब ॥ ४
किय णवण-पुज्ज तइलोक-णाहें ॥ ५
मित्तइय परोप्परु हूअ ताहें ॥ ६
'तउ तणिय कण्ण महु तणउ पुत्तु ॥ ७
तं णिसुणेंवि तेण वि दिण्ण वाय ॥ ८
मइलियइँ मुहइँ खल-दुज्जणाहें ॥ ९

॥ वृत्ता ॥

१५ 'वहु अज्जण वाउकुमारु वरु'
'तइयँ वासरें पाणिग्गहणु'

घोसेप्पिणु णयणाणन्दयरु ।
गय णरवइ णियय-णियय-भवणु ॥ १०

[५]

एत्थन्तरें दुज्जउ दुण्णिवारु
णउ विसहइ तइयउ दिवसु एन्तु
२० धूमाइ वलइ धगधगइ चित्तु
चन्दिणउ चन्दु चन्दणु जलहु
दाहिण-मारुउ सीयल-जलाइँ
णिडुहइ अज्जुवड्डँ अणज्जु
णीससइ ससइ वेवइ तमेण
२५ उट्ठण-आहरण-पसाहणाइँ

मयणाउरु पवणञ्जय-कुमारु ॥ १
अच्छइ विरहाणलें झम्प देन्तु ॥ २
णं मन्दिरु अम्भन्तरें पलित्तु ॥ ३
कप्पूर-कमलदलसेज्ज-महुँ ॥ ४
तहों अग्गि-फुलिज्जइँ केवलाइँ ॥ ५
सज्जण-हिययाइँ व पिसुण-सज्जु ॥ ६
धाहावइ धाहा पञ्चमेण ॥ ७
सवइँ अज्जहों असुहावणाइँ ॥ ८

5 P गय. 6 P S A जिणु. 7 P पासेहिँ अवासिउ (corrected to आवासिउ), S पासेहिँ अवासिउ.

4. 1 P S अणत्तहें. 2 A एक्कत्तहें. 3 S वीयइँ दिणि. 4 P खेडु, S खेडु. 5 P S करिवि.
6 P सज्जणाहें, S सज्जणाहें, A missing. 7 P °दुज्जणाहें. 8 P S णियणिय, A णियय.

5. 1 P S पुत्तु. 2 S मंदरु. 3 P S °मंदु. 4 P S A अंगवंगइ. 5 S A missing.

[४] १ प्रह्लादः. २ केतुमतीभार्यया. ३ आदित्यपुरस्य.

[५] १ मलान्या.

॥ घत्ता ॥

पासेउ वलगाइ ल्हसइ तणु तं इङ्गिउ पेक्खवि अण्ण-मणु ।
पमणिउ पँहसिएण णिएवि मुहु 'किं दुवलिहुयउ कुमार तुहु' ॥ ९

[६]

विरहग्गि-दह-मुह-कञ्जएण पहसिउ पवुत्तु पवणञ्जएण ॥ १
'भो णयणाणन्दण चारु-चित्त णउ विसहउँ तइयउ दिवसु मित्त ॥ २
जइ अज्जु ण लक्खिउ पियहँ वयणु तो कल्लँए महु णित्तुलउ मरणु' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणँवि वुच्चइ पहसिएण कमलेण व वयणँ पहसिएण ॥ ४
'फणि-सिर-रयणेण वि णाँहिँ गण्णु एउ कारणु केत्तिउ जँ विसण्णु ॥ ५
किं पवणहँ कवणु वि दुप्पवेसु' गय वेणिण वि रयणिहिँ तप्पवेसु ॥ ६
थिय जाल-गवक्खँ दिट्ठ वाल णं मयण-वाण-धणु-तोण-साल ॥ ७
मारो वि मरइ विरहेण जाँहँ को वण्णँवि सकइ रूवु ताँहँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं बहु पेक्खँवि परितोसिएण वरइत्तु पसंसिउ पहसिएण ।
'तउ जीविउ सहलु अणन्त सिय जसु करँ लग्गेसइ एह तिय' ॥ ९

[७]

एत्थन्तरेँ अट्टमी-चन्द-भाल मुहु जोएँवि चवइ वसन्तमाल ॥ १
'सहलँउ तउ माणुस-जम्मु माँ भत्तारु पहञ्जणु लद्धु जाँए' ॥ २
तं णिसुणँवि दुम्मुहँ दुट्ठ-वेस सिरु विहुणँवि भणइ वि मीसँकेस ॥ ३
'सोदामणिपहु पहु परिहरेवि थिउ पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥ ४
जं अन्तरु गोपय-सायराहुँ जं जोइङ्गणहँ दिवायराहुँ ॥ ५
जं अन्तरु केसरि-कुञ्जराहुँ जं कुसुमाउह-तिथङ्कराहुँ ॥ ६
जं अन्तरु गरुड-महोरगाहुँ जं अँमरराय-पहरण-णगाहुँ ॥ ७
जं पुण्डरीय-चन्दुज्याहुँ तं विज्जुप्पहु-पवणञ्जयाहुँ ॥ ८

6 s पिक्खिउ.

6. 1 P S A °मुहु. 2 P S A कल्लइ. 3 P S A णाहि. 4 P S कित्तिउ, A कित्तउ.

5 s तं.

7. 1 s अद्धसियँद°. 2 P सहलउ. 3 P S दुम्मह, दुम्महल.

२ प्रहसित-मित्रेण.

[६] १ मुखकमलेन. २ भक्ता. ३ कामोऽपि.

[७] १ मिश्रकेशी. २ विद्युत्प्रभु. ३ वज्रः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

आँएँहिँ आलावैँहिँ कुविउ णरु
‘किं वयणैँहिँ बहुँएँहिँ वाहिरैँहिँ

थिउ भीसणु उक्खय-खग्ग-करु ।
रिउ रक्खउ विहि मि लेमि सिरइँ ॥ ९

[८]

५ कडु-अक्खरेण परिभासिरेण
‘जं करि-सिर-रयणुज्जलिय(?) देव
लज्जिज्जहि वोळहि णाईं मुक्खु’
दस-वरिस-सरिस गय रयणि तासु
कोक्कावैँवि’ णरवइ पवर वर(?)

करैँ धरिउ पहङ्गणु पहसिएण ॥ १
तं असिवरु मइलहि एत्थु केम ॥ २
णिउ णिय-आवासहोँ दुक्खु दुक्खु ॥ ३
रवि उग्गउ पसरिय-कर-सहासु ॥ ४
हय भेरि पयाणउ दिण्णु णवर ॥ ५

१० अँज्जणसुन्दरिहँ तुरन्तएण
संचलइ पउ पउ जेम जेम
तेहएँ अवसरैँ बहु-जाणएहिँ

उम्माहउ लाइउ जन्तएण ॥ ६
कप्पिज्जइ हियवउ तेम तेम ॥ ७
कर-चरण धरेप्पिणु राणएहिँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वलि-वण्ड मँण्ड परियत्तियउ तेण वि उवाउ परिचिन्तियउ ।
१५ ‘लइँ एकवार करयले धरेविँ पुणु वारह वरिसइँ परिहरेविँ’ ॥ ९

[९]

तो दुक्खु दक्खु दुम्मिय-मणेण
थिउ वारह वरिसइँ परिहरेवि
वारे वि ण जाइ ण(?) जेम जेम
२० डङ्गन्तउ उरु विरहाणलेण
परिवार-भित्ति-चित्ताइँ जाइँ
ढिल्लइँ आहरणइँ परियलन्ति
गउ रुहिरु णवर थिउ अँइणुँ अत्थि
तहिँ तेहएँ कालेँ दसाणणेण

किउ पाणिग्गहणु पहङ्गणेण ॥ १
णवि सुअइ आलवइँ सुइणवे(?) वि ॥ २
खिज्जइ झिँज्जइ पुणु तेम तेम ॥ ३
णं बुज्झावइ अंसुअ-जलेण ॥ ४
णीसास-धूम-मलियाइँ ताइँ ॥ ५
णं णेह-खण्ड-खण्डइँ पडन्ति ॥ ६
णउ णावइ जीविउ अत्थि णत्थि ॥ ७
सुरवर-कुरङ्ग-पञ्चाणणेण ॥ ८

२५

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो दुम्मुहु दूउ विसजिय सो आयउ कप्प-विवज्जियउ ।
हय समर-भेरि रँहवरैँ चडिउ रणेँ रावणु वरुणहोँ अब्भिडिउ ॥ ९

4 S आयहे. 5 P S A बहुअहि.

8. 1 P S A कोक्काविहि. 2 A जं अँज्जण°. 3 P S मँडइ, A वलिवंडइ मंडइ. 4 A लण. 5 P S A धरेवि.

9. 1 A दुक्ख दुक्ख. 2 A ण. 3 A आलाव. 4 A जेण. 5 P झिज्जइ marginally corrected to सिज्जइ. 6 P तेव तेव. 7 P S ढिल्लइ, A ढिल्लउ. 8 A गलंति. 9 P S अज्जिण. 10 P S रहवर.

[९] १ प्रसवेदति (v. 1, सिज्जइ). २ चर्मास्थि.

[१०]

एत्थन्तरे वरुणहो गन्दणेहिं समरङ्गणे वाहिय-सन्दणेहिं ॥ १
 'राजीव-पुण्डरीएहिं पवर खर-दूसण पाडेवि धरिय णवर ॥ २
 गय पवण-गमण केण वि ण दिट्ठं सहुं वरुणे जल-दुग्गमे पइट्ठ ॥ ३
 'सालयहुं म होसइ कहि मि घाउ' उवेडेवि गउ रयणियर-राउ ॥ ४
 णीसेस-दीव-दीवन्तराहुं लहु लेह 'दिण्ण विज्जाहराहुं ॥ ५
 अवरेकु रणङ्गणे दुज्जयासु पट्टविउ लेहु पवणज्जयासु ॥ ६
 तं पेक्खेवि तेण वि ण किउ खेउ णीसरिउ स-साहणु वाउ-वेउ ॥ ७
 थिय अज्जण कलसु लएवि वारे णिब्भच्छिय 'ओसरुं दुट्ठ दारे' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि अंसु फुसन्तिर्यए वुच्चइ लीहउ कहन्तिर्यए ।
 'अच्छन्ते अच्छिउ जीउ महु जन्ते जाएसइ पइ जि सहु' ॥ ९

[११]

तं वयणु पडिउ णं असि-पहारु अवहेरि करेप्पिणु गउ कुमारु ॥ १
 माणस-सरवरे आवासु मुक्कु अत्थवणहो ताम पयड्डु दुक्कु ॥ २
 दिट्ठइ सयवत्तइ मउलियाइ पिय-विरहिय-महुअरि-मुंहलियाइ ॥ ३
 चक्की वि दिट्ठ विणु चक्कएणं वाहिज्जमाण मयरद्धएणं ॥ ४
 विहुणन्ति चञ्चु पड्डाहणन्ति विरहाउर पक्कन्दन्ति धन्ति ॥ ५
 तं णिएवि जाउ तहो कलुण-भाउ 'मइं सरिसउ अण्णु ण को वि पाउ ॥ ६
 ण क्याइ वि जोइउ णिय-कलत्तु अच्छइ मयणगि-पलित्त-गत्तु ॥ ७
 परिअत्तेवि संमाणिउ ण जाम रणे वरुणहो जुज्जु ण देमि ताम' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सम्भाउं सहायहो कहिउ पुणु पहसिएण वुत्तु 'एहु परम-गुण' ।
 उप्पएवि णहङ्गणे वे वि गय णं सिय-अहिसिञ्चणे मत्त गय ॥ ९

10. 1 P S °गवण. 2 P S इट्ठ. 3 P सालयहु, S सालयहो, A सालयहं. 4 P S रयणी
 यराउ. 5 A °दीवन्तराहं. 6 P S लेहु दिण्ण. 7 A विज्जाहराहं. 8 A सरु. 9 P S पुसंतियए.

11. 1 P S चक्कवेण. 2 P S मयरद्धवेण, A रद्धए. 3 P S ए कंदंति. 4 P S करणं.
 5 P S महु. 6 P परिअत्तेवि, S परिभत्तिवि. 7 P S सम्भाव.

[१०] १ राजी[व]-पुण्डरीकौ पुत्रौ. २ केनापि न दृष्टः. ३ विलम्बम्.

[११] १ शब्दं कुर्वाणाः. २ धावन्ती.

[१२]

णिविसेण पत्त अञ्जणहें भवणु
गउ पहसिउ अब्भन्तरें पइट्ठु
'परिपुण्णं मणोरह अज्जु देवि
५ तं णिसुणेंवि भणइ वसन्तमाल
'भव-भव-संचिय-दुह-भायणाएँ
तो किं^८ वेयारहि' रुअइ जाव
महुरक्खर विणयालाव लिन्तु
पलङ्के चडिउ करे लेवि देवि

पच्छण्णु^१ होवि थिउ कहि मि पवणु ॥ १
पणवेप्पिणु पुणु आगमणु सिट्ठु ॥ २
हउं आयउं वाउकुमारु लेवि' ॥ ३
थोरंसु-सित्त-थण-अन्तराल ॥ ४
एवडु पुण्णु जइ अञ्जणाएँ ॥ ५
सयमेव कुमारु पइट्ठु ताव ॥ ६
आणन्दु सोक्खु सोहग्गु दिन्तु ॥ ७
विहसन्त-रमन्तइं थियइं वे वि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

स इं भु^{१३} व्हिं परोप्परु लिन्ताइं सरहसु आलिङ्गणु दिन्ताइं ।
णीसन्धि-गुणेण^{१३} ण णायाइं^{१४} दोणिण वि एकं^{१५} पिव जायाइं ॥ ९

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इय रामएवचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'पव ण ज्ञ णा वि वा हो' अट्टारहमं^{१६} इमं पव्वं ॥

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15

[१९. एगुणवीसमो संधि]

पच्छिम-पहरें पहज्जणेंण आउच्छियं पिय पवसन्तएण ।
'तं' मरुसेज्जहि मिगणयणि जं मइं अवहत्थिय भन्तएण' ॥

[१]

जन्तएण आउच्छियं जं परमेसरी ।

20

थिय विसण्ण हेट्ठामुह अञ्जणसुन्दरी ॥ १

कर मँउलिकरेप्पिणु विण्णवइ 'रँयसँलहें गम्भु जइ संभवइ ॥ २
तो उत्तरु काइं देमि जणहों ण वि सुज्झइ एउ मज्झु मणहों' ॥ ३

12. 1 P S अंजणहो. 2 A होइ. 3 P records a variant 'तव पुण्ण', A तउ सुहल. 4 P S आइउ. 5 A °भय°. 6 P corrects to °भायणाहें. 7 P corrects to अंजणाहें. 8 P किं ण, S किं पि. 9 P S वियारहि. 10 P S देंतु. 11 P S °रवंतइं. 12 A अएहिं. 13 A °गुणे णायाइं. 14 P S विणिण. 15 P S एकमिव, A इकं पिव. 16 P S अट्टारहमं.

1. 1 S आउच्छिय. 2 A जं पि वसंतएण. 3 P तंमारुसेज्जहे, S तंमारुसेज्जहे. 4 P S मिगणयणे. 5 P जंतएण. 6 A परमेसरि. 7 P S पसण. 8 A अंजणसुंदरि. 9 P रइ-सलहिं, S रइसलहि.

[१] १ क्षमां कुरु. २ अज्ञानेन. ३ बद्धहस्तौ. ४ रजस्वलायाः.

चित्तेण तेण सुपरिद्वेवि
गउ णरवइ सहुँ मित्तेण तहिँ
गुरुहार हूअ एत्तहँ वि सइ
'एउ काइँ कम्म पइँ आयँरिउ
दुवार-वइरि-विणिवारहँ
तं सुणँवि वसंतमाल चवइ

कङ्कण अहिणाणु समल्लवेवि ॥ ४
माणससरेँ दूसावासु जहिँ ॥ ५
कोक्कावेवि पभणँइ 'केउमइ ॥ ६
णिम्मलु महिन्द-कुलु धूसरिउ ॥ ७
मुहु मइलिउ सुअहँ महाराहँ ॥ ८
'सुविणे^{१५} वि कलङ्कु ण संभवइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

इमुँ कङ्कण इमुँ परिहणँउ इमुँ कञ्चीदामु पहङ्गणहँ ।
णं तो का^{१६} वि परिक्ख करेँ परिसुज्झहुँ जेणँ मज्झे जणहँ ॥ १०

[२]

तं णिसुणँवि वेवन्ति समुट्ठिय अप्पुणु ।

वे वि ताउ कसघाएँहिँ हयउ पुणँपुणु ॥ १

'किं जारहँ णाहिँ सुवण्णु घरे
अण्णु वि एत्तिउ सोहग्गु कउ
कडुअक्खर-पहर-भयाउरउ
हक्कारेँवि पभणिउ कूर-भडु
एयउ दुट्ठउ अवलक्खणउ
माहिन्दपुरहँ दूरन्तरेण
जिह मुअहुँ ण आवइ वत्त महु'
गउ वे वि चडावेँवि णवर तहिँ

जेँ कडउ घडावेँवि छुहइ करेँ ॥ २
जेँ कङ्कण देइ कुमारु तउ' ॥ ३
संजायउ वे वि णिरुत्तरउ ॥ ४
'हय जोत्ते महारहँ-वीढेँ चडु ॥ ५
ससि-धवलामल-कुल-लज्जणउ ॥ ६
परिधिर्ववि आउ सहुँ रहवरें ॥ ७
तं णिसुणँवि सन्दणु जुत्तु लहु ॥ ८
सामिणि-केरउ आपसु जहिँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णयरहँ दूरें वरन्तरेण
'माएँ खमेज्जहि जामि हउँ'

अज्जण रुवन्ति ओआरिया ।
सहुँ धाहएँ पुणु जोक्कारिया ॥ १०

10 A सं परिच्छिदेवि. 11 A समुल्लवि. 12 PS पभणिय, A पभणइ. 13 A संवरिउ.
14 PS णिसुणेवि. 15 PS सिविणए. 16 PS एउ. 17 PS परिहाणउं, A परिहणउं.
18 PS किं पि. 19 PS जेम.

2. 1 A अप्पणु. 2 PS पुणु वि पुणु. 3 PS A हक्कारि. 4 PS महारहे. 5 PS दूरत्त-
णेण. 6 A परिधिर्ववि. 7 PS A चडावि. 8 PS दूरवन्तरेण. 9 A रुवन्ति.

५ पर्यालोच्य. ६ सु(श्च)श्रु.
पउ० चरि० 20

[३]

कूर-वीरें परिअत्तएँ रवि अत्थन्तओ ।

अञ्जणाँ केरउ दुक्खु वं असहन्तओ ॥ १

- भीसण-रयणिहिँ भीसण अँडइ खाइ व गिलइ व उवरि व पँडइ ॥ २
 ५ भिन्भिँयइ व भिङ्गारी-रवेंहिँ रुवइ व सिव-सहेंहिँ रउरवेंहिँ ॥ ३
 पुण्फुवइ व फणि-फुक्कारएँहिँ बुक्कइ व पंमय-बुक्कारएँहिँ ॥ ४
 सा दुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय गिसि दिणयरेंण पसाहिय पुव्व-दिसि ॥ ५
 गइयउ गिय-णयरु पराइयउ अगगएँ पडिहारु पधाइयउ ॥ ६
 'परमेसर आइय मिग-णयण अञ्जणसुन्दरि सुन्दर-वयण' ॥ ७
 १० तं सुणेंवि जाय दिहि णरवरहों 'लहुँ पट्टणें हइ-सोह करहों ॥ ८
 उब्भहों मणि-कञ्चण-तोरणइँ वर-वेसउ लेन्तु पसाहणइँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

सब पसाहहों मत्त गय

पल्लणहों पवर तुरङ्ग-थड ।

(जय-)मङ्गल-तूरइँ आहणहों

सवडम्मुह जन्तु असेस भड' ॥ १०

[४]

भणेंवि एम पडिपुच्छिउ पुणु वद्धावओ ।

'कइ तुरङ्ग कइ रहवर को वोलावओ' ॥ १

- पडिहारु पवोलिउ अतुल-वल्लु 'णउ को वि सहाउ ण किं पि वल्लु ॥ २
 अञ्जण वसन्तमालाएँ सहँ आइय पर एत्तिउ कहिउ महु ॥ ३
 २० एक्कएँ अंसुअ-जल-सित्त-थण दीसइ गुरुहार विसण्ण-मण' ॥ ४
 तं गिसुणेंवि थिउ हेट्ठामुहउ णं णरवइ सिरेँ वज्जेण हउ ॥ ५
 'दुस्सील दुट्ठ मं पइसरउ विणु खेवें णयरहों णीसरउ' ॥ ६
 पभणइ आणन्दु मन्ति सुचैवि 'अपरिक्खिउ किज्जइ कज्ज ण वि ॥ ७
 सासुअउ होन्ति विरुआरियउ महसइहें वि' अवगुण-गारियउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुकइ-कहहों जिह खल-मइउ

हिम-वदलियउ कर्मलिणिहिँ जिह ।

'होन्ति सहावें वइरिणिउ

णिय-सुण्हँ खल-सासुअउ तिह ॥ ९

3. 1 P S A अत्थन्तउ. 2 P S वि. 3 P S A असहन्तउ. 4 P अडइँ corrected to अडइ, S अडइँ, A अडइ व. 5 P पडइँ corrected to पडइ, S पडइँ, A पडइ वी. 6 P S विंभियइ. 7 A वहु. 8 A पल्लणहुँ. 9 P 'तूडइँ.

4. 1 S missing. 2 P S 'रहवय. 3 P corrects to मेलावउ, S वोलावउ. 4 S सुवचि, A सुणेवि. 5 A मि. 6 P S 'कारियउ. 7 P कवल्लणिहुँ, S कवल्लणिहु. 8 S हुँति. 9 P S 'सुण्हहुँ. 10 P A खलु.

[३] १ अट्ठ्या (?). २ मत्तकट-पूत्कारौ (?).

[४] १ सुवचनवान.

[५]

सासुआण सुण्हाण जणे सुपसिद्धइ ।

एकमेक-वइराइ अणाइ-णिवद्धइ ॥ १

भत्तारु भणेसइ जं दिवसु विरुआरी होसइ तं दिवसु ॥ २
 वयणेण तेण मन्तिहें तणेण आरुहु पसण्णकित्ति मणेण ॥ ३
 'किं कन्तए णेह-विहूणिये' किं कित्तिए वइरिहि जाणिये ॥ ४
 किं सु-कहए णिरलङ्कारिये किं धीयए लञ्छण-गारिये ॥ ५
 घरे अञ्जण समरङ्गणे पवणु गम्भहो संवन्धु एत्थु कवणु ॥ ६
 तं णिसुणेवि णरेण णिवारियउ पडहउ देप्पिणु णीसारियउ ॥ ७
 वणु गम्पि पइदुउ भीसणउ धाहाविउ पणेवि अप्पणउ ॥ ८
 'हा विहि हा काइ कियन्त किउ णिहि दरिसेवि लोयण-जुयलु हिउ' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहि मि कलुण कन्दन्तियहि वणे दुक्खे को व ण पेहियउ ।
 सच्छन्देहि चरन्तेहि हरिणेहि वि दोवउ मेहियउ ॥ १०

[६]

वारवार सोआउर रोवइ अञ्जणा ।

'का वि णाहि मइ जेही दुक्खहं भायणा ॥ १

सासुअए हयासए परिहविय हा माए पइ वि णउ संथविय ॥ २
 हा भाइ-जणेरहो णिदुरहो णीसारिय कह रुयन्ति पुरहो ॥ ३
 कुलहर-पइहरहि मि दइयहु मि पूरन्तु मणोरह संबहु मि ॥ ४
 गम्भेसरि जउ जउ संचरइ तउ तउ रुहिरहो छिहरु भरइ ॥ ५
 तिस-भुक्ख-किलामिय चत्त-सुह गय तेत्थु जेत्थु पलियङ्क-गुह ॥ ६
 तहि दिहु महारिसि सुद्धमइ णामेण भडारउ अमियगइ ॥ ७
 अत्तावण-तावे तावियउ छुडु जे छुडु जोगु खम्मावियउ ॥ ८
 तहि अवसरें वे वि पढुक्कियउ णं दुक्ख-किलेसहि मुक्कियउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु मुणिवरहो अञ्जण विण्णवइ लुहन्ति मुहु ।

'अण्ण-भवन्तरे काइ मइ किउ दुक्किउ जे अणुहवमि दुहु' ॥ १०

5. 1 P S वाए. 2 P सवरंगणे. 3 P S हउ. 4 P S चरंतेहि. 5 P दोवउ, S दुवो.

6. 1 A अंजण. 2 P णहि, S A णाहि. 3 P महि. 4 S A भायण. 5 S मइ. 6 P S
 पइहरविहि दइयहु मि. 7 P रुहेरहो, S रुहेरहे. 8 P S परिअकु. 9 P S आतावण. 10 P S
 छुडु छुडु जे. 11 P A जोग, S जोगु. 12 P S A खमाविअउ. 13 P S किलेसहो. 14 A जं.

[५] १ मन्त्री (?). २ दूर्वा.

[६] १ अतिकोमलाङ्गी.

[७]

पुणु वसन्तमालाए वुत्तु 'णउ तेरउ ।

एउ सवु फलु एयहो गब्भहो केरउ' ॥ १

- तं णिसुणोवि विगय-राउ भणइ 'एउ गब्भहो दोसु ण संभवइ' ॥ २
 १ जइ घोसइ 'होसइ तेणउ तउ एहु चरिम-देहु रणे लद्ध-जउ ॥ ३
 पइ पुव-भवन्तरे सइ करेण जिण-पडिम सवत्तिहे मच्छरेण ॥ ४
 परिधित्त पत्त 'तं एहु दुहु एवहि पावेसहि सयल-सुहु' ॥ ५
 गउ एम भणेप्पिणु अमियगइ ताणन्तरे दुक्कु मयाहिवइ ॥ ६
 विहुणिय-तणु दूरुगिण-कमु सणि असणि णाई जमु काल-समु ॥ ७
 १० कुञ्जर-सिर-रुहिरारुण-णहरु कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसर ॥ ८
 अइ-वियड-दाढ-फाडिय-वयणु रत्तुप्पल-गुञ्ज-सरिस-णयणु ॥ ९
 खय-सायर-रव-गम्भीर-गिरु लङ्गूल-दण्ड-कण्डुइय-सिरु ॥ १०

॥ वत्ता ॥

- तं पेक्खेवि हरिणाहिवइ अञ्जण स-मुच्छ महियल्ले पडइ ।
 १५ विज्जा-पाणए उप्पएवि आयासे वसन्तमाल रडइ ॥ ११

[८]

'हा समीर पवणञ्जय अणिल पहञ्जणा ।

हरि-कियन्त-दन्तन्तरे वट्टइ अञ्जणा ॥ १

- हा कम्मं काई किउ केउमइ खल्ले मुइय लहेसहि कवण गइ ॥ २
 २० हा ताय महिन्द मइन्दु धरे सु-पसण्णकित्ति पडिरक्ख करे ॥ ३
 हा मायरि तुहु मि ण 'संथवहि मुच्छाविय दुहिय समुत्थवहि ॥ ४
 गन्धवहो देवहो दाणवहो विज्जाहर-किण्णर-माणवहो ॥ ५
 जक्खहो रक्खहो रक्खहो संहिय णं तो पञ्चाणणेण गहिय' ॥ ६
 तं णिसुणोवि गन्धवाहिवइ रणे दुज्जउ पर-उवयार-मइ ॥ ७
 २५ मणिचूडु रयणचूडहे दइउ पञ्चाणणु जेत्यु तेत्थु अइउ ॥ ८
 अट्ठावउ सावउ होवि थिउ हरि पाराउट्टउ तेण किउ ॥ ९

7. 1 A तउ तणउ. 2 A चरम°. 3 A ते. 4 A कालदुक्कालसमु. 5 A 'पुंजगुजणयणु.
 6 P S 'सरि°. 7 S णंगूल°. 8 A विज्जापाण.

8. 1 पहंजण. 2 A अंजण. 3 S A काई कंमु. 4 P सुमुच्छवहि, S समुच्छवहि, A समु-
 द्ववहि. 5 A वहिय. 6 P S रयणचूडहि, A रयणचूडहो.

[७] १ आत्मीपीठाद (?) गृहाङ्गणे निक्षिप्ता. २ रुधिर.

[८] १ हे भ्राता. २ न संबोधयति. ३ भो राक्षसयुक्ताः राक्षसाः (?). ४ सखी. ५ अञ्ज
 पवः श्वापदो बभूव.

॥ घत्ता ॥

तावैहिँ गयणहों ओअरेंवि अञ्जणहें वसन्तमाल मिलिय ।
‘इहुँ अट्ठावउ होन्तु ण वि ता वट्ठइ(?)आसि माएँ गिलिय’ ॥ १०

[९]

एम वोळ किर विहि मि परोप्परु जावैहिँ ।

‘गीउ गोउ गन्धर्वे मणहरु तावैहिँ ॥ १

तं णिसुणेंवि परिओसिय णिय-मणें(?) ‘पच्छणु को वि सुहि वसइ वणें ॥ २
असमाहि-मरण जें णासियउ अणु वि गन्धर्वु पयासियउ’ ॥ ३
अवरोप्परु एम चवन्तियहुँ पलियङ्क-गुहहिँ अच्छन्तियहुँ ॥ ४
मोहवमासहों बहुलट्ठमिऐ रयणिहें पच्छिम-पहरद्धे थिएँ ॥ ५
णक्खत्ते सवणें उप्पणु सुउ हल-कमल-कुलिस-झस-कमल-जुउ ॥ ६
चक्कडुस-कुम्म-सङ्ख-सहिउ सुह-लक्खणु अवलक्खण-रहिउ ॥ ७
ताणन्तरें पर-वल-णिम्महेंण पंडिसूरें सूर-सम-प्पहेंण ॥ ८
णहें जन्तें वे वि णियच्छियउ ओअरेंवि विमाणहों पुच्छियउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘कहिँ जायउ कहिँ वड्डियउ कहों धीयउ कहों कुलउत्तियउ ।
कसु केरउ एवहुँ दुहु वणें अच्छहों जेण रुअन्तियउ’ ॥ १०

[१०]

पुणु वसन्तमालाएँ पडुत्तरु दिज्जइ ।

णिरवसेसु तहों णिय-वित्तन्तु कहिज्जइ ॥ १

‘अञ्जणसुन्दरि णामेण इमं सइ सुद्ध मुद्ध जिह जिण-पडिम ॥ २
मणवेय-महाएविहें तणयं जइ मुणहों महिन्दु तेण जणियं ॥ ३
पायउ पसणकित्तिहें भइणि मणहर पवणञ्जयाहों घरिणि’ ॥ ४
विज्जाहरु तं णिसुणेंवि वयणु पभणइ वाहम्भ-भरिय-णयणु ॥ ५
‘हउँ माएँ महिन्दहों मेहुणउ सु-पसणकित्ति महु भायणउ ॥ ६
तउँ होमि सहोयरु माउलउ पडिसूरु हणूरुह-रोउलउ’ ॥ ७

7 P S जइ यहो.

9. 1 P S गीउ. 2 P बहुलट्ठमीअ, S धवलट्ठमिया, A बहुलट्ठमिऐ. 3 P S थिय. 4 P S वड्डियउ. 5 P missing. 6 P S एवहु.

10. 1 A इमा. 2 P S तणिय, A तणिया. 3 A सुणहुं. 4 A जणिया. 5 P S भायणउं. 6 S तं.

[९] १ जिनोक्तं गीतं गाइतम्. २ चैत्रे. ३ कृष्णाष्टमी. ४ करकमलयुग्मम्. ५ विद्याधरेण.

[१०] १ द्वीपस्य नामेदम्. २ राजा.

तं गिसुणेंवि जाणेंवि सरेवि गुणु अत्तिह्लु तेहिं ता रुणु पुणु ॥ ८
जं लइउ आसि पुण्णोहिं विणु तं दिणु 'विहिहें णं सोर्य-रिणु ॥ ९
॥ घत्ता ॥

सहरसु सौइउ देन्तेएहिं जं एकमेहु आवीलियउ ।
अंसु पणालें णीसरइ णं कलुणु महारसु पीलियउ ॥ १०
[११]

दुक्खु दुक्खु सारोरेवि गयण लुहावेंवि ।
माउलेण 'णिय णियय-विमाणें चडावेंवि ॥ १

सुर-करिवर-कुम्भत्थल-थणहें गयणङ्गणें जन्तिहें अङ्गणहें ॥ २
१० णीसरिउ वालु अइ-दुल्लिउ णं गहयल-सिरिहें गब्भु गलिउ ॥ ३
मारुइ दवत्ति णिवडिउ इलहें णं विज्जु-पुब्बु उप्परि सिलिहें ॥ ४
उच्चाएवि णिउ विज्जाहोरेहिं णं जम्मणें जिणवरु सुरवरोहिं ॥ ५
अञ्जणहें समप्पिउ जाय दिहिं णं णट्ठु पडीवउ लद्धु णिहि ॥ ६
णिय-पुरु पइसारोरेवि णरवरेंण जम्मोच्छउ किउ पडिदिणयरेण ॥ ७

१५ ॥ घत्ता ॥
'सुन्दरु' जगें सुन्दरु भणेंवि 'सिरिसइलु' सिलायलु चुणु णिउ ।
हणुरुह-दीवें पवड्ढियउ 'हणुवन्तु' णामु तें तासुं किउ ॥ ८
[१२]

एत्तहे वि^१ खर-दूसण मेहावेप्पिणु ।

२० वरुणहो रावणहो वि सन्धि करेप्पिणु ॥ १
णिय-णयरु पईसइ जाव मरु णीसुणु ताम णिय-घरिणि-घरु ॥ २
पेक्खेप्पिणु पुच्छिय का वि तिय 'कहिं अञ्जणसुन्दरि पाण-पिय' ॥ ३
तं गिसुणेंवि बुच्चइ वालियए 'णव-रम्भ-गब्भ-सोमालियए' ॥ ४

7 P S अतिह्लु तेण ता रुणु पुणु. 8 P S लइयउ, A लयउ. 9 A विसहि. 10 The Ghatta is missing in A. 11 P सहरसु. 12 S पलानें.

11. 1 P संहारेवि, S सहारिवि, A सारहारिवि. 2 P S A चडाविवि. 3 A 'थणाहे. 4 A अज्जणाहे. 5 A इडत्ति. 6 S सिलहिं. 7 P S जम्मण. 8 A णट्ठ. 9 A लद्ध. 10 P S हणुअंतु. 11 P S णाउ, S नामु. 12 A तहो तेण.

12. 1 wanting A. 2 P S A मेहावेप्पिणु. 3 This half is metrically defective by two moras.

१ अत्यन्तम्. ४ शोकरुणम्. ५ आलिङ्गनम्.

[११] १ नीता. २ चपल. ३ प्रतिसूर्येण. ४ श्रीशैलं नाम.

[१२] १ पवनंजयः.

किर गब्भु भणेंवि पर-णरवरहों केउमइएँ घल्लियँ कुलहरहों ॥ ५
 तं सुणेंवि समीरणु णीसरिउ अणुसरिसेहँ वयसेहँ परियरिउ ॥ ६
 गउँ तेत्थु जेत्थु तं सासुरउ किर दरिसावेसइ सा सुँरउ ॥ ७
 पिय इट्ठ ण दिट्ठ णवर तहि मि असहन्तु पहज्जणु गउ कहि मि ॥ ८
 परियेंत्तिय पहसियाइ-सयण दुक्खाउर ओहुल्लिय-वयण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘एम भणेज्जहु केउमइ पूरन्तु मणोरह माएँ तउ ।
 विरह-दवाणल-दीवियउ पवणज्जय-पायवुं खयहों गउ’ ॥ १०

[१३]

दुक्खु दुक्खु परियत्तिय सयल वि संज्जणा । १०
 गय रुयन्त णिय-णिलयहों उम्मण-दुम्मणा ॥ १
 पवणज्जओ वि पडिवक्ख-खउ काणणु पइसरइ विसाय-रउ ॥ २
 पुच्छइ ‘अहों सरवर दिट्ठ धण रत्तुप्पल-दल-कोमल-चलण ॥ ३
 अहों रायहंस हंसाहिवइ कहें कहि मि दिट्ठ जइ हंस-गइ ॥ ४
 अहों दीहर-णहर मयाहिवइ कहें कहि मि णियम्विणि दिट्ठ जइ ॥ ५
 अहों कुम्भि कुम्भ-सारिच्छ-थण केत्तहें वि दिट्ठ सइ सुद्ध-मण ॥ ६
 अहों अहों असोय पल्लविय-पाणि कहिँ गय परहुएँ परहूय-वाणि ॥ ७
 अहों रुन्द चन्द चन्दाणणिय मिग कहि मि दिट्ठ मिग-लोयणिय ॥ ८
 अहों सिहि कलाव-सण्णिह-चिहुर ण णिहालिय कहि मि विरह-विहुर’ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भवन्तें विउल्लें वणें णग्गोह-महादुमु दिट्ठु किह ।
 सासय-पुँर-परमेसरेंण णिक्खवणें पयागु जिणेण जिह ॥ १०

[१४]

तं णिएवि वड-पायवु अण्णु विं सरवरु ।
 कालमेहु णामेण खमाविउ गयवरु ॥ १

4 A घल्लिउ. 5 P परिगरिउ. 6 This and the following line are missing in A.
 7 S एहसिय आइ. 8 A पायउ.

13. 1 P A संज्जण. 2 A रुयन्ति. 3 A °णिलयहुं. 4 P A °दुम्मण. 5 S परहूय, A परहुय. 6 A परहुय°, S रहूय°. 7 A विउल. 8 P S °पुरवर°.

14. 1 S A पायउ. 2 A मि.

२ मित्रैः. ३ भजनी. ४ कामभोगं (गं). ५ व्याघ्रटितः. ६ वृक्षः.

[१३] १ कोकिलाखराः (?).

‘जं सयल-काल कण्णारियउ
 आलाणं-खम्भे जं आलियउ
 तं सयलु खमेज्जहि कुम्भि महु’
 ‘जइ पत्त वत्त कन्तहे तणिय
 ५ जइ धइ पुणु एह ण हूय दिहि
 थिउ मउणु लएवि णराहिवइ
 सच्छन्दु गइन्दु वि संचरइ
 पडिरक्खइ पासु ण मुअइ किह
 अङ्कुस-खर-पहर-वियारियउ ॥ २
 जं सङ्खलं-णियलहिं णियलियउ ॥ ३
 ‘तहिं पच्चक्खाणउ लइउ लहु ॥ ४
 तो णउ णिवित्ति गइ एत्तडिय ॥ ५
 तो एत्थु मज्झु सण्णास-विहि’ ॥ ६
 ज्ञायन्तु सिद्धि जिह परम-जइ ॥ ७
 सामिय-सम्माण ण वीसरइ ॥ ८
 भव-भव-किउ सुक्किय-कम्मु जिह ॥ ९
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

१० ताम रुअन्ते पहसिएण अक्खिउ जणणिहे वुण्णाणणेहे ।
 ‘एउ ण जाणहुं कहि मि गउ मरुएउ विओए अञ्जणेहे’ ॥ १०

[१५]

तं णिसुणेवि सबङ्गिय-पसरिय-वेयणा ।

पवण-जणणि मुच्छाविय थिय अच्चेयणा ॥ १

१५ पवालिय हरियन्दण-रसेण उज्जीविय कह वि पुण्ण-वसेण ॥ २
 ‘हा पुत्त पुत्त दक्खवहि सुहु हा पुत्त पुत्त कहिं गयउ तुहुं ॥ ३
 हा पुत्त आउ महु कमेहिं पडु हा पुत्त पुत्त रहगएहिं चडु ॥ ४
 हा पुत्त पुत्त उववणेहिं भमु हा पुत्त पुत्त झेन्दुएहिं रमु ॥ ५
 हा पुत्त पुत्त अत्थाणु करे हा पुत्त महाहवे वरुणु धरे ॥ ६
 २० हा बहुए बहुए मइ भन्तियए तुहुं घल्लिय अपरिक्खन्तियए’ ॥ ७
 पल्हाए धीरिय ‘लुहहि मुहुं णिक्कारणे रोवहि काइ तुहुं ॥ ८
 हउ कन्ते गवेसमि तुव तणउ इमु मेइणि-मण्डलु केत्तडउ’ ॥ ९
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

२५ एम भणेवि णराहिवेण उवयारु करेवि सासेणहरहुं ।
 उभय-सेढि-विणिवासियहुं पट्टविय लेह विजाहरहुं ॥ १०

३ P S आलाणे. ४ P S संकल°. ५ P वयणु. ६ P S वे. ७ S A गय. ८ P वेइं, S घइ, A पइं. ९ P S पुण. १० P S A गयंहु. ११ P S °किय. १२ P S जाणहु, A जाणहं.

१५. १ A सव्वंमिउ. २ A °वेयण. ३ P S गयणिच्चेयणा, A थिय अच्चेयण. ४ S पुण्णहो. ५ P पडु. ६ P चडु. ७ P झेन्दुएहि, S झिन्दुयहि, A झिन्दुवहिं. ८ P S A मुहुं. ९ P S गवेसउ. १० P S एउ. ११ P S सासेणहरहं. १२ P S विजाहरहं.

[१५] १ वृत्तानाम्.

[१६]

एक्कु जोहु संपेसिउ पासु दसासहो ।

अक्क-सक्क-तइलोक-चक्क-संतासहो ॥ १

अवरेक्कु विहि मि खर-दूसणहुँ	पायाललङ्क-परिभूसणहुँ ॥ २	
अवरेक्कु कइच्चय-पत्थिवहोँ	सुगगीवहोँ किक्किन्धाधिवहोँ ॥ ३	5
अवरेक्कु किक्कुपुर-राणाहुँ	णल-णीलहुँ पमय-पहाणाहुँ ॥ ४	
अवरेक्कु महिन्द-णराहिवहोँ	तिकलिङ्ग-पहाणहोँ पत्थिवहोँ ॥ ५	
अवरेक्कु धवल-णिम्मल-कुलहोँ	पडिसूरहोँ अञ्जण-माउलहोँ ॥ ६	
दूवत्तएँ पत्तएँ गीढ-भय	हणुवन्तहोँ मायारि मुच्छ गय ॥ ७	
अहिसिञ्चिय सीयल-चन्दणेण	पड वाइय वर-कामिणि-जणेण ॥ ८	10
आसासिय सुन्दरि पवण-पिय	णं थिय तुहिणाहय कमल-सिय ॥ ९	

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताम 'विधीरियं माउल्लेण 'मा माएँ विसूरउ करि मणहोँ ।

सिद्धहोँ सासय-सिद्धि जिह तिह पइँ दक्खवमि समीरणहोँ' ॥ १०

[१७]

15

पुणु पुणो वि धीरेप्पिणु अञ्जणसुन्दरि ।

णिय-विमाणेँ आरूढु णराहिव-केसरि ॥ १

गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें केउमइ	अण्णु वि पल्हाय-णराहिवइ ॥ २	
णरवर-विन्दाइँ असेसाइँ	'मेलेप्पिणु गयइँ गवेसाइँ ॥ ३	
तं भूअरवाडइ दुक्काइँ	घण-उलइँ व थाणहोँ चुक्काइँ ॥ ४	20
पवणञ्जउ जहिँ आरूहवि गउ	सो कालमेहु वणेँ दिड्डु गउ ॥ ५	
उद्धाडउ उँकरु उव्वयणु	तण्डवियं-कण्णु तम्बिर-णयणु ॥ ६	
तं पाराउट्टउ करेँवि वलु	गउ तहिँ जेँ पडीवउ अतुल-वलु ॥ ७	
गणियारिउँ ढोइय वसिकियउ	णव-णलिणि-सण्डेँ भमरु व थियउ ॥ ८	25
किङ्करेँहिँ गवेसन्तेहिँ वणेँ	लक्खिउ वेळ्हल्लेँ लया-भवणेँ ॥ ९	
जोक्कारिउ विज्जाहर-सएँहिँ	जिह जिणवरु सुरेँहिँ समागएँहिँ ॥ १०	

16. 1 PS °दूसणाहं. 2 PS °परिभूसणाहं. 3 S किक्कपुर°. 4 PS अवरेक्क. 5 PS °कुलणिम्मलहो. 6 A दुव्वत्तए. 7 P हणुअंतहो. 8 A विहीरिय. 9 PS पहंजणहो.

17. 1 A °वंदाइं. 2 PA मेलेप्पिणु, S मिहेप्पिणु. 3 S सो उक्करवयणु. 4 S तंदुविअय°. 5 PS गणियारि पढोइय. 6 PS सइं. 7 PS वि. 8 PS वेळ्हल्ल.

[१६] १ विशेषेण धीरिता.

[१७] १ मेलापकं कृत्वा. २ हस्तिनी.

पउ० चरि० 21

॥ घत्ता ॥

मउणु लएवि परिडियउ णउ चवइ ण चलइ झाण-परु ।
जाय भन्ति मणें संबहु मि 'कट्टमउ किण्णं णिम्मविउ णरु' ॥ ११

[१८]

५ पुणु सिलोउ अवणीयलें लिहिउ स-हत्थेण ।
'अञ्जणाएँ मुइयाँ मरमि परमत्थेण ॥ १

जीवन्तिहें णिसुणमि वत्त जइ तो वोळमि लइ एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ २
तं णिसुणेंवि हणुरुह-राणएँण वज्जरियं वत्त परिजाणएँण ॥ ३
तामरस-ल्हास-सरिसाणणउ विणिण मि वसन्तमालञ्जणउ ॥ ४
१० जिह उभय-पुरहुँ परिघलियउ जिह वणें भमियउ एकलियउ ॥ ५
जिह हरिवरेण उवसगु किउ अट्ठावएण जिह उवसमिउ ॥ ६
जिह लद्धु पुत्तु भूसणु इलहें जिह णहें णिज्जन्तु पडिउ सिलहें ॥ ७
सिरिसइलु णाउ हणुवन्तु जिह वित्तन्तु असेसु वि कहिउ तिह ॥ ८
तं वयणु सुणेवि समुट्टियउ पडिसूरें णिय-णयरहों णियउ ॥ ९

१५

॥ घत्ता ॥

मिलिउ पहञ्जणु अञ्जणहों वेणिण मि णिय-कहउ कहन्ताइँ ।
हणुरुह-दीवें परिडियइँ थिरु रज्जु सँ इँ भु अन्ताइँ ॥ १०

*

[२०. वीसमो संधि]

वद्धन्तउ पावणि भड-चूडामणि जाव जुवाण-भावें चडइ ।
२० तहिँ अवसरें रावणु सुर-संतावणु रणउहें वरुणहों अभिभडइ ॥

[१]

दूआगमणें कोउ संवज्जइ सइँ सरहसु दसासु सण्णज्जइ ॥ १
परिवेढिउ रयणियर-सहासैहिँ पेसिय सौसणहर चउपासैहिँ ॥ २
खर-दूसण-सुग्गीव-णरिन्दहुँ णल-णीलहुँ माहिन्द-महिन्दहुँ ॥ ३

१ P S सो णवरु, A झाण यरु. १० A सव्वह. ११ P S कित्त, किंत.

१८. १ P S धरणिगले. २ A मुइयए मरामि. ३ P S जीवन्तिय. ४ P S वज्जरिउ. ५ P S परिजाणियण. ६ A तामरिस°. ७ A पुरहं. ८ A जिम. ९ S जं. १० P S भूसण. ११ P S सिरिसयलु. १२ P सइ, S सयं.

१. १ P S वद्धंतउ. २ P S दूआगमेण.

[१] १ हनूवन्तः. २ दूताः.

पल्लहायहो पडिदिणयर-पर्वणहुँ जाणेंवि समरु वरुण-दहवयणहुँ ॥ ४
 मारुइ सयण-जयासाऊरेंहिँ बुच्चइ पवणञ्जय-पडिसूरेंहिँ ॥ ५
 'वच्छ वच्छ परिपालहि मेइणि माणहि राय-लच्छि जिह कामिणि ॥ ६
 अम्हेहिँ रावण-आण करेवी पर-वल-जय-सिरि-वहुअ हरेवी' ॥ ७
 तं णिसुणेंवि अरि-गिरि-सोदामणि चरण णवेप्पिणु पभणइ पावणि ॥ ८ 5

॥ घत्ता ॥

'किं तुम्हे विरुज्झहो अप्पुणु जुज्झहो मइ हणुवन्ते हुन्तएण ।
 पावन्ति वसुन्धर चन्द-दिवायर किं किरणोहे सन्तएण' ॥ ९

[२]

भणइ समीरण 'जयसिरि-लाहउ अज्जु वि पुत्त ण पेक्खिउ आहउ ॥ १ 14
 अज्जु वि वालु केम तुहुँ जुज्झहि अज्जु वि बूह-भेउ णउ बुज्झहि' ॥ २
 तं णिसुणेवि कुविउ 'पवणञ्जइ 'वालु कुम्भि किं विडंवि ण भञ्जइ ॥ ३
 वालु सीहु किं करि ण विहाडइ किं वालग्गि ण डहइ महाडइ ॥ ४
 वालयन्दु किं जणें ण मुणिज्जइ वालु भडारउ किं ण थुणिज्जइ ॥ ५
 वालु भुवज्जमु काइँ ण डक्कइ वाल-रविहे तमोहु किं थक्कइ' ॥ ६ 15
 एम भणेवि 'पहज्जणि-राणउं लङ्काणयरिहे दिण्णु पयाणउं ॥ ७
 दहि-अक्खय-जल-मज्जल-कलसहिँ णड-कइ-वन्दि-विप्प-णिग्घोसहिँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हणुवन्तु स-साहणु परिओसिय-मणु एन्तुं दिट्ठु लङ्केसरेंण ।
 छण-दिवसे वलन्तउ किरण-फुरन्तउ तरुण-तरणि णं ससहरेंण ॥ ९ 20

[३]

दूरहो 'जें तइलोक-भयावणु सिरु णावेंवि जोक्कारिउ रावणु ॥ १
 तेण वि सरहसेण सब्बज्जिउ एन्तउ सामीरणि आलिज्जिउ ॥ २

3 A पल्लहायहुँ पडिदिणयरतणयहुँ. 4 P पवणहु, S तवणहु. 5 A बोछइ. 6 P तुम्ह, S तुम्हेहिँ, A तुम्हि. 7 The whole portion following तुम्हि wanting in A, 8 P हणुअतें, S हणुवतें, A wanting.

2. 1 The first two lines are wanting in A. 2 S अज्ज. 3 P S अज्ज. 4 A विडव. 5 S वालइंदु. 6 S A भुयंगमु. 7 S पहज्जणे, A पहज्जणु. 8 P S A राणउं. 9 P S A पयाणउं. 10 A जय. 11 A 'सेसहिँ. 12 P विप्प corrected to विंद, S विंद. 13 S किरणु.

3. 1 P S जे.

३ विद्युत्.

[२] १ हनूमन्त. २ वृक्षम्. ३ हनूमन्तम्. ४ आगच्छतु.

चुम्बेवि उँच्चोलिहिँ वइसारिउ वारवार पुणु साहुकारिउ ॥ ३
 'धण्णउ पवणु जासु तुहुँ णन्दणु' भरहु जेम पुरएवँहों णन्दणु' ॥ ४
 एम कुसलँ-पिय-महुरालावँहिँ कङ्कण-कञ्चीदाम-कलावँहिँ ॥ ५
 तं हणुवन्त-कुमारु पपुज्जेवि वरुणहों उप्परि गँउ गलगज्जेवि ॥ ६
 ५ वेलँन्धर-धरें मुक्कँ-पयाणउ थिउ वलु सरयव्व-उल-समाणउ ॥ ७
 कहि मि सम्बु-खर-दूसण-राणा कहि मि हणुवँ-णल-णील-पहाणा ॥ ८
 कहि मि कुमुअ-सुगीवङ्गङ्गय णं थिय थँहँहिँ मत्त महागय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

रेहइ णिसियर-वलु वड्डिय-कलयलु थडेंहिँ थडेंहिँ आवासियउ ।
 १० णं दहमुह-केरउ विजय-जणेरउ पुण्ण-पुञ्जु पुज्जेहिँ थियउ ॥ १०

[४]

तो एत्थन्तरेँ रणें णिकरुणहों चर-पुरिसँहिँ जाणाविउ वरुणहों ॥ १
 'देव देव किं अच्छहिँ अविचलु वेलँन्धरें आवासिउ पर-वलु' ॥ २
 चारहुँ तणउ वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु वरुणु णराहिउ ओसारेप्पिणु ॥ ३
 १५ मन्तिहिँ कण्ण-जाउ तहों दिज्जइ 'केर दसाणण-केरी किज्जइ ॥ ४
 जेण धणउ समरङ्गणें वड्डिउ तिज्जगविहसणु वारणु वसिकिउ ॥ ५
 जें अट्ठावउ गिरि उद्धरियउ माहेसर-वँइ णरवइ धरियउ ॥ ६
 जेण णिरत्थीकिउ णल-कुवरु ससहरु सूरु कुवेरु पुरन्दरु ॥ ७
 तेण समाणु कवणु किर आहउ केर करँन्तहुँ कवणु पराहउ ॥ ८

२०

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेंवि दुद्धरु वरुणु धणुद्धरु पजलिउ कोव-हुँवासणेंण ।
 'जइयहुँ खर-दूसण जिय वेणिण मि जण तइउ काइँ किउ रावँणेंण' ॥ ९

[५]

एव भणेवि भुवणें जस-लुद्धउ सरहसु वरुणु राउ सण्णद्धउ ॥ १
 २५ करि-मयरासणु विप्फुरियाहरु दारुण-णागपास-पहरण-करु ॥ २
 ताडिय समर-भेरि उब्भिय धय सारि-सज्ज किय मत्त महागय ॥ ३

२ P S अच्छोलिहिँ. ३ A °पुरएवा. ४ P S कुसलु. ५ P तूराळावहि. ६ S सइ. ७ P S
 वेलँन्धरे. ८ A मुक्क. ९ P S हणुअ°.

४. १ P वरुण. २ S तिजय°. ३ P रावणु. ४ A णराहिउ उद्धरियउ. ५ P करंतउ,
 S करंतहु. ६ P S °हुआसणेण. ७ P तइअहं, S तइयह. ८ P रावणेण,

५. १ S भुवेणे, A भुअण.

[५] १ अंवारी.

हय पक्खरिय पजोत्तिय सन्दण
पुण्डरीय-राजीव धणुद्धर
तोयावलि-तरङ्ग-वगलामुह
सञ्ज्ञा-गलगजिय-सञ्ज्ञावलि
जलकन्ताइ अणेय पधाइय
विरएवि गरुड-बूहु थिय जावैहिं

णिग्गय वरुणहो केरा गन्दण ॥ ४
वेलाणल-कलोल-वसुन्धर ॥ ५
वेलन्धर-सुवेल-वेलामुह ॥ ६
जालामुह-जलोह-जालावलि ॥ ७
सरहस आहव-भूमि पराइय ॥ ८
वइरिहिं चाव-बूहु किउ तावैहिं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरोप्परु वरियइँ मच्छर-भरियइँ दूरुग्घोसिय-कलयलइँ ।
रोमञ्च-विसट्टइँ रणे अम्भिइँ वे वि वरुण रावण-वलइँ ॥ १०

[६]

किय-अङ्गइँ उल्लालिय-खग्गइँ
गय-घड-घण-पोसेइय-गत्तइँ
इन्दणील-णिसि-णासिय-पसरइँ
उक्खय-करिकुम्भत्थल-सिहरइँ
पम्मुकेक्कमेक्क-करवालइँ
गय-मय-णइ-पक्खालिय-घायइँ
ताव दसाणणु वरुणहो पुत्तहिं
केसरि जेम महांगय-जूहहिं

रावण-वरुण-वलइँ आलग्गइँ ॥ १
कण्ण-चम्मर-मलयाणिल-पत्तइँ ॥ २
सूरकन्ति-दिण-लज्जावसरइँ ॥ ३
कट्टिय-असि-मुत्ताहल-णियरइँ ॥ ४
दस-दिसिवह-धाइय-कीलालइँ ॥ ५
णच्चाविय-कवन्ध-संघायइँ ॥ ६
वेढिउ चन्दु जेम जीमुत्तहिं ॥ ७
जीउ जेम दुक्कम्म-समूहहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एक्कलउ रावण भुवण-भयावण भमइ अणन्तए वइरि-वल्ले । 20
स-णियम्बु स-कन्दरु णाई महीहरु मत्थिज्जन्तए उवहि-जल्ले ॥ ९

[७]

ताम वरुण रावणहो वि भिच्चैहिं
हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसण-राएहिं
अङ्गङ्गय-सुग्गीव-सुसेणोहिं
कुम्भयण-खर-दूसण-वीरोहिं
वेढिउ खत्त-धम्मु परिसेसवि

विहि-सुअ-सारण-मय-मारिच्चैहिं ॥ १
इन्दइ-घणवाहण-महकाएहिं ॥ २
तार-तरङ्ग-रम्भ-विससेणोहिं ॥ ३
जम्बव-णल-णील्लोहिं सोण्डीरोहिं ॥ ४
तेण वि सरवर-धोरणि पेसैवि ॥ ५

2 P A पजोत्तिय. 3 P S पुण्डरीव°. 4 P A वेलामुह. 5 S संज्ञावलिगजिय. 6 A जलोलि.
7 P S जलकन्ताइ. 8 A पधाविय.

6. 1 S पचोइय°. 2 A सूरकन्त°. 3 P °दिणे, S °दिणि. 4 S घाइय. 5 S संघाइय. 6 P S
महंगय°. 7 P एक्कलउ, S एक्कलउ. 8 A मत्थिज्जन्तए. 9 P S उअहि°, A उवहि°.

[६] १ अङ्गरक्षणि. २ नुवड (निविड ?). ३ सुगन्धवातम्. ४ मेघैः. ५ कटिनी. ६ गुहा.

[७] १ वेष्टितः.

खेडियं अण्डुहं व जलंधारोहिं
आयामेवि सन्नहिं सैमकण्डिउ
तं णिएवि णिय-कुल-णेयारें

ताम दसाणणु वरुण-कुमारोहिं ॥ ६
रहु सण्णाहु महाधउ खण्डिउ ॥ ७
सरहसेण हणुवन्त-कुमारें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१ रणउहे पइसन्ते वइरि वहन्ते रावणु उवेढावियउ ।
अवियाणियं-काणं णं दुवाणं रवि मेहहं मेह्हावियउ ॥ ९

[८]

सयल वि सत्तु 'सत्तु-पडिकूलें संवेढेवि विज्जा-लङ्गूलें ॥ १
लेइ ण लेइ जाम मरु-णन्दणु ताम पधाइउ वरुणु स-सन्दणु ॥ २
१० 'अरे खल खुद पाव वलु वाणर कहिं संचरहि सण्ड अहवा णर' ॥ ३
तं णिसुणेप्पिणु वलिउ कइच्चउ सीहु व सीहहो वेहाविच्चउ ॥ ४
विणिण वि किर भिडन्ति दणु-दारण णागपास-लङ्गल-प्पहरण ॥ ५
ताम दसाणणु रहवरु वाहेवि अन्तरे थिउ रण-भूमि पसाहेवि ॥ ६
१३ 'ओरे' १४ वलु वलु हयास अरे माणव मइ कुविणण ण देव ण दाणव ॥ ७
१५ जं किउ जम-मियङ्क-धणयकहु सहस-किरण-णलकुवर-सकहु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरहु मि सुरिन्दहु णरवर-विन्दहु दिण्णइ आसि जाइ जाइ ।
परिहव-दुमइत्तइ फलइ विचित्तइ तुज्जु वि देमि ताइ ताइ ॥ ९

[९]

० तं णिसुणेवि अतुलिय-माहप्पे णिब्भच्छिउ जलकन्तहो वप्पे ॥ १
'लङ्काहि ववाइउ अवरेंहिं सुर-कुवेर-पुरन्दर-अमरेंहिं ॥ २
हउ पुणु वरुण वरुण फलु दावमि पइ दहमुह-दवग्गि उल्हावमि' ॥ ३
दोच्छिउ रावणेण एत्थन्तरे 'केत्तिउ गज्जहि सुहडब्भन्तरे ॥ ४
अहिमुहु थकु दुक्कु वलु वुज्झहि सामण्णाउहेहि लइ जुज्झहि ॥ ५
मोहण-थम्भण-डहण-समत्थेहि को वि ण पहरइ दिवहिं अत्थेहि' ॥ ६

7. 1 P marginally corrects to फेडिय. 2 PS अण्डुह. 3 A जलवारहिं. 4 P हणु-
मंत, S हणुवंतु. 5 A कयन्ते. 6 PS अवियाणिअ. 7 P दुवाणं, S दुवायं. 8 P मेहहु, S मेहहो.

8. 1 PS सयलु. 2 PS 'णंगूल'. 3 A 'सपहरण. 4 P उरें, S उरे, A ऊरे. 5 PS
'भियंकु. 6 PS 'धणयकहो. 7 PS 'सकहो. 8 PS अवरह. 9 PS सुरिंदहो. 10 S 'दुम्म-
त्तइ, A दुमत्तइ.

9. 1 PS थकु. 2 SA वुज्झहु. 3 SA जुज्झहु.

२ वृषभ इव. ३ बाणैः वेष्टितः. ४ नायकेन.

[८] १ हनूवन्तेन. २ व्याघ्रतः (?). ३ मम सन्मुखम्. ४ परिभववृक्षोत्पन्नानि.

[९] १ गर्व नीतः.

एम भणेवि महाहवै वरुणहों गंहकलोलु भिडिउ णं अरुणहों ॥ ७
तहिँ अवसरें पवणञ्जय-सारें आयामेवि हणुवन्त-कुमारें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णरवर-सिर-सूलें गिय-लङ्गलें वेढेवि धरिय कुमार किह ।
कम्पावण-सीलें पवणावीलें तिहुवर्ण-कोडि-पणसु जिह ॥ ९

[१०]

गिय-णन्दण-वन्धणें स-करुणहों पहरणु हत्थें ण लग्गइ वरुणहों ॥ १
रावणेण उप्पएवि णहङ्गणें इन्दु जेम तिह धरिउ रणङ्गणें ॥ २
कलयलु घुट्टु हयइँ जय-तूरइँ जलणिहि-सह सह-गय-दूरइँ ॥ ३
ताव भाणुकण्णेण स-णेउरु आणिउ गिरवसेसु अन्तेउरु ॥ ४
रसणा-हार-दाम-गुप्पन्तउ गलिय-घुसिण-कहमेँ खुप्पन्तउ ॥ ५
अलि-झङ्कार-पमुहलिज्जन्तउ गिय-भत्तार-विओअ-किलन्तउ ॥ ६
अंसु-जलेण धरिणि सिञ्चन्तउ कज्जल-मलेंणं वयइँ मइलन्तउ ॥ ७
तं पेक्खेवि गज्जोलिय-गत्ते गरहिउ कुम्भयणु दहवत्ते ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘कामिणि-कमल-वणइँ सुअ-लय-भवणइँ महुँअरि-कोइल-अलिउलइँ ।
एयइँ सुपसिद्धइँ वम्मह-चिन्धइँ पालिज्जन्ति अणाउलइँ’ ॥ ९

[११]

तं गिसुणेवि स-डोरु स-णेउरु रविकण्णेण मुक्कु अन्तेउरु ॥ १
गउ गिय-णयरु मडप्फर-मुक्कउ करिणि-जूहु णं वारिहें चुक्कउ ॥ २
कोक्कावेप्पिणु वरुणु दसासेँ पुज्जिउ सुर-जय-लच्छि-णिवासेँ ॥ ३
‘अवल्लय मं’ तुहुँ करहि सरीरहों मरणु गहणु जउ सबहों वीरहों ॥ ४
णवर पलायणेण लज्जिजइ जें मुहुँ णामु गोत्तु मइलिज्जइ’ ॥ ५
दहवयणहों वयणेहिँ स-करुणें चलण णवेप्पिणु वुच्चइ वरुणें ॥ ६

4 P हणुअंत°, S हणुवंतु. 5 A तिहुअणे.

10. 1 A °सूरइँ. 2 P मणोवरु corrected to मणोउरु. 3 P S मलिण. 4 P वयइँ corrected to वयइँ, S धयइँ. 5 A महुअर.

11. 1 P S मडप्फर. 2 P वारिहें, S वारिहि, A वारिहिँ. 3 P S जयसिरिलच्छि°. 4 A अवल्ल. 5 P S मंत करेहिँ. 6 P S महु गोत्तु णाउ. 7 A वयणेण.

२ राहु. ३ सूर्य-सारथिना सह.

[१०] १ वदनानि. २ तं अन्तःपुरम्. ३ कामिन्ऱः कमलवन्तानि शुका लतायुहाणि चेत्पावीनि सर्वाणि प्रत्येकं कामचिह्नानि. ४ अनुकूलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.

[११] १ कुम्भकर्णेन. २ गर्तायाः सकाशात्. ३ चित्तखेदं मा कार्षीः.

‘धणय-कियन्त-सक्कं जे’ वड्ढिय सहसकिरण-णलकुवर वसिकिय ॥ ७
तासु भिडइ जो सो जि अयाणउ अज्जहो लगेवि तुहुँ महु राणउ ॥ ८
॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु वि ससि-वयणी कुवलय-णयणी महु सुय णामेँ सच्चवइ ।
५ करि ताएँ समाणउ पाणिग्गहणउ विज्जाहर-भुवणाहिबइ’ ॥ ९
[१२]

कुंसुमाउहकमला वुंह-णयणे परिणिय वरुण-धीय दहवयणे ॥ १
पुप्फ-विमाणेँ चडिउ आणन्देँ दिण्णु पयाणउ जयजय-सहेँ ॥ २
चलियइँ णाणा-जाण-विमाणइँ रयणइँ सत्त णवँद्ध-णिहाणइँ ॥ ३
१० अँट्टारह सहास वर-दारहुँ अँद्धलट्ठ-कोडीउ कुमारहुँ ॥ ४
णव अक्खोहणीउ वर-तूरहुँ (णरवर-अक्खोहणीउ सहासहुँ ॥ ५
अक्खोहणि णरवर-गय-तुरयहुँ) अक्खोहणि-सहासु चउ-सूरहुँ ॥ ६
लङ्क पइहुँ सुहुँ परिओसेँ मङ्गल-धवलुच्छाह-पघोसेँ ॥ ७
पुज्जिउ पवण-पुत्तु दहगीवेँ दिज्जइ पँउमराय सुग्गीवेँ ॥ ८
१५ खर्रेण अणङ्गकुसुम वय-पालिणि णल-णीलेहिँ धीय सिरिमालिणि ॥ ९
अट्ठ सहास एम परिणेप्पिणु गउ णिय-णयरु पसाउ भणेप्पिणु ॥ १०
सम्बु कुमारु वि गउ वणवासहोँ खग्गहोँ कारणेँ दिणयरहासहोँ ॥ ११
॥ घत्ता ॥

सुग्गीवङ्गइय णल-णील वि गय खर-दूसण विं कियत्थ-किय ।
२० विज्जाहर-कीलएँ णिय-णिय-लीलएँ पुरइँ स इं भु ज्जन्त थिय ॥ १२
इय ‘विज्जा हर कण्डेँ’ वीसहिँ आसासएहिँ मे सिट्ठं ।
एणिहेँ ‘उज्झा कण्डेँ’ साहिज्जन्तं णिसामेह ॥
धुवरायवत इयलु अप्पणत्ति णत्ती सुयाणुपादेण (?) ।
णामेण सोऽमिअच्चा सयम्भु-घरिणी मँहासत्ता ॥
२५ तीए लिहावियमिणं वीसहिँ आसासएहिँ पडिवद्धं ।
‘सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्डेँ’ कँण्डं पिव कामएवस्स ॥

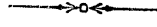
॥ इइ पढमं विज्जाहरकण्डं समत्तं ॥

८ P S °इंद. ९ P रणि जेँ जिय, S रणि जं जिय. १० A भुमण°.

12. 1 A चडिवि. 2 P S णिवद्ध. 3 P S कुमारहो, A कुमारहु. 4 P S °तूरहु, A तुरहुँ.
5 P S अक्खोहणिहु. 6 wanting in A. 7 P S पइट्ठ. 8 S कि. 9 P एणिहमउज्झाकंडं.
10 s धुय written above the line in a different hand and then रायधोवत-
इयलुअप°; A धुअरायधोवतइलुअपत्तिणतीसुआणुपादेण. 11 P सामिअच्चा. 12 P S महासत्त.
3 P A wanting.

[१२] १ कमलक्ष्मी वरुणशुत्री. २ पण्डितलोचनेन रावणेन. ३ अन्तःपुरी १८०००. ४ कुमाराः
५५०००००० ५ पद्मराग-सुता. ६ संधीसु. ७ हनूवंतस्य (?).

Index Verborum



[Abbreviations. abs.—absolute. agent.—agentive. Bh.—*Bhavisattalaha*. caus.—causative. D.—*Deśināṣamālā*. den.—denominative. dial.—dialectal. enl.—enlarged. f.—feminine gender. fut.—future. gl.—gloss in Ms. P. G.—Gujarati. H.—Hindi. Hc.—Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar. Hp.—*Harivamśapurāṇa* edited by L. Alsdorf. Hp. gl.—gloss in Hp. imper.—imperative. indef.—indefinite pronoun. inf.—infinitive of purpose. m.—masculine gender. M.—Marathi. Mp.—*Māhāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta. MW.—Monier William's Sanskrit-English Dictionary. n.—neuter gender. nom. prop.—nomen proprium. opt.—optative. part.—participle. pass.—passive. Pischel—*Grammatik*. pl.—plural. p. p.—preterite participle. pres.—present. pret.—preterite. PSM.—*Pāṣāḍdamaharṇavo*. s.—singular. s. v.—sub verbo. Sk.—Sanskrit. ?—doubtful in form or sense. []—phonetic equivalent or phonetically akin. ()—Sense-equivalent. °—Compounded. *—reconstructed. √—root].

- अ**
- अङ्कमिय 6 9 5, 6 9 9b अतिक्रान्त.
 अयस 10 8 11a अयशस्.
 अयाण 13 8 8, enl. 8 4 4, 11 13 3,
 20 11 8 अज्ञान ignorant, unknowing (G. अजाण, अजाणुं).
 अंसु 18 10 10a, enl. 18 9 4 अश्रु (G. आँसु).
 °अंसु° 14 8 9a, enl. 17 17 4 अंशुक cloth.
 √अख [आ+ख्या] tell, narrate (G. आखुँ)
 —pres. 3 s. अखइ 1 14 7, 5 1a;
 imper. 2 pl. अखहो 16 1 2; p. p. अखिय 14 12 1, enl. 9 2 9a, 16 8 9b.
 अखय° 2 17 8 अक्षय inexhaustible (G. अखो nom. prop; आखुँ whole);
 —अखयतइय 2 17 8 अक्षयतृतीया (G. अखा(खे)त्रीज).
 अखयाड (f. pl.) 2 17 3 अक्षताः.
 अखत्त 15 3 3, 17 9 8 अक्षात्र act transgressing the Kṣatriya code.
 अखन्ति 6 3 2, 6 12 5, 8 9 4 अक्षान्ति wroth.
 अखरवास° 1 2 2 अक्षरव्यास, अक्षरविस्तार.
 अखसुत्त 9 1 3 अक्षसूत्र rosary of Rudrākṣa beads.
 अखाडय 4 11 2 अक्षवाटक (अक्षपाटक) wrestling ground (G. अखाडो).
 अखाणय 1 14 7 आख्यानक.
 °अखोहणि° 2 5 6, 4 6 3, 13 12 2, 16 11 8, अखोहणि 12 8 1 अक्षोहिणी.
 अगए 2 9 6, 16 15 2 अग्रे enl. in front of (H. आगे).
 अगिम° 7 3 3 अग्रिम foremost, 13 12 4 अभिनव fresh;
 —अगिमखंध 8 6 1, 12 8 3 अग्रिमस्कन्ध van.
 अगोय 7 7 6, 8 8 4, 17 14 6 अग्नेय.
 °अङ्ग 20 6 1.
 अङ्गार 13 7 10b, अंगारय 2 3 6 अङ्गारक Mars.
 °अङ्गुटय 2 7 4 अङ्गुष्ठक (G. अंगुठो).
 अङ्गुल 16 15 7 अङ्गुल (G. आँगल).
 अङ्गुवङ्ग 18 5 6 अङ्गोपाङ्ग.
 अचल 12 8 4, 18 3 3
 अचिन्त 16 1 5 अचिन्त्य unthinkable.
 अचेयण 17 15 3 अचेतन
 °अचणिय 13 6 8 अर्चना enl.
 अचेयणा 19 15 1b अचेतना.

- ✓अच्छ (from आ+क्षि, acc. to Turner) be, remain (ग. छे etc.);
 -pres. 1 pl. अच्छहुँ 6 4 4; 2 s. अच्छहि 6 12 9b, 18 2 3; 2 pl. अच्छहु 3 4 10b, अच्छहौ 19 9 10b;
 3 s. अच्छइ 11 3 4, 11 10 1, 13 2 6, 13 8 6, 15 12 7, 16 3 2; 3. pl. अच्छन्ति 16 7 5; imper. 2. pl. अच्छहौ 15 2 4; 3. s. अच्छउ 10 8 6, 14 8 6, 16 5 11a; pres. part. अच्छंत 18 10 9b, f. 12 4 6, 19 9 4; p. p. अच्छिय 15 9 10a, 18 10 9b.
 अच्छन्तय 5 14 9a, 7 8 2, 17 9 7 मृत dead.
 अच्छरिय 3 9 1b आश्रय.
 अच्छोडिय 4 8 6 आच्छोटित torn off (कवलित Mp. 7 10 11).
 अच्छेय 15 10 7 अच्छेय.
 अजरय 9 7 3 अजर.
 अजरामर 15 7 9b, 17 17 10b.
 अजिण 18 9 7 अजिन skin.
 अज्ज (अय, ग. आज);
 -अज्ज-वि 4 13 8, 12 1b even now, still
 -अज्ज 2 16 8, 4 9 2, 15 13 1
 -अज्जहौ 20 11 8 from to-day.
 अजिय 1 8 8 आर्यिका Jain nun.
 ✓अज्ज (अर्चु) worship;
 -abs. अर्चवि 14 9 3.
 °अज्जलि 2 17 5.
 अट्टाहिय 11 2 1, (m. ?) 18 3 9a
 अष्टाहिका a period of eight days, a Jain religious festival lasting for eight days (ग. अट्टाह f.).
 °अट्ठिय 13 5 8 अस्थि enl.
 अडइ 19 3 2, °3 8 5 अटवी.
 °अट्ठिय 9 8 8 [आख्य+इक svārthe] युक्त, पूर्ण.
 अणडुह 20 7 6 अण्डुह bull.
 अणन्तय 15 3 2 अनन्त enl.
 अणवस 12 6 9a [अण (negative)+वस] undefeated, gl. अ-परवशीकृत.
 अणाउल 20 10 9b अनाकुल undisturbed, without ill-treatment, gl. अनाकूलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.
 अणाय° 2 13 2 अज्ञात.
 -अणायपार 16 12 5 अज्ञात-पार, अपार.
 अणिट्ठय 12 1b (अनिष्ठ enl.) gl. शत्रु.
 अणिट्ठिय° 15 1 4 अविनाशित.
 अणित्ति 15 3 4 अनीति.
 अणिविण्ण 17 10 10b अनिविण्ण fatigueless.
 अणुदिणु 9 6 9b, 12 11 8 अनुदिनम्.
 अणुपच्छण्ण 5 6 8 [अनु+पच्छय < पश्च enl.] अनु, पश्चाद्.
 ✓अणुभुज्ज [अनु+भुज्ज]
 -imper. 2. s. अणुभुज्जे 12 10 9b.
 °अणुमाण 1 11 4 अनुमान.
 अणुसरिस °6 5 4, 19 12 6 अनुसदृश.
 ✓अणुहर [अनु+ह]
 -pres. 3. s. अणुहरइ 1 6 8; pres. part. अणुहरमाण 2 8 8, enl. 6 4 9a, 8 4 1, 15 8 9a.
 ✓अणुहव [अनु+भू]
 -pres. 1. s. अणुहवमि 19 6 10b; p. p. enl. अणुहुत्तउ 5 13 3.
 ✓अणुहुज्ज [अनु+भुज्ज]
 -imper. 2. s. अणुहुज्जे 12 5 13; 3. s. अणुहुज्जउ 15 7 6.
 अण्ण 1 10 8 अन्न.
 अण्ण [अन्यद्]
 -अण्णमण 18 5 9a अन्यमनस्;
 -अण्ण-वि 2 17 2, अण्ण-मि 12 11 4, अण्ण-वि 1 16 7, 2 3 7, 3 4 6, 12 2 8, 16 4 7, 19 14 1a;
 -अण्णहि 10 3 9a अन्यत्र.
 अण्णभवन्तर 5 8 1, 6 8 3 अन्यभवान्तर period of another (previous) birth.
 अण्णण° 8 8 5 अज्ञान ignorant.
 अण्णारिस 16 6 8 अन्यादृश.

7 13 9b, 17 11 10b; enl. अभि-
 डिय 8 9 8.
 असियालय 18 2 3 अमृतालय abode of
 nectar, heaven.
 अमुणिय 8 6 4 अज्ञात.
 √असेल्ल see √आमेल्ल.
 अम्हारिस् 9 6 8 अस्मादश.
 °अरण्ण (in सुण्णारण्ण) 5 4 2 अरण्य.
 अराड्वक्ख 16 14 3 अराति-पक्ष.
 °अराय 1 2 8 अ-राग.
 °अरि 4 14 7
 अरुह 2 6 9 अर्हत.
 अरे 7 7 2, 8 8 8, 8 11 5, 9 10 8a
 अरे (अ. अरे).
 अलज्जिय 8 3 4 अलज्जित.
 अलहन्त 1 4 2, 2 12 4, f. enl. अलह-
 न्तिय 9 8 4 अलभमान.
 अलिय 7 2 7, enl. 8 3 6 अलीक.
 अलिडलय 1 13 9a अलि-कुल enl.
 अल्ल 1 7 4 आर्द्र.
 √अल्लव [cf. Hc. IV 39 अल्लिव] अर्प
 give (cf. अ. आलवुं)
 -pres. 3. s. अल्लवमि 13 3 10a.
 अलीण [Hc. IV 54] 13 12 5, 14
 3 11, 14 5 8 [आलीन] आश्रित.
 √अवयर [अव+तृ]
 -abs. अवयरेवि 9 13 6; p. p. अवय-
 रिय 3 9 1b, अवहण्ण 1 16 5.
 अवगुणकारिय 19 5 4 अवगुणकारिका
 अवगूह 9 14 9b, °17 4 4.
 अवच्छिपिणि 1 11 9a अवसर्पिणी.
 √अवत्तस [अप+त्रस्] 'flee from in
 terror' (mw.)
 -pres. 3. s. अवत्तसइ 8 11 9a.
 °अवत्तस 13 12 7.
 √अवमाण [अप+मान]
 -abs. अवमाणेवि 16 7 8; p. p. enl.
 अवमाणियय 16 1 9b.
 अवरोह 14 3 10 [अपरतीर्था?] tribu-
 tary?

अवरण्हय 5 2 4 अपराह्ण enl.
 अवरामुह 4 9 8 अपराधुस ?
 √अवरुण्ड [D. 1 11] (आ+श्लिप्);
 -abs अवरुण्डेवि 10 12 3, 14 5 1, 17
 18 10b, p. p. अवरुण्डिय 5 7 11b.
 अवरेक्क °10 5 1, 12 1 4, 14 8 7, 14
 12 1, 18 10 6 अपर+एक another
 one.
 अवरोप्पर 3 7 2, 6 7 7, 14 6 1 [Hc.
 IV 409] परस्परम्.
 अवलक्खण 19 2 6 अपलक्षण bad of ch-
 aracter.
 °अवलम्बणिय 14 7 4 *अवलम्बनिका sort
 of hanging ornament?
 अवलुय 20 11 4 gl. चित्तखेद (cf. D. 1
 36 अवलुआ=कोध).
 √अवलोय [अव+लोक];
 -pres. 3. s. अवलोयइ 2 16 5; abs.
 अवलोएँवि 2 15 8, 3 6 10, 8 8 1;
 p. p. अवलोइय 4 9 5.
 अवप्पिणि 1 12 9b अवसर्पिणी.
 अवसे 18 3 8 अवश्यम्
 √अवहत्थ [अप+हृत्] forsake, push
 aside;
 -abl. अवहत्थेवि 1 4 1; p. p. अवह-
 त्थिय 19 1b.
 √अवहर [अप+हृ]
 -abs. अवहरेंवि 5 3 9b, 9 10 1.
 अवहेरि 2 15 3, 18 11 1 अवधीरणा (cf.
 Mp. 16 25 14)
 अवारें 5 2 5 [from अ-वार] within
 no time, immediately [gl. gives
 अद्वार='side door, secret door'
 also] (cf. अवारिड=तात्कालिक Mp. 9
 25 13).
 अविआणिअ 20 7 9b?
 अविडल 2 12 1, अविओल 4 12 8 [D.
 7 63 विओल=आविम] अनुद्विम.
 अवियारें 5 8 3, 5 13 7 अविचारेण with-
 out any further thought, im-
 mediately.

अविचल 10 4 1 unmoved.

अवुज्झिय° 16 5 4 अज्ञात.

अवुह 1 3 12 अवुध.

असक्क 16 8 8 अशक्त.

√ अस [अश्] eat;

-pres. 3 s. असइ 16 7 3

असच्चि 15 14 2 असत्ता false.

असमाहिमरण 19 9 3 असमाधिमरण.

असराल 2 16 4 [Hp. 87 4 6, gl.

असराल=बहु, अपर्यन्त] plenty of.

असहन्त 11 10 1 असहमान.

(अ)सि 6 5 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 10 8, 13
3 8, 16 10 2, 16 13 5 (in com-
binations like जाओसि, थिओसि, पत्तोसि,
हूओसि, दुक्कोसि, मुणिओसि, नेमन्तिओसि)
त्वम् (see Gram.).

असि° 2 8 6 [असि] use of weapons,
warfare.

असुन्दर 3 7 4 unbecoming; 11 13 3
unpleasant.

असुरमन्ति 2 3 6 [असुरमन्त्रिन्] शुक.

असुहावणय 12 3 9 b, 18 5 8 अशोभन
(cf. a. सोहामणु).

अहवइ 12 2 9a, 13 4 4, 5, 6, 7, 16
2 3, 16 2 7 [Hc. IV 419] अथवा.

अहवा 20 8 3 अथवा.

अहिट्टिय 2 1 4 (?) gl. हर्षित.

अहिणव 9 9 4 अभिनव.

अहिणाण 19 1 4 अमिज्ञान (a. एँधान).

अहिमुह्णेण 12 5 3 अभिमुखम्.

अहिमुहिहूय 8 1b अभिमुखीभूत became
well-disposed or faithful.

√ अहिसार [अभि+सारय्] take out (in
a procession);

-abs. आहिसारैवि 5 16 7.

√ अहिसिञ्च [अभि+सिञ्च];

-abs. अहिसिञ्चैवि 14 9 3.

अहोँ 1 12 6, 9 10 8, 17 18 2, 19
3 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

-अहोँ अहोँ 2 13 2, 8 4 4, 9 9 4,
19.13 7.

अहोरण 14 7 8, °14 10 5 (d. 1 25)

उत्तरीयवन्न, gl. उपरितनवन्नम्

आ

√ आइज्झ [cf. आ+व्यध् 'to pin on'
mw.] be put on (ornament);

-pres. 3. sing. आइज्झइ 2 6 3;

p. p. enl. आइद्वय 1 4 9b [आविद्ध]

परिहित (cf. d. 2 23 कण्णाइंधण=

कर्णस्याभरणं कुण्डलादि and आविध and

आविधण in psm.; hence Ramanu-

jaswami's suggestion to con-

nect it with कर्ण+आचिह is to be

discarded).

√ आउच्छ [आ+पृच्छ];

-abs. आउच्छैवि 9 1 2, 9 7 1; p. p.

आउच्छिय 19 1a.

°आउणय 9 4 3 (d. 1 20 आपुण्ण)

[आपूर्ण enl.] पूर्ण.

√ आउल [आकुल्य्] harass, put to
difficulty;

-pres. 3 s. आउलेइ 10 10 2.

√ आऊर [आ+पूरय्] fill up;

-pres. 3 s. आऊरइ 4 6 3; p. p.

आऊरिय 5 3 3, °7 13 6; enl. आऊ-

रियय 3 2 1b.

आएस 15 1 1, 15 12 2 आदेश (og. h.

Avadhi आयस).

आय 5 13 8, 12 6 5, enl. 10 6 7

[Hc. IV 365] इदम्.

√ आयर (आ+इ undertake);

-p. p. आयरिय 19 1 8.

°आयत्त° 1 7 3 resting on.

°आयम्ब 4 9 6 आताम्र.

आयम्बिर °8 9 3, 12 4 2, f. °रि° 17 2 7

आताम्र.

√ आयाम (सामर्थ्यं कृ) exert force,
stretch oneself (cf. d. 1 65

आयाम=बल, दीर्घ; different from one

occurring at Hp. 85 17 10, 87

2 5);

-abs. आयामैवि 7 7 9a, 17 7 9;

- आयामेपिणु 17 3 8 gl. प्रगुणीभूय, सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा.
 ✓ आगच्छ [आ+गच्छ]
 -imper. 2. pl. आगच्छहु 3 4 10b.
 °आगर 4 2 3 आकर.
 आडविच 16 12 6 आटविक.
 आडम्बर 1 13 8 आडम्बर.
 ✓ आडोह (आवील्य 'make turbid'; cf. g. डोवुँ 'mix with a liquid, डहो-ल्लुँ 'make turbid')
 -abs. आडोहैवि 4 10 3.
 ✓ आढप्प (Hc. IV 254; connected by Pischel (223) with pass. caus. of आ+धा)
 -pres. 3. s. आढप्पइ 1 2 12a आरभ्यते; p. p. आढत्त 2 4 3, 13 9 8 आरब्ध.
 ✓ आण [आ+नय्];
 -pres. 3. s. आणइ 2 16 2; p. p. 9 2 5, enl. 13 4 10b (g. आणवुँ).
 आण 8 2 3, 12 4 6 आज्ञा (g. आण).
 -आणवडीवय 12 4 6 [आज्ञाप्रतीप enl.] apponent.
 °आणदयरु 10 4 9a, 18 4 10a [आनन्द+कर] आनन्दक.
 आणन्तय 6 1a ? आणवडीवय आज्ञाभञ्जक
 आतावण 12 11 9b, 15 9 10a, 19 6 8 [आतापन] suffering austerities.
 When with सिल (शिला), same as अत्तावणि-सिल.
 °आदण्ण 2 13 5 [Hc. IV 422] आकुल.
 आदेस 8 10 7 आदेश.
 °आपण्डुर 8 1 1 आपाण्डुर.
 ✓ आमेल (मुच्) leave;
 -imper. 2. pl. आमेलहु 3 7 4; abs. आमेलैवि 2 12 9 a, 10 7 1 (setting free), 17 5 2; p. p. आमेलिय °4 8 2°, 7 8 2, 12 9 8.
 आरक्खिय 10 6 1°, 14 4 8 आरक्षिन् enl. guard, watchman.
 °आरत्तय 14 6 4 आरक्त enl.
 आरायणु 12 8 4 gl. युद्धरचना.
 आराडि 17 9 1a आराटि (D. 1 75 renders this by विलपितम् 'shout'? g. राड shout; cf. Sk. राटि war, battle).
 ✓ आराह [आ+राध];
 -pres. part. आराहन्त 9 8 9b.
 आरिस 1 1b आरि (designation of Raviṣeṇa's *Paulmacarita*).
 ✓ आरुह [आ+रुह];
 -abs. आरुहैवि 12 7 5; p. p. आरुहिय 15 4 6, enl. आरुहय 2 1 9a.
 ✓ आरुस [आ+रुष्य];
 -abs. आरुसैवि 13 11 10, 14 10 9a; p. p. आरुट्ट 19 5 3, enl. आरुट्टय 10 11 9b.
 आरुसण 16 2 9b. कोपन.
 ✓ आरोड नि+रुध् (engage in battle) (cf. PSM ✓रोड=रुध्);
 -p. p. आरोडिय 11 8 6, 15 3 1.
 आलग्ग 5 11 7, 7 5 7, 20 6 1, enl. 10 10 9a (आलग्ग) fell upon, stuck.
 ✓ आलव [आ+लप्] speak with;
 -pres. 3. s. आलवइ 18 9 2.
 आलाणखम्भ 19 14 3 [खम्भ=स्कम्भ] आलानस्तम्भ.
 आलावणि° 1 5 8, 7 2 4 [आलापनी] type of lute.
 आलियय 19 14 3 [p. p. to आ+✓ली enl.] crouched.
 ✓ आलिङ्ग [आ+लिङ्ग]
 -abs. आलिङ्गैवि 11 6 7; agent. °आलिङ्गण 3 8 8.
 आलीविय 17 14 8 आदीपित afire.
 °आलुच्चिय 13 4 6 [आलुच्चित 'torn to pieces', mw.] plucked, shaven.
 °आलुच्चिर 13 4 6 (agent. from आ+लुच्, cf. आलुच्चित 'torn to pieces', mw.) plucking at, pulling.

✓आव [connected by Turner with
 ✓आप्] come;
 -pres. 1. pl. आवहुँ 2 15 2, 2. s.
 °आवहि 7 12 5, 3. s. आवइ 5 11 9b,
 10 1 7, 12 1 9b, 18 1b; imper.
 2. s. आउ 19 2 1, 19 15 4; fut.
 3. s. आवेसइ 16 8 4; abs. आवैवि 6
 11 9b; p. p. आइय 1 14 1, 3 9
 10b, 6 15 3, 14 11 1, 15 14 9b,
 enl. 6 12 7, आय 1 7 9b, 1 12
 9b, 2 5 2, 2 10 9b, 2 14 6, 5
 2 9a, 10 2 7, 16 1 1, enl. 8 8
 2 (G. आवहुँ).
 आवइ 13 5 10 b आपद् (Hc. IV 400).
 आवग्ग (f. आवग्गी) 11 2 7, 12 11 5;
 enl. आवग्गय 16 8 7 स्वाधीना (gl.
 at 11 2 7) all, entire; at 12 11
 5='entirely one's own' [Hp.
 91 21 11 gl. आवग्गी=मूलगी (G. मूलगुँ
 all, whole; wholly, entirely)].
 ✓आवट [आ+वर्त्] go towards;
 -pres. part. enl. आवटन्तय 17 3
 4; p. p. आवटिय 7 6 6.
 °आवङ्किय 1 2 3 [आ(=ईषत्) + वक् enl.
 f.] slightly curved.
 आवासिय 3 9 3, 11 8 1, 14 2 2 [आवा-
 सित] camped.
 ✓आवील [आ+पीड] tie up, tighten,
 press;
 -abs. आवीलवि 4 11 2; p. p. आवीलिय
 14 1 7, enl. आवीलियय.
 आवील (in पवणावील) 20 9 9b group,
 multitude (?) (cf. आवीलन=समूह
 PSM. and उप्पील below).
 °आस 14 13 7 आस.
 आसङ्किय 1 12 5, enl. 15 9 3 आसङ्कित.
 आसण 16 2 9 अशन ?
 आसणत्थ 7 2 8 आसनस्थ.
 आसण्ण 7 4 2 आसन्न;
 -आसण्णभव 18 4 4 आसन्न-भव.
 आसण्णीहुअ 1 8 5 आसन्नीभूत.

आसव 9 1 9a, 9 9 3 आश्रम.
 °आसाऊरय 20 1 5 आशापूरक.
 आसासय° 1 2 5 आश्वासक canto.
 आसि 1 12 8, 2 13 9b, 5 5 5, 6 15
 2, 8 7 8, 10 8 4, 13 4 10a, 19
 10 9 आसीत्.
 आसीविस-सप्प 11 3 8 आशीविष-सर्प.
 आहयण 16 12 9a [corrupt for आह-
 वण=आहव?] battle.
 ✓आहण [आ+हन्] strike;
 -imper. 2. pl. आहणहौ 19 3 10b;
 pres. part. f. आहणन्ति 18 11 5.
 आहव-भूमि 20 5 8 battle-ground.
 ✓आहिण्ड [आ+हिण्ड] wander, roam;
 -pres. 3. s. आहिण्डइ 10 12 9b.
 इ
 °इ 3 13 7, 5 1 9, 5 2 7, 11 13 2, 13
 2 4 अपि (G. य).
 इज्ज 4 9 9b श्वश्रू? (cf. इज्जा=माता PSM.).
 ✓इच्छ [इच्छ];
 -pres. 1 s. इच्छमि 15 14 2, 3 s.
 इच्छइ 15 12 5
 °इच्छ 14 8 4 इच्छा.
 इत्थन्तरै 1 14 1 अत्रान्तरे.
 इन्तय 8 9 7 see ✓ए.
 इन्दत्तण 3 6 11b इन्द्रत्व.
 इन्दवह 8 6 9b इन्द्रमह? (cf. 38 14 8).
 इन्दिन्दिर 13 7 4 (D. 1 79) अमर.
 °इरि° 3 8 7 गिरि.
 इमु 15 11 9a, 19 15 9 इदम्
 इल 12 11 9b, 19 11 4 इला earth
 (Dingal इल)
 इव 5 13 8, 13 4 1a, 13 10 3.
 इहलोय 4 13 4 इहलोक.
 ई
 ईसीसि 4 13 8, 9 1 16, 15 8 6, (ईसीस°)
 6 15 4 ईषत् ईषत.
 उ
 उववयाण 16 5 4 उपप्रदान (i. e. दान, the
 second of the उपायचतुष्टय).

उद्ध्य 1 16 9b उदित.

उत्कर 14 5 5, 19 17 6° उत्कर with raised hands.

उत्खय 1 14 7° (with करवाल), 17 12 4 [उत्खात Hc. I 6] unsheathed; 13 4 8, 13 8 2 uprooted.

उत्खन्ध 10 9 6, उत्खन्धय 11 13 5 [for उत्खंदय=अवस्कन्द enl.? See उत्खंद and ओक्खंद PSM. | siege, march? gl. वैरम्, but gl. on 30 1 5 उपरि वैरम्.

उत्खल °17 13 2, 15 2 5 उत्खल (a. ऊखल, ऊखलो).

✓उगम [उद्+गम्] rise; -pres. part. उगमन्त 14 5 2; p. p. उगमिय 15 6 5; उगम्य 15 6 4; caus. p. p. उगमिय° 6 11 8, 17 8 10a.

उगाहिय 16 5 10 [उद्गाहित (D. 1 137)] accepted.

उगरीय °4 13 4 (with थोत्त=स्तोत्र) [उद्गीर्ण] said; 8 6 3 raised (PSM. quotes two passages to support this sense)

उच्चलिय 6 13 10 उच्चलित started, moved.

°उच्चरिय° 17 12 6?

✓उच्चाय (den. from उच्च) lift; -abs. उच्चाएँवि 19 11 5; p. p. उच्चाइय 2 11 2.

उच्चोलि 9 3 1, 20 3 3 [cf. D. 1 131 =नीवी] उत्सङ्ग lap. (MP. 22 15 20).

उच्छउ 19 11 7 उत्सवः (a. ओछव).

✓उच्छल [उद्+शल] fly upwards; -abs. उच्छलेंवि 17 6 10b, p. p. उच्छलिय 13 5 7, °1 1 9, 9 14 6, 1 13 1°, °18 1 1, °18 1 3, 17 12 10a 17 2 2 (a. उच्छलवुँ); caus. p. p. उच्छलविय 13 4 9 उच्छलिय 13 3 1b (a. उच्छलवुँ).

✓उच्छह [उद्+सह];

-pres. 3. उच्छहद् 16 3 10b.

उच्छिण 17 5 7 उच्छिन्न.

✓उज्जल [उद्+ज्वल्]

-p. p. °उज्जलिय 14 6 6; caus. p. p. उज्जलिय 7 2 4 (a. उज्जलवुँ).

उज्जुय 5 15 9a क्रजु enl.

उज्जीविय 19 15 2 उज्जीवित.

✓उज्जोव [उद्+योतय];

-pres. part. f. enl. उज्जोवतिय 7 3 8; p. p. °उज्जोदय 15 14 5.

उज्झर 14 10 8 [from उद्+क्षर] cf. Hc. I 98 ओज्झर निर्झर.

उज्झिय °3 10 6, °5 13 6° उज्झित.

✓उट्ट [उद्+स्था; a. ऊठवुँ];

-imper. 2. s. (intensive) उट्टु 10 4 4; pres. part. उट्टन्त 7 8 4, 9 10 3, enl. 16 13 4; abs. उट्टेंवि 8 9 7; caus. imper. 2. pl. उट्टवहें 15 10 6.

✓उड्ड [उद्+डय] fly (a. ऊडवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. उड्ड 1 5 4, 3. pl. उड्डन्ति 5 11 5, 13 5 5; abs. उड्डेंवि 10 9 8; caus. p. p. °उड्डविय° 2 1 8.

उड्डण 14 3 3, 18 5 8° [D. 1 155 ओड्डण=उत्तरिय] upper garment, (a. ओडणुँ, ओडणी).

उड्डकिय 17 13 7 [from उद्+ढौक्] अपगता? उणाह 1 3 6 उणादि.

°उण्डि 17 6 5 (PSM. पिण्ड) bullet like missile?

उण्णाविय° 2 14 9a उन्नामित.

उण्हय 12 12 8 उण्ण enl.

✓उत्थर (आ+क्रम्) attack, confront (in battle);

-imper. 2. pl. उत्थरहें 12 9 3 abs. उत्थरेंवि 9 9 9a, 15 7 8, 18 2 9a, 17 4 1a; p. p. उत्थरिय 7 5 1, 15 5 2, enl. उत्थरियय 17 17 10a.

- ✓उत्थल [from उद्+थल, *Pāiala-ccchi* gives उत्थलिञ=उच्छलिञ] be thrown upwards (g. उत्थलवुँ get displaced violently);
-pres. part. enl. उत्थलन्तय 17 3
5. p. p. उत्थलिय 1 3 13, 2 15 9a, enl. 11 8 9b.
उत्त-पउत्तिय 12 9 10b [उत्त+प्र-उत्ति enl.] repartee.
°उत्तारय 1 1 1 उत्तारक.
उत्तिम 2 14 4 उत्तम (g. dial. ओल्लम).
उद्दण्ड° 3 3 6.
उद्दन्तुर 6 7 6 [उद्दन्तुर] having projecting teeth.
✓उद्दाल (आ+छिद् Hc. IV 125) snatch away;
-imper. 2. pl. उद्दालहौ 7 4 7; abs. उद्दालेवि 9 6 5.
उद्दहय 7 11 9b gl. विनष्ट (cf. ओट्टहय).
°उद्दरण 13 6 2 उद्धारक.
उद्दाहय 15 1 5, enl. उद्दाहयय 8 3 9b उद्दावित.
✓उद्दूय [उद्+धू] waive;
-pres. part. °उद्दूयमाण 1 7 5, p. p. उद्दूय 2 11 9a (cf. पवण्डुय Mp. 9 24 10)
उद्दूलिय 2 13 5, 17 1 10a उद्दूलित covered with dust.
उपगार 12 11 4 उपकार.
✓उप्पय [उत्+पत्] leap, fly;
-abs. उप्पएवि 17 8 9, 16 14 8, 18 11 9b, 19 7 11b, उप्पएवि 15 5 9b.
उप्पज [उत्+पज्; g. उपजवुँ];
-pres. 3. s. उप्पजइ 1 12 4, 5 1 5;
abs. उप्पजैवि 6 3 6; p. p. enl. उप्पणय 2 1 1.
उप्परि 1 3 3, 2 3 4, 3 1 13b, 12 11 9a, 13 1 10a, 14 5 6, 19 11 4 उपरि.
उप्पल्लान (from उद्+पर्याण) dismount
-abs. उप्पल्लणैवि 5 4 5.
- ✓उप्पाय (उद्+पादय);
-pres. 1. s. उप्पायसि 6 11 3; 3. s. उप्पायइ 1 14 4, 12 12 8; p. p. 143 12b, (f. pl.) उप्पाइउ (for उप्पाइयउ) 1 10 1.
✓उप्पाड [उद्+पाटय; cf. g. उपाडवुँ lift, carry] uproot;
-pres. part. उप्पाडन्त 9 3 9a;
abs. उप्पाडैवि 8 9 2; p. p. उप्पाडिय 7 11 5
°उप्पील 13 6 3 [n. 1 126] संघात.
✓उब्भ [from ऊर्ध्व] raise; set up
-imper. 2. pl. उब्भहौ 19 3 9;
abs. उब्भेवि 10 10 9b; p. p. उब्भिय 1 7 8, 2 4 6.
°उब्भड 4 8 5 [उब्भट] formidable.
उब्भिण्ण° 17 16 1a [उब्भिञ] रोमाञ्चित.
उभय 4 7 10 b°, 12 1 1, 1 7 1a°
उभयचारि 11 4 2 gl. गिरिचारी समभूमि-चारी वा.
उम्मणदुम्मण 19 13 1b, enl. 12 3 9b उन्ननोदुम्मनस् despondent (cf. g. आमणदुम्मणुँ).
उम्माहय 6 4 2°, 18 8 6 [उन्माथ enl.] anxiety, longing (Mp. 27 23 11 gl. ओम्माहिय=उत्कण्ठित).
✓उम्मील [उद्+मील] become visible, appear;
-pres. part. उम्मीलन्त 14 5 9a;
p. p. °उम्मीलिय 9 5 4.
✓उम्मूल [उद्+मूलय] uproot;
-abs. उम्मूलैवि 13 3 10 b.
उम्मोहिय 2 10 4 [उन्नोहित] become free from delusion.
उरय 10 12 4 उरग, gl. सर्प.
उरस 10 11 8 उरस्
उरै उरै (for ओरै ओरै) 17 14 2 ओरे ओरे (g. ओरे ओरे).
उल्लालिय 20 6 1 [Hc. IV 36] उन्नमित raised (g. उल्लालवुँ throw up in the air).

- °उल्लाव 13 9 4 (i)? (ii) [उल्लाप] conversation.
 ✓ उल्लुक (Hc. IV 116 उल्लुक=गिलुक= नि+ली) hide;
 -pres. 3. s. उल्लुकइ 15 3 9; imper. 2. pl. उल्लुकहों 14 5 4.
 ✓ उल्लोल [उद्+लुल्] undulate, roll;
 -pres. 3. s. उल्लोलइ 14 3 4.
 ✓ उल्लाव (निर्वापय्) extinguish;
 -pres. 3 s. उल्लावमि 20 9 3; p. p. enl. उल्लावियय 17 14 9a (cf. a. ओलववुं, होलववुं).
 उवयार 12 11 4, 19 1 5, 19 8 7 उपकार.
 ✓ उवमिज [from उपमीय्] be compared;
 -pres. 2. s. उवमिजहि 2 6 9; pres. 3 s. उवमिजइ 1 6 1, 11 10 8.
 उवरि °2 2 9a, 2 3 8, 6 6 2, °11 5 2, 11 14 1, 11 14 8, 13 2 6, °14 7 9a, 19 3 2; उवरिं 17 8 10b उपरि.
 उवर 1 10 3, 2 11 5, 12 3 5, 13 4 5 उदर.
 उवरिलिय f. 4 9 9a [Hc. II 163] उपरितना.
 उववयाण 16 5 4 [उपप्रदान] दान (second of the four उपायस).
 उवसमिय 18 1 9b उपशमित.
 उवसोवणि 2 2 7 उपस्वापिनी soporific charm.
 उवसोह 6 3 4 [उपशोभा] adornment.
 उवहि 2 10 5, 9 3 8, 13 2 7, 15 3 8° उदधि.
 उव्वरिय 5 11 3, 14 7 5 (cf. D. 1 132 उव्वरिअ=अधिक, अनीप्सित) अवशिष्ट.
 ✓ उव्वह [उद्+वह्];
 -pres. 3 s. उव्वहइ 11 5 9b, 13 10 9; p. 3 pl. उव्वहन्ति 1 10 6.
 ✓ उव्वेठ [उद्+वेष्] free from a siege;
 -abs. उव्वेठेवि 18 10 4; caus. p. p. enl. उव्वेठवियय 20 7 9a
 ✓ उव्वेल [उद्+वेल्; PSM.] move quickly;
 -abs. उव्वेलेवि 6 2 4.
 उव्वेलिय 2 4 5 प्रसारित.
 उहय° 4 11 6 उभय.
 उहु 7 3 5, 6, 18 1 3, 6 that one.
 ऊ
 ✓ ऊसार [उद्+सारय्];
 -abs. ऊसारेवि 16 8 6.
 ऊहु 7 3 5 that one.
 ए
 ✓ ए (इ) go;
 -pres. 3 pl. एन्ति 5 12 5; imper. 2 s. एहि 7 9 1; pres. part. एन्त 6 2 6, 11 11 7, 14 2 9a, enl. इन्तय 8 9 7.
 एय 17 7 2, ऐय 8 3 6, 15 12 2, 16 15 6 एतद् (G. ए).
 एकयल 14 11 6 एक-कला.
 एकत्तहें 18 4 3 एकतः (cf. Hc. IV 420 एतहे=इतः) at one place; on one side.
 एकमण 12 12 9 एकमनस्.
 एकमेक 17 14 1b, 19 10 10a (Hc. III 1) एकैक one another. (G. एकमेक).
 एकल्य 20 6 9a [एक+ल्लक] एककिन्, f. एकलिय 19 18 5 (G. एकल्ले, एकली).
 एकवार 18 8 9b एक-वार once (G. एकवार). cf. एकए वारए 14 8 9b once.
 एकसि 2 14 1 (Hc. IV 428) [एकशः] सकृत्.
 एकेक 15 2 3, enl. एकेकय 8 12 9b एकैक (G. एकेक) each one.
 एत्तडय 10 10 8, 14 11 2, 15 12 2, f. एत्तडिय 13 11 2, 15 12 3, 16 9 3, 19 14 6, 19 18 2 एतावत्.
 एत्तहें 7 11 3, 10 7 4, 10 9 2, 12 8 1, 18 3 4 [Hc. IV 420] (alw-ays with वि) इतः now here, equivalent to एत्थन्तरे=अत्रान्तरे.

- एत्ति 7 9 2, 7 11 7, 8 6 9 α , 12 7
2, 12 7 9 b , 15 11 9 b , 15 12
9 b [Hc. II 157] इयत्.
एत्ति 10 1 7 इदानीम्.
एत्थु 16 8 8 [Hc. IV 405] अत्र.
एत्थन्तेरे (quite common) अत्रान्तरे at
this juncture.
एम 2 9 5, 2 14 5, 3 5 6 etc. (p. s.
have mostly एव) [Hc. IV 401,
418] इत्थम् एवम्, (ग. एम्).-एम वि
9 11 9 α .
एवडु 3 9 4, 18 12 5 [cf. Hc. IV
408 एवडु; from ए+वडु big] एतावत्
(ग. एवडुं).
एवहि (variant एमहि) 1 12 7, 2 8
4, 3 8 10 α etc. [Hc. IV 420]
इदानीम्.
-एवहि सि 5 8 2.
एहु 19 7 5, enl. एहु 16 12 4, एहुँ
15 10 5, एहुँ 15 11 9 α , 16 5 10,
16 8 8 b [cf. Hc. IV 362] एषः
(ग. ए).
ओ
✓ओअर [अव+तृ] get down;
-abs. ओअरेवि 19 8 10 α , 19 9 9;
caus. p. p. ओआरिय 19 2 10 α .
ओअरय 3 6 1 α [from अव+अर] enl.
निर्झर.
ओदुदय(?) 17 17 4 विनष्ट(?). cf. उदुदय.
✓ओणल (अव+लम्ब) fall down;
-pres. part. ओणलन्तय 17 15 4;
p. p. ओणल 8 9 5, 10 11 8 [ओण-
ल्लिय=अधःपातित Mp. 7 5 12].
✓ओणाव [अव+नामय] bend down;
-abs. ओणाएवि 9 11 7; p. p. ओणा-
विय 3 7 7.
✓ओरुम्भ (अव+रुध्; रुम्भ=रुध्, Hc.
IV 218).
-abs. ओरुम्भेवि 9 9 9 α .
ओरे 10 8 7 ओरे Ho! gl. मम सन्मुखम्.
✓ओलग्ग (सेव्) serve;
-pres. 3. s. ओलग्गइ 7 6 5.
ओलरग 2 9 6 f. सेवा attendance.
ओलम्बिय 4 12 8 अवलम्बित.
ओल 4 8 8 आर्द्र;
-ओल्लिय 11 8 3, 14 8 7 आर्द्रित.
✓ओवग्ग [उप+वल्ग] आ+क्रम (PSM; cf.
Pāi. उत्थरिओवग्गिआइ अकन्तं);
-abs. ओवग्गिय 4 11 3.
ओसहि 4 6 10 f. औषधि.
✓ओसुविणाय [उत्स्वप्नाय] talk in sleep;
-pres. 3. s. ओसुविणायइ 17 15 3.
✓ओसर (अप+सृ);
-pres. 3. s. ओसरइ 8 3 6; imper..
2. s. ओसरु 18 10 8;
-caus. ओसार (अप+सारय);
-imper. 2. s. ओसारि 13 2 9; abs.
ओसारेप्पिणु 20 4 3; p. p. ओसारिय
4 9 3, 11 11 2, 16 4 5, 17 5 4
(cf. ग. ओसरुं diminish).
ओसोवणि 10 6 8 α उपस्वापिनी sleep
charm.
ओह 1 13 6 ओष.
✓ओहइ (cf. ग. ओट f. ebb) diminish;
-pres. part. enl. ओहइन्तय 17 3 4.
✓ओहइ [cf. d. 1 166 ओहइ अपसृत]
move away.
-p. p. ओहइय 4 10 9 α .
ओहर 1 2 2, 3 5 6 kind of aquatic
animal (cf. उहर mentioned along
with झष, सुसुयार, कच्छप and मकर) =
जलचरविशेष Mp. 10 12 9, 87 9 11.
ओहुल्लिय 5 2 2, 19 12 9 [from अव+
कुल्ल] म्लान (Mp. gl. 7 10 1), खिन्न
(cf. d. 1 157 ओहुर=खिन्न, अवगत).
ओहामिय 11 1 8, 11 13 6 अभिभूत,
तिरस्कृत.
य
य 9 12 8 च.
यन्द 18 7 1 चन्द्र.
यल 14 11 6 कला.
क
कइ 2 8 7, 19 4 1 b कति.

- कइयहु 9 6 5 [cf. Hc. IV कइयहु IV 422 (1)] कदा.
 कइवंसिय 12 2 7 कपिवंशिक.
 कय 6 15 4 कृत.
 कउ 19 2 3 कः enl.
 कउ 5 12 9b, 6 3 2, 6 3 7 [Hc. IV 416] कुतः.
 कउहमग 10 1 8 [*ककुभा+मार्ग] gl. दिग्मार्ग.
 कयन्त 10 8 6, 10 9 2 कृतान्त.
 कयावि 4 3 3 कदापि.
 ककर 8 10 8 [कर्कर] पर्वतशिखर (Mp. gl. 31 25 7).
 °कक्ख 16 15 3 कक्ष flank.
 कक्खड 13 8 4 gl. कर्कश violent.
 कच्छ 4 11 2 कक्षा loin cloth (G. कच्छ, कालडी).
 °कज्जे 12 5 5 कार्ये for the sake of.
 °कञ्चण 1 5 8 काञ्चन.
 कञ्चुय° 4 7 10a कञ्चुक cuirass.
 °कज्जय 18 6 1 कज्ज enl. lotus.
 कट्टिय-धर 3 5 10 [काष्ठिका+धर] staff-bearer (Mp. gl. 6 2 3 यष्टिधर) (cf. G. काठी).
 कट्टिय-वाल 3 6 9 [*काष्ठिका-पाल] staff-bearer.
 कडउल्ला° 14 5 7 [कटक+उल्लय contracted] bracelet (cf. G. कडुल्ले).
 °कडय 7 1 2 कटक ridge.
 °कडप्प 13 6 1°a, 13 8 4, [D. 2 13] निकर (G. कडपले).
 °कडिसरय 13 6 3 [कटि+सर enl.] कटिसूत्र.
 कडुअ° 12 7 1 कडुक (G. कडुअं).
 कडुआविय° 11 12 5 (quali. °साहण) प्रहृत, पीडित, पराभूत (PSM.).
 ✓कड्ड [probably from कृष्ट] pull, draw out (G. काडुअं);
 -pres. 1. s. कड्डमि 15 2 7; pres. part. f. कड्डन्तिय 18 10 9a; abs. कड्डुवि 5 10 8; p. p. enl. कड्डियय 14 13 9a.
 ✓कण [क्वण; G. कणुँ] groan;
 -pres. 3. s. कणइ 1 5 3.
 °कणय 11 8 4 [D. 2 56] gl. बाण.
 कणय-डोर 7 2 7 [कनक+दोर] thin golden necklace (cf. G. दोरो and कन्दोरो).
 कण्ठय 7 2 6, 9 4 4, 9 5 1, 9 10 6, 16 9 8, [कण्ठक] neck ornament (G. कंठे), necklace of one string (G. कंठी).
 कण्ठय 1 4 3 [कण्ठिका] necklace of one (or more) string (G. कंठी).
 °कण्डुइय° 19 7 10 कण्डूयित.
 °कण्डूयण 2 12 4 कण्डूयन.
 कण्णारिय 19 14 2 [from कर्ण+आर] goaded near the ears (cf. आरोहं कन्नारिउ गइन्दु Bh. 2 5 5 where Gune renders it by कर्णयोः अंकुशेन प्रेरितः; PSM. wrongly विभूषितः).
 कण्णजाउ 16 8 3 कर्णजापः whispering in the ear; tale-bearing.
 कण्णादाण 6 3 9a कन्यादान.
 °कण्णिय° 4 5 6, 17 6 3 कर्णिका kind of arrow with an ear-shaped top.
 °कत्तरी 4 11 4 a term of duelling. (With this line compare Bh. 2 2 7 मल्ल-जुज्झ-आवरगण-सञ्चइ, दोक्कर-कत्तरि करण-पवञ्चइ; most of these terms are given by Jacobi with a query).
 कत्थइ 13 5 4, 5, 6, 8, 9; कत्थ-वि 13 5 2, 3, 17 13 1a कुत्रापि.
 ✓कन्द (कन्द), bewail, cry;
 -pres. 3. s. कन्दइ 8 2 9b; pres. part. कन्दन्त 9 10 2, 11 9 5, f. enl. कन्दन्तिय 19 5 10a;
 -agentive कन्दावण 9 6 9b.
 °कन्दल° 7 1 5 shoot.
 कन्दुअ-खण 16 2 3 कन्दुकखण game of ball.

- कन्दोद् 1 13 8 [D. 2 9] नीलोत्पल.
 कन्धर 11 6 8.
 कप्प 4 4 9b, 8 2 3, 8 4 4, 18 9 9a
 [कप्प] कर tribute (Mp. 39 6 1b
 gl. कप्पु करः दण्डो वा).
 √कप्प cut (G. कापुँ);
 -pass. pres. 3. s. कप्पिज्ज 18 8
 7; p. p. कप्पिय 4 8 3.
 कप्परिय 15 4 5, 15 5 3, 17 8 8 cut
 (from √कप्प=√कप्प extended
 with ०र; cf. D. 2 20 कप्परिअं दारितम्).
 कप्पिणु 16 9 9 कृत्वा, gl. कथयित्वा (cf.
 Kramadīśvara's *Saṅkṣipta-
 sūtra* 5 59 कृप्पि; *Vasudevahindī*
 I, p. 28, l. 1. कप्पि).
 कम° 1 13 9b, 17 12 8 कम step;
 -कम-मुअण° 1 6 3 कममोचन (1) tak-
 ing steps; (2) swerving from
 tradition (?).
 √कम (कम्) cross;
 -pres. 3. s. कमइ 12 6 8; abs.
 कमेप्पिणु 2 3 7.
 °कमलायर 2 1 9b कमलाकर.
 √कम्प [कम्प्; G. काँपुँ];
 -pres. 3. pl. कम्पन्ति 1 4 4; pres.
 part. कम्पन्त 1 3 14b, enl. 8 3 3;
 -agentive कम्पावण 13 9 2, 15 1b;
 -कम्पावणसील 20 9 9b.
 कम्मन्त 3 13 6 [कर्मान्त given by MW.
 as occurring in the present
 sense in lexicons only] tilled
 or cultivated ground.
 कम्मारय 2 10 2 [कर्मेकार enl.] ser-
 vant.
 √कर [कृ; G. करुँ];
 -pres. 1. s. करमि 1 3 9, 2 9 2,
 4 4 4, 13 8 8, 2. s. करहि 5 16
 5, करेहि 20 11 4, 3. s. करइ 2 9 3,
 2 10 3, 4 5 9a, 9 4 4, करेइ 4 12
 6, 11 6 2, 16 14 2; 3, pl. करन्ति
 6 14 9a; imper. 2. s. करेँ 4 3 2,
 6 16 8, 7 12 6, 8 4 4, 9 2 6, 9
 10 5, 9 10 7, 12 10 9b, 15 5 6,
 19 1 10b, 19 8 3, 19 15 6, करि
 12 10 9b, 2. pl. करहु 4 3 3, 4 5
 2, 5 10 7, 16 11 3, 19 3 8, 3. s.
 करउ 17 18 4, करेउ 5 13 2, 17 18
 7, 3. pl. करन्तु 12 4 7; fut. 1. pl.
 करेसहुँ 3 6 11a, 2. pl. करेसहों 12
 8 9b, 3. s. करेसइ 16 8 5; pres.
 part. करन्त 2 1 9a, 3 2 4, 3 7 8,
 14 6 1, enl. 4 1 9a, 6 1 1, 8
 1a, 17 4 10b; f. करन्ति 7 3 8, 14
 7, enl. करन्तिय 9 8 4; abs. करेवि 2
 7 6, 4 12 7, 5 7 7, 6 13 3, 10
 7 1, 12 1 3, करेवि 1 8 1, 3 12 2,
 4 11 5, 5 5 8, 7 10 1, 9 11 3,
 10 8 3, 16 9 7, करेप्पिणु 2 14 8,
 2 15 3, 5 3 2, 8 7 3, 10 8 9,
 11 11 8, 14 9 1, 19 12 1b,
 करेविणु 15 15 7; कप्पिणु see s. v.-
 pot. part. करेवी 9 6 9b, 20 1 7;
 -pass. pres. 3. s. किज्ज 13 11 10,
 15 7 9a; p. p. कय 1 16 10, किय
 11 1 7°, (enl.) 4 1a; -caus.
 agentive करावण 18 1 2.
 करण 4 11 4; 11 6 4 tactical move
 in duelling or subduing an
 elephant. See कत्तरी.
 °करयलग्ग 1 9 1 करतलाग्र.
 √करकर (onom.) caw;
 -pres. 3. s. करकरइ 8 2 9b.
 °करग्ग 1 5 2 कराग्र (Dingal कगो
 hand).
 करम्बिय °12 6 6, enl. करम्बियय 11 7
 9a [करम्बित] व्याप्त.
 करपहर° 4 7 5 [करप्रहार] करकञ्चुडि.
 करि° 8 5 6.
 कलयण्टि 14 12 7 [कलकण्ठी; cf. D. 2 30]
 कोकिला.
 °कलम 1 4 2.

कलमलय 12 12 8 Mp. 36 2 6 gl.
ईर्ष्याजनित-खेद.

कलुण्य 9 10 2 कृष्ण enl.

कल्लै 2 12 9b, 7 12 9a, 16 11 3 कल्ये
(enl.) to morrow (G. काल्य).

कल्लोल 11 14 6 f., कल्लोल 1 2 5.

कवय 4 7 10a कवच.

कवण 5 13 9b, 9 9 2, 13 5 10b, 16
6 3 [cf. Pali को-पन, कि-पन; Hc.
IV 367] किम् (G. कवण, कोण).

कवन्ध 8 3 4 कवन्ध.

क वि 1 2 4 क्वापि.

कस 9 10 3 कशा whip.

कसण 11 10 7, 14 7 7 कृष्ण.

✓ कह [कथ; G. कहेतुं];

-pres. 1. s. कहमि, 12 1 6, 3. s.

कहइ 3 11 1a; imper. 2. s. कहै

1 9 9b, 6 13 7, 8 6 9a, 19 13 4,

5; 2. pl. कहहु 4 1 9b, कहहौ 19 4

9a, कहहौ कहहौ 12 1b; pres. part.

(enl.) कहन्ता 3 7 9, 19 18 10a;

-pass. pres. 3. s. कहिजइ 19 10

1b; p. p. कहिय 1 12 8, 4 3 5,

4 5 8.

कह 1 10 5 कथम्;

-कह व 4 2 9a, कथम्+इव.

-कह वि 11 12 9a, 15 12 5 कथम्+अपि

-कह वि कह वि 17 8 8.

कहकहन्ती 9 12 1 (onom.) whizzing.

कहाणय 11 3 1 कथानक.

कहिँ 1 10 3 कुत्र;

-कहि-मि 12 12 9, 14 6 2, 3, 4, 5,

19 12 8 कुत्रापि somewhere, in

some place; 12 2 3 somehow.

काई 11 13 3 किम्.

कहु 17 5 10 कथम्.

काऊसाय 2 11 8 कायोत्सर्ग.

कायम्बरि 14 6 4 कादम्बरी wine.

कागणि 4 6 11b [काकिणी] रत्नविशेष.

काणि 10 12 2, 13 11 9 f. द्वैर (?).

काणेक्खइ 2 12 8 [काण+✓ईक्ष्] looks
sideways.

कापुरिस 2 13 2 कापुरप.

कामसत्थ 4 1 2 कामशास्त्र.

कारणै 1 10 5, 4 12 3, 15 7 4, 20 12 11

कारणे for the sake of.

कारिम 9 4 7, 14 13 4 [n. 2 27;

really an °इम derivation from

✓कृ] कृत्रिम (1) artificial (2) in-

sincere.

काल 4 6 5 one, of the nine treas-
ures.

°काल-चक्र 3 1 1a कालचक्र.

°कालवास 10 8 8 [कालपाश] Yama's

noose or an inauspicious astro-

logical conjunction.

°काव 1 1 19b काव्य.

किय (?) 11 1 7, 11 1 8 कि वा? किल?

किण 18 4 8 किम्.

किण 11 1 2, किण 19 17 11b कि नु.

किण 14 8 6 कि न.

किर 2 12 7, 4 4 4, 8 11 8, 12 6 9b,

12 10 5, 14 9 5, 17 10 1a [किल]

यावत् just as; about to, as if.

किरिय 11 7 1 किया.

✓किलकिल (onom.) chirp:

-pres. 3. s. किलकिलइ 1 5 7 (cf.

G. किलकिलट chirrup).

°किलन्तय 20 10 6 क्लान्त enl.

°किलामिय 19 6 6 क्लान्त.

किलित्त 13 3 2 [क्लृप्त] रचित.

किलेस 9 10 9b, °19 6 9 क्लेश.

किसलय 3 3 3.

किह 1 10 6, 7, 1 10 9b [Hc. IV

401] कथम्.

✓कील (कीड़);

-pres. part. कीलन्त 2 8 1.

°कील 5 1 7, 15 7 8 कीडा.

कीलाल 19 7 8, °20 6 5 blood.

कुइय 10 10 9a, 11 8 8 कुपित

कुयारि 8 5 3 (?).
 कुञ्चिय° 13 6 7 कुञ्चित.
 कुट्टणि 13 9 4, 14 13 4 कुट्टिनी.
 °कुडङ्ग 3 1 4 [D. 2 37 लताग्रह; lexical
 कुटङ्गक, कुटङ्गक] bower, thicket.
 कुडुम्बि 15 2 5 कुडुम्बिन् farmer? (cf.
 G. कणवी).
 कुडार° 16 4 2 कुडार.
 कुँ see under √लग्.
 कुदू 16 10 1 कुदूत.
 कुम्भिल 14 3 6 [कुम्भ+°इल] कुम्भवत्.
 कुम्भ 1 10 2 कूर्म tortoise (also the
 tortoise incarnation of Viṣṇu)
 कुम्भायारय 15 9 10b कूर्माकार enl.
 कुम्भागार 13 6 10b कूर्माकार.
 कुलउत्ती 5 13 9a, 11 13 4, enl. कुल-
 उत्तिय 12 2 10b [कुलपुत्री] कुलीना स्त्री.
 कुलवहु 4 9 9b कुलवधू.
 कुल-पावय 8 7 1 कुलपावक.
 कुलहर 15 7 9b, 19 6 4 [कुलगृह]
 father's house (as against fat-
 her-in-law's house).
 कुवलयणयणी 20 11 9a कुवलय-नयना.
 कुसिद्ध 16 10 8b.
 कुसुमा° 14 2 5 कुसुम enl.
 कुसुम्भ 4 8 8, enl. 17 2 5 (G. कसुम्बो).
 कुहर 1 2 1 [कु-धर] gl. पर्वत.
 कुहिणि 6 6 2, 8 3 1 [D. 2 62] रथ्या
 street, road (Mp. 9 23 11).
 क्रूर-भड 19 2 5 ruthless warrior
 क्रूरभट.
 क्रूर-वीर 19 3 1a ruthless warrior.
 क्वार 2 8 2, 10 7 6 cry of help
 (cf. Bh. 8 14 1).
 °केऊर° 9 8 9a केयूर.
 केत्तडय 6 11 3, 15 12 2, 19 15 9
 कियत्.
 केत्तिय 11 10 8, 18 6 5, 20 9 4 [Hc.
 II 157] कियत्.
 केथु 10 1 4 [Hc. III 405] कुत्र.

केम 1 9 9b, 10 11 4, 18 8 2 [Hc.
 IV 401] कथम् (G. केम);
 -केम वि 15 14 3.
 केर 4 3 2, 4 3 8, 9b, °15 15 9a सेवा
 केरय [Hc. IV 421 (20)] 16 1 9a,
 13 2 10b, 14 7 8, °19 2 9, 19 3
 1b, °20 3 10b, 20 5 4, केरी °1 9
 9b, 4 3 8, 5 5 3, 16 6 9a, °20 4
 4 genitive postposition (G. केरै).
 केव 16 12 8 कथम्.
 केवलु 1 13 6 केवलम् (G. केवल).
 °केसरि 17 11 6 केसरिन्.
 केडय 16 1-2 [Hc. IV 402] कीदृश.
 केयिय f. 16 1 2.
 कोइ 5 13 9a कोऽपि (G. को, कोइ).
 कोउहल 1 12 6, 10 2 2 कोऊहल 5 5 1
 कुतूहल.
 √कोक्क [Hc. 4 76] व्याहृ call;
 -pres. part. कोक्कन्त 3 5 8, 4 7
 10b; p. p. कोक्किय 2 9 5, 15 4 7,
 16 8 1; abs. कोक्कावेवि 19 1 6,
 कोक्कावेवि 7 10 9a, 18 8 5, कोक्कावे-
 प्पिणु 20 11 3; -caus. p. p. कोक्का-
 विय 9 2 8.
 कोक्कय 13 11 11b inviter.
 °कोच्च 3 5 5 क्रौच्च.
 कोट्टय 1 8 7 कोष्ठ enl. (G. कोठो).
 कोडाकोडि 2 10 5 [*कोटाकोटि] one
 crore multiplied by one crore.
 कोडुावणय 6 7 8 [enl. agent from
 caus. from कोडु=कौतुक (D. 2 33,
 Hc. 4 422 (9)] कौतुकोत्पादक (G.
 कोडामणुं).
 कोट्टुमिय 14 11 8 [cf. PSM. कोट्टुमिअ,
 Hc. IV 168 कोट्टुम=रम्] सुरत.
 °कोन्त° 11 8 5, 15 5 8 कुन्त.
 ख
 खय 19 12 10b क्षय;
 -°खयगारय 5 1 5, °खयगारा 8 10 5,
 खयकारि f. 4 5 9a क्षयकारक (cf. Mp.
 खयगारउ 9 15 17).

- खयर 18 3 3 [खचर] खेचर.
 खयाल 13 4 8 gl. पर्वत-गर्ता (cf. Bh. 3 24 7, 4 3 1 where Jacobi interpretes it as 'thicket').
 खगउड 17 15 8 पक्ष-पुट.
 ✓ खच्च draw back, pull back;
 -pres. 3. s. खच्चेइ 3 12 5; abs. खच्चैवि 3 7 3; p. p. खच्चिय 17 17 3 (cf. g. खंचावुँ hesitate).
 खडहार 5 7 1 [d. 2 67 खडं तृणम्] तृणभार haystack (g. खड, गारो).
 ✓ खण (खन्, g. खणवुँ);
 -pres. 1. s. खणमि 15 2 6; imper. 2. pl. खणहौ 7 4 7; pres. part. खणन्त 12 8 5.
 खणै 17 1 10α क्षणे in a trice.
 खणै जै खणै 9 10 3 now and again.
 खणडै 4 10 1, 15 8 3 क्षणार्धेन.
 खणखणकरन्त 13 7 3 (onom.) tinkling.
 °खण्ड° 17 13 10b [खण्ड] खण्डशर्करा (g. खौंड f. sugar).
 ✓ खण्ड -abs. खण्डैवि खण्डैवि 11 1 7.
 खत्त 10 12 1, 17 5 2 क्षात्रम्.
 खद्वय 17 13 9 [d. 2 67 enl.] भुक्त (g. खाधुँ).
 खन्धावार 4 2 9b, 14 11 2 स्कन्धावार.
 खन्ति 4 2 9α क्षान्ति.
 ✓ खम (क्षम);
 -opt. 2. s. खमेजहि 19 2 10b, 19 14 4; caus. pres. 3. s. खमावइ 4 14 3; p. p. खमाविय 19 14 1b, enl. खम्माविय 19 6 8.
 खम्भ °1 16 2°, 7 5 4, °19 14 3 [Ved. स्कम्भ prop, support, pillar] pillar (g. खौभो supporting pillar).
 ✓ खल [खल] falter;
 -pres. 3. s. खलइ 14 3 4; pres. part. °खलन्त 17 13 3; p. p. खलिय 7 7 5,
 खलहल 13 5 2 (onom.) शुक्य shaky (cf. g. खलभळवुँ become infirm or dilapidate).
 खल 11 11 9b.
 ✓ खा [खाइ, g. खावुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. खाइ 19 3 2; -caus. p. p. (enl.) खाविय 9 11 2.
 खाण 2 8 4 खादन.
 खाविय see खा.
 खारिय 6 1 9, 8 6 7 धारित embittered, provoked, exasperated (see. Bh. s. v.).
 ✓ खिज [खिइ, cf. g. खीजवुँ to get angry];
 -pres. 3. s. खिजइ 18 9 3.
 खीण° 3 1α क्षीण.
 खीर 2 5 8 क्षीर.
 खीलिय 13 1 3 कीलित confined.
 खुज° 8 1 6 कुञ्ज.
 ✓ खुड (=तुड, Hc. IV 116 खण्ड);
 -abs. खुडैवि 16 7 2, p. p. खुडिय° 17 12 5, enl. खुडिय 13 10 10α.
 खुत्त 14 7 9b (d. 2 74) निमग्न (g. खैतवुँ get embedded).
 ✓ खुप्प (मस्ज, Hc. 4 101; g. खैपवुँ);
 -pres. 3. pl. खुप्पन्ति 17 2 9; pres. part. enl. खुप्पन्तय 20 10 5.
 खुरप्प 11 11 7, 15 5 3 धुरप्र sharp-edged arrow.
 खुरुप्प 17 6 4 see खुरप्प.
 खुहिय 15 4 6 शुब्ध.
 खेव 10 10 7, 18 10 7, 19 4 6 [क्षेप] कालक्षेप delay;
 -ण किउ खेउ did not wait any more, acted promptly; विणु खेवें immediately.
 खेड 6 7 1, 9 8 4, 18 4 7 [Hc. II 174, IV 168 खेडु=रम्] क्रीडा sport.
 खेडिय 20 7 6 [खेटित; from ✓ खिट् (Dhātupāṭha) 'terrify, alarm'; cf. PSM. खेडण=पीछे हठना] made to

- retreat (cf. G. खेडवुँ un hinge, dislocate).
- खेरे 13 10 9 gl. कलुषता uneasiness, anxiety (cf. Mp. 8 1 11 gl. वैर; but here we have वैरखेरे).
- ✓ खेल=क्रीड (G. खेलुँ).
- pres. part. खेलन्त 9 4 1.
- खोणि 5 10 9α, °13 4 8 क्षोणी.
- खोल्ल 13 4 8 PSM. 'deep cavity, chasm,' but gl. अतीव गाढम्.
- ग
- गय 1 8 2, 5, enl. 5 4 1, enl. f. गइय 12 9 9, 15 12 8 गत.
- गय° 9 9 8 [गद] disease, sickness.
- गय° 11 8 5 गदा.
- गयणङ्ग 17 2 6 ?
- गयवह 14 2 8 (गतपातिका) प्रेषितभर्तृका, विधवा.
- गमगर° 13 8 7 गदगद.
- ✓ गज [गर्ज] roar, make empty noise (G. गाजुँ);
- pres. 2. s. गजहि 20 9 4, 3. s. गजइ 1 5 7, 3 3 7; pres. part. f. गजन्ति 15 14 9α; abs. गजैवि 10 10 8b, गजैवि 9 9 9α.
- गजणा 11 3 5 गर्जना.
- गजोछिय 17 11 10α, °20 10 8° [D. 2 100 (cf. Hc. IV 102 गुंजुल्ल=उल्लस्) रोमाञ्चित.
- ✓ गण [गण; G. गणुँ];
- pres. 2. s. गणहि 9 10 4, 3. s. गणइ 4 5 8, 15 11 7.
- गणियारि 5 14 7, °7 3 3, 7 3 10α, 19 17 8 gl. हस्तिनी cow-elephant.
- °गण्डवाल° 14 2 5 [ग्रंथिपाल] gl. भंडार-पलक i. e. भाण्डागारपालक.
- °गण्डवास 13 12 7 [गण्डपार्श्व] surface of the cheeks.
- °गण्ड 3 5 5 rhinoceros.
- गणण° 16 12 6, 18 6 5 gl. गणना (cf. Bh. 2 28;=परिज्ञान Mp. 9 8 12).
- गत्तरक्ख 16 15 4 [*गान्तरक्ष] body-guard.
- गन्दुय 18 3 6 (vl. ने°) कन्दुक.
- गन्धार° 13 9 9 गान्धार the third primary note of music.
- गन्धुकड 1 15 3, 13 9 7 [गन्धोत्कट] highly fragrant.
- गम्भेसर 3 10 2 गम्भेश्वर sovereign by birth; गम्भेसरि f. 19 6 5 gl. अति-कोमलाङ्गी born in a royal family.
- ✓ गम [गम्];
- abs. गम्पि 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 10 7 7, 15 9 5, गम्पिण 1 15 9b, 6 15 8, 10 6 1.
- गम 7 1 6 march of an assailant.
- गमय 5 15 2 [गमक] बोधक giver of knowledge.
- गमण 18 10 3 गमन.
- गमणमण 6 4 2, गवणंमणय 3 6 1b गन्तुमनस्.
- गम्भीरत्तण 4 6 8 गम्भीरत्व.
- ✓ गरह [गर्ह] censure;
- pres. 3. pl. गरहन्ति 2 14 5; p. p. गरहिय 5 1 6, 20 10 8.
- गरहण 13 8 7 गर्हणा self-censure, repentance.
- गरुअ 16 6 4, 16 13 9b, enl. 1 13 7 गुरु.
- गरुयार 15 9 10b गुरुतर.
- ✓ गल [गल] get reduced, pass, fall (G. गलुँ);
- pres. 3. s. गलइ 4 5 5; pres. part. enl. गलन्तय 2 7 9α; abs. गलैवि 14 7 7.
- ✓ गलगज [गल+गज] grunt, roar (used for the cry of elephants);
- pres. 3. s. गलगजइ 17 10 3; pres. part. enl. गलगजन्तय 3 6 6; abs. गलगजैवि 20 3 6; p. p. गलगजिय 20 5 7.

°गवक्खय 18 6 7 गवाक्ष enl.
 ✓गविट्ठ [denom. from *गविष्ट=गवेषित]
 search;
 -imper. 3. s. गविट्ठउ 3 11 10a.
 ✓गवेस [गवेष्] search;
 -pres. 1. s. गवेसमि 19 15 9; pres.
 3. s. गवेसइ 11 13 2, 14 1b; imp-
 per. 2. pl. गवेसहो 12 8 9a, 14 9
 9a; pres. part. गवेसन्त 19 17 9.
 गवेसय 14 10 1, (n. pl.) गवेसाई 19
 17 3 गवेषक.
 गह 5 5 3 [ग्रह] possession by some
 evilspirit (=पिशाच Mp. 12 19 6).
 गहकल्लो 8 11 4, 20 9 7 (D. 2 86)
 gl. ग्रहवैरी राहुः (cf. D. 2 2 कल्लो=
 शत्रु; cf. also MW. s. v.)
 गहण 12 6 9 in the usage क्वणु गहण
 'what does he count for?'; 20
 11 4 destiny (?).
 °गहिर 1 5 3 गभीर.
 ✓गा [गै; G. गावुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. गाइ 7 10 7.
 ✓गा [गै-गाय्];
 -pres. 3. s. गायइ 1 5 8, 1 14 4,
 14 9 5; 3. pl. गायन्ति 7 2 8; imp-
 per. 3. s. गायउ 17 18 5; pres.
 part. f. गायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p.
 गीय 19 9 1b.
 गायण 8 1 7 गायक ?
 °गाम् 13 9 8 ग्राम group of tones,
 gamut.
 °गामिय 1 1 3 °गामिन् enl.
 गामेल्ल-भास 1 3 11 ग्रामीण-भाषा.
 गिद्ध 17 13 8 गृध्र (G. गीध).
 गिरुहयाल 13 1 7 ग्रीष्मकाल.
 ✓गिल (गृ) swallow (G. गळवुँ);
 -pres. 3. s. गिलइ 19 3 2; p. p.
 गिलिय 19 8 10b.
 गिल् 1 15 1 आर्द्र (M. गीला);
 -गिल्लिगिल्लोय 11 14 6 अतिशय-आर्द्र ?
 गीय 19 9 1b गीत song;

गीढ 1 10 2, 1 16 2, 12 2 5, 15 5 2,
 17 3 6, 19 16 7 gl. घृत, व्याप्त,
 once wrongly संवरित, once गृहीत.
 Original sense गृहीत. Mp. gl.
 4 3 5, 12 17 5 गृहीत, 4 3 5 स्वीकृत
 (formed analogically-सुहः मूढ,
 छुहः छूढ, निहः गीढ).
 गुज्झ 14 7 6, 14 8 8° [गुह्य] puden-
 dum muliebre.
 गुण 12 5 11 obligation;
 -क्वणु गुण 12 4 6 को गुणः what is
 the use of, what avails ?
 °गुप्पन्तय 20 10 5 व्याकुल ? in hurry,
 fussing with (cf. D. 2 102 संमूढ ?
 वर-कञ्जी-कलाव-गुप्पन्तउ Mp. 7 24 10).
 गुरुअर 4 10 9a गुरुतर.
 गुरुक्की 2 10 1, 4 3 9b (f.) गुर्वी.
 गुरुहर 7 10 8 गुरु-भर heavy load.
 गुरुहार 19 1 6, 19 4 4 [गुरुभारा]
 गुर्विणी pregnant.
 ✓गुलगुल (onom.) grunt;
 -abs. गुलगुलैवि 10 10 9b.
 गुलिय f. 6 5 6 (D. 2 103) स्तम्भ cluster ?
 गुह 19 6 6 गुहा.
 °गुहिल 6 5 3 gl. घनम्, but perhaps
 =गुह+इल i. e. गुहायुक्त.
 गूढपुरिस 16 1 1 [गूढपुरुष] spy.
 नेय 2 4 3, 13 9 8.
 °नेज्ज 17 16 8 त्रैवेयक (cf. D. 2 94
 नेज्जल=त्रैवेयक) neck ornament.
 °नेज्ज 6 5 5 गृह्य.
 ✓गेण्ह [ग्रह-गृहणा; M. घेणँ];
 -pres. 2. s. गेण्हहि; abs. गेण्हैवि 2 11
 6, 17 17 10a.
 गेह 1 16 5.
 गोडर 1 7 7, °2 2 2° गोपुर gate.
 गोच्छय 6 6 5, 6 6 6 गुच्छ enl.
 गोहृङ्गण 4 1 2, 8 8 5 गोघ्राङ्गण.
 गोप्पय 18 7 5 गोष्पद shallow puddle.

गोमय 2 17 2 श्रीखण्ड ? (गोमएण संमज्जणु rendered by gl. as श्रीखण्डेनार्चनं पटकूलेन मर्दनम्)

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घँ 16 4 1, 19 14 6 [Hc. IV 424] pleonastic indeclinable.

°घग्घर° 6 11 5 (onom.) hoarse cry (of monkeys).

घग्घरय 13 1 7 [घर्घरक] क्षुद्रघण्टिका small ornamental bell.

✓घट [घट suit; G. घटवुँ];
-pres. 3. s. घटइ 15 13 9a.

घट्टिय 5 12 7 [घट्टित] movement.

घट्ट 13 3 9a घृष्ट.

✓घड [घट्ट];
-pres. 3. pl. घडन्ति 7 5 3 (uni-
te); imper. 3. s. घडउ 1 3 10
(suit; G. घटवुँ); -caus. abs.
घडावैवि 19 2 2 (fashion; G. घडावुँ
make to fashion).

घड 16 15 1 घटा.

घण 16 11 8 [घन] gl. गोलक-पाषाण.

°घण्ट 2 1 5 घण्टा.

✓घत्त (=क्षिप्, Hc. IV 143);
-pres. 1. s. घत्तमि 8 10 8, 16 12
9b; p. p. घत्तिय 2 12 6, 9 11 4.

°घत्थय 6 12 4 प्रस्त enl.

घर 2 16 9, 9 6 9b, 12 3 10b गृह;
meaning obscure at 8 2 7 (G.
घर).

°घरट्ट 13 11 4.

घरिणि 19 10 4 गृहिणी (cf. G. घरणी).
-घरिणिघर 19 12 2 [गृहिणीगृह] wif-
e's apartments.

✓घल्ल=क्षिप् (cf. G. घालवुँ push in);
p. p. घल्लिय 19 12 5; caus. p. p.
घल्लाविय 11 9 8.

✓घवघव (onom.);
-pres. 3. pl. घवघवन्ति 14 3 2
roar (used for river-streams).

घवघव-घोस 13 1 7 tinkling (of small
bells) Bh. has घवघवन्त (किङ्किणि
and रह) and at both these
places it has reference to the
sound. So the sense 'glitzen'
suggested by Jacobi is in-
correct.

✓घाय [घातय].

-pot. part. घाएवउ 4 12 3; p. p.
enl. घाइयउ 6 11 1; pass. pres.
3. s. घाइज्जइ 1 10 5, 5 2 6, 8 11
6, 10 12 1; pres. part. घाइज्जन्त
9 10 3.

घाय 12 1 6 [घात] प्रहार (G. घा).

✓घिव (क्षिप्);

-pres. 1. s. घिवमि 13 3 10b, 2. s.
घिवहि 9 8 3; 3. pl. घिवन्ति 7 2 7;
fut. 3. s. घिवेसइ 7 1 5; abs. घिवेप्पिणु
6 16 9a; p. p. घित्त 16 7 2, 17 7
10b, (enl.) 2 11 6, 5 7 1, 17 2 5.

✓घुम्म (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117; G. घूमवुँ);
-pres. 3. s. घुम्मइ 1 5 4.

✓घुल (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117);
-pres. part. घुलन्त 4 8 9a.

घोर 9 12 2.

✓घोल (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117; G. घोलवुँ);
-pres. 3. s. घोलइ 14 3 4.

✓घोस [घोषय];

-pres. 3. s. घोसइ 1 12 7, 19 7 4
(tell); abs. घोसेप्पिणु 18 4 10a
(declare).

च

चउग्गुणिय f. 8 7 9a चतुर्गुणा (G. चोगणी).

चउदिसु 2 10 9a, चउदिह 2 16 10
चतुर्दिशम् (G. चोदश).

चउपासे 3 10 7, चउपासेहि 20 1 2, चउ-
पासिउ 7 11 6 चतुर्पाशम् (G. चोपास)
from all the four sides.

चउभुअ f. 12 10 2 चतुर्भुजा.

चउरङ्ग 16 5 11b चतुरङ्ग chess.

चउरुण 11 4 8b चतुरुण less by four

चउवार 16 11 7 चतुर्द्वार.

√चय [लज्]; imp. 2. sing. चउ
7 12 4.

चकी 18 11 4 [चक्री] चक्रवाकी.

चक्रइत्ति 4 14 9b चक्रवर्तिन्.

चक्रय° 18 11 4 [चक्रक] चक्रवाक.

चङ्गय 14 3 5 (D. 3 1 enl.) चार.

°चचङ्गिय 13 12 7 [चर्चाङ्कित ?] मण्डित,
विभूषित [occurs also in Bh. where
'characterized' is the sense
guessed by Jacobi. *Saundes'a-
rāsaka* 168 com. gives चचङ्कियि=
अर्चयित्वा].

√चङ् (=आ+रङ्; Hc. IV 206; G.
चङ्गुँ):

-imper. 2. s. चङ् 19 2 5, 19 15
4; pres. part. चङन्त 3 2 8, f.
चङन्ति 10 3 4; abs. चङँवि 11 3
9a, 16 6 2, चङेप्पिणु 3 12 6, 10
11 7; p. p. चङिय 2 11 1 enl.
3 8 10a, 15 2 9a;

-caus. pres. 3. s. चङावइ 6 3 9a,
abs. चङावँवि 2 3 1, 2 17 9b, 14
9 2, 19 2 9, 19 11 1b p. p.
चङाविय 1 9 1°, 12 1 1.

चङुलङ्ग 5 3 9a (qualifying तुरङ्ग)
restive (cf. Bh. 3 21 10).

चत्त 17 13 1a त्यक्त.

चन्दुद्ध 14 5 3 अर्धचन्द्र.

चन्द्रमस 15 11 7 चन्द्रमस्.

चन्द्रहास 10 1b चन्द्रहास magic scim-
itar.

चन्दिय 6 7 4 चन्द्रिका.

चन्दिणय n. 10 1 9a, 18 5 4 चन्द्रिका
(cf. PSM. s. v. चंदिण; G. चाँदरुँ
- moon-light, star).

चप्प m. 13 1 8 becoming pressed
together.

चप्पिय 4 13 9a, 11 7 4 आक्रान्त (cf.
Hc. IV 395 (6); Bh. s. v. चप्पइ;
G. चाँपुँ).

√चर [चर्; G. चरुँ];

-pres. 3. s. चरइ 1 10 8 (eat);
pres. part. चरन्त 3 2 8 (practise).

चरिमदेह 19 7 3 चरमदेह.

चलणग 1 5 9b, °1 7 1° चरणाग्र.

√चलवल (onom.) writhe (of ser-
pents; cf. G. M. चलवल political
agitation);

-pres. 3. s. चलवलइ 13 4 7.

√चल्ल [चल्; G. चालुँ];

-pres. 3. s. चल्लइ 19 17 10a.

√चव (कथ्; Hc. IV 2; G. चवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. चवइ 9 2 4, 12 9 4,
15 7 2, 15 12 1; pres. part.
चवन्त 11 14 8, f. enl. चवन्तिय 19
9 4; abs. चवेप्पिणु 8 11 7; p. p.
चविय 4 5 8, 6 12 6, 15 3 3
(active sense) उक्तवत्.

√चव [च्यु];

-abs. चवेवि 8 1 3, चवेप्पिणु 6 15 6.

चवडण 13 8 1b [cf. Hc. IV 110
चमड=भुज्] crushing onslaught.

°चाउल 2 17 3 (D. 3 8) तण्डुल (cf.
H. चावल).

चारहडि 9 10 7, 17 8 10b चारभदी
heroism.

चालिय° 1 7 1 चालित.

√चिन्त [चिन्त्];

-pres. 2. s. चिन्तहि 4 2 1, 15 13 1,
3. s. चिन्तइ 5 2 8; pres. part.
चिन्तन्तहँ 3 2 1; abs. चिन्तेप्पिणु 13 4
2; p. p. चिन्तिय 4 12 1; -pass.
pres. 3. s. चिन्तिजइ 8 7 4; -caus.
pres. part. चिन्तवन्त 16 9 5; p. p.
चिन्ताविय 2 9 2.

चिन्ता 2 8 9.

चिन्तावण 15 11 5 चिन्तापत्र.

चिहुर° 10 3 8, °19 13 9 चिकुर.

चुक् 10 9 1, 13 8 1b, enl. 8 4 8
(cf. Hc. IV 177) भ्रष्ट.

- चुण्ण 19 11 8 α चूर्ण powder; चुण्ण चुण्ण 10 10 4.
 °चुम्भल 17 12 2 (cf. D. 3 16 चुम्भल) शेखर (with our °अन्त-चुम्भलो cf. Hp. 88 5 3 अन्त-चुम्भल).
 ✓चुम्ब [चुम्ब, G. चुम्बु];
 -abs. चुम्बेवि 9 14 9b, 20 3 3.
 ✓चूर (चूर्ण, G. चूरु; cf. Hc. IV 337);
 -pres. part. चूरन्त 3 7 2, p. p. °चूरिय° 4 8 7.
 चेइहर 6 13 11 α , 9 13 7 [चैत्यगृह] Jain temple.
 चेलिय 2 16 3 चेल garment.
 ✓चोय [चोद्य] urge, impel;
 -abs. चोएवि 15 5 8.
 छ
 छकारय 1 3 5 षट्कारक.
 छक्खण्ड° 1 11 8 षट्खण्ड.
 ✓छज (Hc. IV 100 छम्, G. छाजु);
 -pres. 3. s. छज्ज 3 7 10 α , 10 8 11 α .
 छडय 17 18 8 floor-plaster (G. छडो).
 छण-चन्द्र 1 3 14b, °यन्द 1 15 3 [क्षण+चन्द्र] full-moon.
 छणवासर 14 12 4 [क्षणवासर] festive day.
 छणछणसद् 11 9 6 (onom.) noise produced by a solid object while being cooked.
 ✓छण्ड, ✓छड (cf. Hc. IV 91 छड=मुच्; G. छौडुँ) leave, quit;
 -imper. 2. pl. छण्डहौ 2 13 4; abs. छण्डेवि 11 1 7; p. p. छडिय 15 11 3, enl. छण्डियय 7 5 9b.
 °छणय 14 1 1 छज enl.
 °छप्पय 2 1 7 [षट्पद] भ्रमर.
 छल 12 9 7 cleverness [cf. D. 3 24 छलिओ=विदग्धः].
 °छाय 3 4 7, 5 4 1, 11 1 8, °छाय° 11 14 1 छाया;
 —°11 13 6 कान्ति.
 छारहडि 9 10 7 [क्षारवटी] ash pot.
 छित्त 6 13 6, 12 7 4 [D. 3 27; cf. Hc. IV 182] स्पृष्ट (cf. Mp. 16 25 14b).
 ✓छिन्द [छिद्; G. छीदुँ];
 -pres. 3. pl. छिन्दन्ति 7 14 4, p. p. enl. छिण्य 15 4 9 α ; pass. pres. part. छिजन्त 11 9 6, 17 5 9, (f.) छिजन्ती 8 3 1.
 छिल्लर 19 6 5 [D. 3 28] पल्लव (G. छिल्लर).
 छिम्बर° 1 2 11 flat (esp. nose; cf. G. छीवुँ flat-nose).
 छुड 8 3 7, 15 14 3 यदि [Hc. IV 385, 422]; 4 10 5, 10 3 4, 14 5 2, 15 12 2 शीघ्र [Hc. IV 401].
 -छुड छुड 2 16 7, 6 2 4, 7 1 1, 10 1 6, 12 3 9 α , 13 1 10b, 14 7 9b, 16 4 3 कमेण.
 -छुड जे छुड 19 6 8, छुड जे छुड 15 1 6 कमेण.
 -छुड...छुड 1 3 10, 11 (cf. Mp. gl. 2 19 1 यदा यदा).
 ✓छुह (क्षिप्; Hc. IV 143);
 -pres. 3. s. छुह 19 2 2 pres. part. छुहन्त 9 3 9 α ; abs. छुहैवि 12 3 5, छुहैवि 7 8 3, 18 2 7; p. p. छुह 7 14 6, 8 4 5, 17 3 3 छुह 18 2 2, (f.) छुही 17 16 9b.
 छुह° 11 1 9b, छुहा 6 14 5 सुधा mortar.
 छुहचुण्ण° 1 5 9 α सुधा-चूर्ण.
 छेय °1 9 5 छेद; 13 12 3, 16 5 9, 16 12 7 [D. 3 38] end, limit (G. छेह, छे-डो end, छेडुँ last).
 छेयकाल 6 3 9b छेद-काल.
 छेन्डइ 5 13 9b, 5 15 2, [Hc. II 174; cf. D. 3 36 छिन्नओ=जारः] पुंश्वली.
 छोडाविय 11 9 9b, 11 10 4, 13 4 6 p. p. from caus. of ✓छोड=मुच्) मोचित released (G. छोडान्यो).

ज

जइ 1 10 2, 3 यदि;

-जइ वि 2 14 1 यद्यपि.

जइयहुँ 16 4 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20 4 9b
(with तइयहुँ) यदा.

जउ 6 10 8, 6 10 9b यत्र;

-जउ जउ 17 5 8, 19 6 5 यत्र यत्र.

जय (imper. 2. s.) 1 9 2, 3, 4, 5,
6, 7 जय.

जय° 2 6 9 जगत्.

जय° (for जब?) 9 7 8 जप.

जयकार 12 6 1;

-जयजयकार 3 7 8.

✓जयकार [*जयकार्य्] greet with
the word 'victory';-abs. जयकारैवि 17 6 1a; जयकारेप्पिणु
2 13 8; p. p. जयकारिय 16 6 9a.जक्खकदम 1 14 8, 14 6 8 [यक्षकदम]
sort of perfumed cosmetic paste.

जग° 2 1a जगत् (G. जग);

-जगकण्टय 9 3 4 [जगत्+कण्टक] world-
harasser;-जगन्तकर 17 9 10b [जगत्+अन्तकर]
world-destroyer.-जगहर 15 6 4 [जगत्+गृह] world-
mansion.✓जगड quarrel, fight (He. IV 420
झकट; G. झगडवुं; झगडो 'quarrel');-pres. 3. s. जगडइ 10 7 5; pres.
part. जगडन्त 10 8 4.

°जग 16 8 9a यज्ञ.

जङ्घ-चारण-रिसि 15 6 6 जङ्घा-चारण-ऋषि.

जङ्घिय 11 6 7 gl. गले रागैः कृत्वा पीडितः ?

जञ्च 14 10 4 जाल्य best, excellent.

जज्जरिय 15 4 5 जर्जरित (cf. G. जाजई).

°जडिय 9 4 2 [D. 3 41] खचित (G.
जड्युं).

✓जण [जन्य्] produce;

-pres. 3. s. जणइ 7 12 3; agent.

f. °जणिय 3 1 13b; जणण 5 6 2, f.

जणणि 9 6 6 जनयित्.

जणु 6 16 6 इव.

जणेर °4 13 2, 7 11 5, °8 11 2, °9

11 7, °17 11 2, 19 6 3, enl. 20

3 10b, f. जणेरे °1 8 3, 7 12 9b,

9 6 2 [*जन+कर] जनक.

जण्णु 4 8 3 see जुण्ण.

°जत्त 16 10 7 यात्रा.

जत्त 9 10 8 यत्न (?).

जन्त 15 10 6 यच्च.

जन्तिय 14 9 5 यात्रिक.

जमकरण 8 4 1 [यमकरण] ? cf. Mp. gl.

8 8 15 मरणं रोगो वा.

°जमहर° 15 8 9a यमगृह (cf. H. जौहर).

✓जम्प [जल्प्] speak;

-pres. 3. s. जम्पइ 5 16 4, 12 1 1

जम्पाण °6 14 3, 10 11 3 sort of pa-
languin, sedan chair.

जम्मण 4 11 6, 19 11 5 जन्मन्.

°जर 11 2 3 ज्वर.

जलइ 15 11 7, 18 5 4 [जलार्द्र] wet
cloth used for cooling (cf. Mw.
s. v. जलार्द्र).

जलवास 2 17 3 gl. पुष्पाञ्जलि (?).

जलिय 9 9 1 ज्वलित (G. जळ्युं).

जलोहर 1 5 5 [जल-उपगृह] summer
house ?

जहिँ 2 7 3 यत्र.

जं 1 10 9a यद्.

-जं जि 2 7 8.

-जं...तं 15 10 1, 2 यावत्-तावत्.

-जं दिवसु...तं दिवसु 19 5 2 since the
day.

✓जा (या, G. जावुं, जवुं);

-pres. 1. s. जामि 4 4 3, 19 2 10b,

pres. 1. pl. जाहुँ 2 12 8, 7 11 4, 7

11 6, 13 11 10; pres. 2. s. जाहि

17 8 2; pres. 3. s. जाइ 1 10 3,

5 15 1, 16 14 8; pres. 3. pl. जन्ति

2 7 2, 2 12 7; imper. 2. s. जाहि

2 9 6, 5 7 2, 10 11 9b, 11 11

5, 17 4 5, 17 6 1b, intensive

जजाहि 15 5 5; imper. 2. pl. जाहु

- 3 4 10b, 3. s. जाउ 14 3 10; 3. pl. जन्तु 19 3 10b; fut. 3. s. जाएसइ 18 10 9b; pres. part. जन्त 5 1 8, 11 14 1, 14 13 1, enl. 9 5 9b, 16 13 4, 18 8 6; f. जन्ति 14 3 1, enl. जन्तिय 14 4 8; pot. part. जाएवउ 11 13 5.
- जा 12 3 2, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8 यावद्.
- °जाय 17 5 1b [जात] पुत्र.
- जाय 1 13 1, 18 12 9b जात born.
- जाय 3 1 12 [जात] समूह ?
- जाग 15 8 9b याग.
- ✓जाण [ज्ञा-जानाति; G. जाणहुँ];
- pres. 1. s. जाणमि 11 5 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; 1. pl. जाणहुँ 2 13 9b, 5 5 2, 17 7 2, 19 14 10b; 2. s. जाणहि 5 16 5, 6 16 8; 3. s. जाणइ 4 5 4; imper. 2. pl. जाणहु 4 5 2, जाणहौ 9 2 4; pres. part. जाणन्त 3 2 7; abs. जाणैवि 5 5 7, 11 2 2, p. p. जाणिय 15 14 8; -caus. pres. 3. s. जाणावइ 3 4 10a, p. p. जाणाविय 5 12 4, 10 6 2, 20 4 1; agent. जाणय 9 3 2, °18 8 8.
- जाम 1 7 8; 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 12 2; 16 8 2 यावद्.
- जामाय 11 11 9b जामातु (G. जमाई).
- °जालोलि° 8 2 6 ज्वालावली.
- जावहिँ 3 4 8 यावत्.
- जावैहिँ 2 2 1, 2 8 9a, 11 6 5 यावत्.
- जि see जै.
- ✓जिय [जीव्; H. जीना];
- pres. 3. s. जियइ 16 11 9; pres. part. जियन्त 11 10 2, 17 5 10b;
- pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 7 11 9b.
- ✓जि conquer;
- p. p. जिय 12 11 4, 15 4 8-pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 16 12 8;
- ✓जिण [जि; Hc. IV 241];
- pres. 1. s. जिणमि 16 12 9a; 3. s. जिणइ 4 9 2, 12 9 3; pres. part. जिणन्त 12 11 8; abs. जिणैवि 4 10 1, 4 11 1, 17 17 10b, जिणैपिणु 10 2 4.
- जिणाल 6 2 5, °11 1b जिनालय.
- जिणालय 13 9 1b जिनालय.
- जिभिभय 8 6 9b जिह ?
- जिम 1 11 9b यथा.
- जिम...जिम 6 12 9 b, 12 9 5 either ...or.
- जिमिय 2 17 9a भुक्त (Hc. IV 110; G. जम्बु).
- ✓जिम्भ (जृम्भ) yawn;
- pres. 3. s. जिम्भइ 17 15 3.
- जिह 2 11 8 यथा.
- जिह...जिह 3 13 8a यथा...तथा; 6 12 1, 17 14 2 because...therefore.
- जिह...तेव 12 4 4 because...therefore.
- ✓जीव (जीव् G; जीवहुँ);
- pres. 2. s. जीवहि 7 12 1; 3. s. जीवइ 9 9 2; 3. pl. जीवन्ति 4 3 7, जीवहुँ 16 10 5; fut. 3. s. जीवेसइ 8 4 9b; pres. part. जीवन्त 5 2 4, 7 9 2, 10 11 9b, f. enl. जीवन्तिय 19 18 2; जीवमाण 17 8 3; pot. part. जीवेवउ 5 16 4; gerundive जीवेवै 2 8 4, जीवेवाहौ 7 8 8a.
- जीय 7 8 6, 18 10 9b, 20 6 8 जीव.
- जीय 7 12 7 जीवित.
- °जीह 17 5 5 जिह्वा.
- जुअल °2 6 3, 13 10 10b, enl. जुअलय 1 5 6 युगल pair.
- ✓जुअल (युध्य; G. जुअहुँ);
- pres. 2 s. जुअजहि 20 2 2, 20 9 5, 3. pl. जुअजन्ति 17 2 10b; imper. 2. s. जुअहु 7 12 5, 2 pl. जुअजहौ 14 5 4; opt. 2. s. जुअजेजहि 15 5 6; pres. part. जुअजन्त 3 13 8b, enl. जुअजन्तय 10 8 11 b; pot. part. जुअजेवउ 4 9 1; -caus. p. p. जुअजाविय 5 13 8.

जुञ्ज 4 5 9b, 16 12 8 युद्ध.
 जुञ्जणमण 12 8 9a योद्धुमनस्.
 जुण्ण-जोत्त 4 8 3 जीर्ण-योक्त्र (This reading is preferred, because of the following खण्डिय-धुराई; but in the light of 33 17 7 and the gloss on 4 8 3 जण्णु=जानु may be the correct reading).
 जुण्ण° 14 7 4 [जूर्ण] जीर्ण (G. जूर्ण).
 जुत्त 11 13 5 युक्त.
 °जुम्म 13 8 3 युग्म.
 जुवइयण 14 4 6 युवतीजन.
 जुवाण 5 13 9a, °17 17 2, enl. जुवाणय 5 5 2 युवन्.
 जूरावण °12 5 1, 17 9 10a (agentive from caus. of √जूर=खिद्) tormentor.
 जै 1 13 6, 4 14 5, 5 2 1, 5 13 2, 11 13 3, 14 3 3, 14 3 7, 15 7 6 एव;
 -(जं) जे...(त्तं) जे 2 16 9, 2 17 9a;
 -जै 20 3 1;
 -जो जै...सो जै 1 6 8, 10 8 5, 15 15 9a.
 -तहिँ जै तहिँ 10 3 9a;
 -जि 1 13 5, 5 2 1, 14 3 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 2 10 3, 3 11 10b, 15 7 6, 15 13 6, 7, 8. -सो जि 20 11 8;
 जेत्तहँ 1 14 3, 2 2 8, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13 8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 4 7, 18 1 7 यत्र.
 जेत्तिय 16 15 6 यावत्.
 जेत्थु 2 14 6, 12 11 8 यत्र.
 जेम 2 16 11b, 3 5 8, 4 7 2, 4 12 5, 10 11 4, 13 2 5, 9 यथा;
 -जेम...तिह 20 10 2 यथा...तथा;
 जेम...तेम 7 7 2 because...therefore
 -जेम जेम...तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3.
 जेव 16 8 6 यथा.
 जेहय 5 9 4, 6, 7 यादृश् (Hc. IV 402);
 f. जेही 19 6 1b.

√जोय [योजय्] दृश् (G. जोयुँ);
 -pres. 3. s. जोयइ 7 10 6; imper. 2. pl. जोयहँ 2 3 9b; abs. जोएँवि 6 2 1, 8 8 1, जोएँपिणु 1 1b; p. p. जोइय 4 9 7, 15 13 3, enl. जोइयय 15 5 7; -pass. pres. 3. s. जोइजइ 8 7 4.
 जोइज्जण 18 7 5 [ज्योतिस+इज्जण] (D. 3 50 =इन्द्रगोप, but here=खयोत; cf. MW. s. v. ज्योतिरिज्जण 'fire-fly').
 जोइस् 2 1 4, 5 7 5, 8 12 4 [ज्योतिष्] class of gods.
 जोइसिय 3 5 7 ज्यौतिषिक class of gods.
 °जोयण 9 11 6 (action noun from √जोय; cf. D. 3 50 जोअण=लोचन) दृष्टि.
 जोक्कारिय 5 5 8, 11 2 8, 13 12 1a, 19 2 10b, 19 17 10 greeted.
 √जोक्ख (cf. G. जोखहुँ weigh);
 -pres. part. enl. जोक्खन्तय 10 1 9b, 10 5 1 (used with विज्जड=magic lores; cf. जोक्खइ आकलयति Mp. 4 5 5).
 जोगेसर 5 15 2, °13 6 5 योगेश्वर.
 जोग्ग 2 2 9b, enl. जोग्गय 10 4 4 योग्य;
 19 6 8 योग्यम्?
 °जोत्त° 4 8 3 योक्त्र.
 √जोत्त [denom. fr. योक्त्र; G. जोतरहुँ]
 -imper. 2. s. जोत्तै.
 जोव्वण 5 2 6, 13 2 10b°, °7 9 9b यौवन;
 -जोव्वणइत्ति 4 9 9b, 14 10 3 यौवनवती.
 जोह 8 6 4 योध.
 जै see जै.

झ

झङ्कार 14 3 2, °20 10 6° (onom.) tinkling, humming.
 -झङ्कारिय 7 2 3 [झङ्कारित] humming.
 झड° 13 8 4°, °15 13 7 [cf. D. 3 53 झडी=निरन्तरवृष्टि, G. झडी] forceful attack.

झत्ति 2 2 9a, 2 6 3, 13 4 1a झटिति.
 झम्प 17 17 4, 18 2 5 झम्पा jump (cf.
 ग. झंपलावुँ 'jump into, rush in').
 झलक f. 4 10 4, 7, 9b splash (ग.
 झालक, झालक splash, झलकावुँ splash
 out from a container).
 झलरि° 1 11 4 झलरी gong (ग. झालर).
 झस° 1 15 4 झष.
 °झस° 11 8 5 sort of weapon.
 झसर° 17 6 6 sort of weapon (*Pa-*
umacariya 8 95).

√झाय (धै-ध्यायति);

-pres. 2. s. झायहि 1 7 9b, 9 8 3,
 2. pl. झायहौ 9 9 4; pres. part.
 झायन्त 19 14 7; abs. झाएँवि 5 16 8;
 p. p. झाइय 9 7 8.

√झिज (धीय);

-pres. 3. s. झिजइ 18 9 3.

झुणि f. 3 11 1a ध्वनि.

झेन्दुय 19 15 5 [cf. D. 3 59 झेंडुओ]
 कंदुक (cf. ग. झौंडवुँ green pod of
 the cotton plant).

ट

√टाल remove (ग. टालवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. टालइ 12 2 2.

ठ

√ठा (स्था);

-pres. 3. s. ठाइ 11 6 8; 3. pl.
 ठन्ति 6 14 9b; imper. 3. s. ठाउ 16
 13 3; p. p. ठिय 1 9 9b, 3 10 2,
 7, 9a;

-caus. imper. 2. pl. ठवहौ 15 10
 6; pret. part. ठविय 2 3 8, enl.
 ठवियय 8 12 7.

ठाण 5 10 6 स्थान.

ड

√डक्क [दंश्; cf. D. 4 6 डक्क=दन्तगृहीत;
 ग. डंकवुँ, डंखवुँ];

-pres. 3. s. डक्कइ 20 2 6.

4

√डज्झ [दह-pass. दह्य; ग. दाझवुँ];
 -pres. part. डज्झन्त 10 7 9b, enl.
 डज्झन्तय 18 9 4.

°डमर 13 10 9°, 14 12 9a. Its usual
 sense is विह्व, विग्रह. Gl. at 13
 10 9 renders it by विह्वर. विह्वर is
 Des'ya विह्वर or विह्वर=रौद्र (D. 7 90;
 Hc. II 174) or आडम्बर, आटोप
 (PSM.). But the sense भय
 'panic' suits all our contexts.
 cf. also डामर=भयङ्कर.

-डमरकर 9 3 4 भयङ्कर.

डर 15 2 3 दर fright (ग. डर).

डरिय 6 18 6, 15 2 1 वस्त (ग. डरुँ).

डसिय° 16 15 4 दष्ट (ग. डस्युँ).

√डह (दह);

-pres. 3. s. डहइ 16 4 9b; pres.
 part. डहन्त 3 2 3; -agent. °डहण
 °1 7 2, 2 13 3, °20 9 6°, f. 9 12 4.

डिण्डीर° 14 3 7 फेन.

°डामर 17 1b, 17 17 10b भयङ्कर caus-
 ing panic [cf. MW. s. v.]; see
 डमर.

डाल °8 8 3; 9 7 3, °17 4 2 शाखा [cf.
 D. 4 9; ग. डाल, डालुँ, डाली].

डाह 7 12 4, 15 12 9b दाह.

डिम्भ 4 12 5, 13 6 3 क्षिप्त.

°डोय 5 11 1 [D. 4 11] दाहस्त woo-
 den spoon (ग. डोयो).

डोर 16 9 8 [दोर] thin string-like
 neck-lace (ग. दोरो).

डोला° 14 21 दोल swing.

डोलारुडी 17 15 8 दोलारुडा.

√डोल [दोलाय; ग. डोलवुँ] swing to
 and fro;

-pres. 3. pl. डोलन्ति 9 7 3.

√डोह (क्षोभय; cf. ग. डोहोळुँ to make
 turbid; डोवुँ to mix with liquid
 and stir). muddle, render turbid
 imper. 2. pl. डोहहौ 2 13 4.

ढ

ढकरिवन्तय 1 10 1 gl. हठोक्तियुक्त making dogmatic assertions [cf. Hc. IV 422 अदभुतस्य ढकरि].

ढिल्ल 18 9 6 शिथिल (G. दील्ल).

ढीछीहोन्तय 8 5 11a enl. शिथिलीभवत्.

√ढुक् (ढौक्; G. ढूक्कुँ, ढूँक्कुँ approach; ढूक्कुँ, ढूँक्कुँ near) approach;

-pres. 3. s. ढुक्कइ 5 4 8, 7 5 7, 10 12 8, 15 3 9b, 16 11 9b; imper. 2. pl. ढुक्कहौ 14 5 4; pres. part. ढुक्कमाण 10 11 5; p. p. ढुक्क 3 1 1, 3 7 6, 4 7 7, 16 5 1, 10 2 8, 13 12 5; enl. ढुक्कय 8 4 8, 14 8 9b, ढुक्किय 1 14 3, 12 3 6.

√ढोय (ढौक्य्) bring, offer;

-pres. 3. s. ढोयइ 2 16 5; 3. pl. ढोयन्ति 6 3 3; p. p. ढोइय 7 1 8; 15 14 5.

ढोय [ढौक] 16 5 2 haunt, approach [cf. न ददाति परयसुहृदोऽपि खगृहे ढौकम् । *Upamitibhavaprapaṇcākatha*, p. 62, l. 3-4].

ढोयण [ढौकण] 16 2 5 presenting.

ढोर 2 7 3 पशु cattle (G. ढोर).

√ढोव (ढौक्य्) offer;

-pres. 3. s. ढोवइ 1 14 6.

ण

ण 1 10 8, 2 13 9a, 9b न;

-ण-वि 15 3 5, 15 7 3, 12 8 10b नापि.

-णउ 1 3 9, 2 16 5, 3 11 10b, 11 8 7 न तु.

णइसप्प 4 6 6 नैसर्प one of the nine treasures.

णइँ 12 12 10b ननु.

णय-णिवास 1 6 1 नय-निवास.

णयवन्तय 6 3 1 नयवत् enl.

णक्ख^० 14 5 7 नख (G. नख).

णक्खन्तो (?) 16 9 4.

णगा 18 7 7 नग mountain.

णङ्गुल^० 6 9 2 लाङ्गुल.

णङ्गुलप्पहरण 20 8 5 लाङ्गुलप्रहरण.

√णच्च (वृत्त-वृत्त्यति; G. नाचवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. णच्चइ 1 5 2; 3. pl. णच्चन्ति 1 4 5; pres. part. enl. णच्चन्तय 5 1 9b, f. णच्चन्ती 14 10 7; -caus. p. p. णच्चाविय 17 15 9, enl. णच्चावियय 11 7 9b.

णज्जइ 3 7 10b [ज्ञायते], णज्जन्ति 1 4 6 [ज्ञायन्ते] [Hc. IV 444 gives as an उत्प्रेक्षार्थ निपात, नावइ=नव्वइ which is=नज्जइ according to Hc. IV 252] as if. (cf. G. जाणे के).

णट्टारम्भ 2 9 6 नाट्यारम्भ (G. नाटारम्भ).
णट्टावय 11 7 9b नर्तक one making others dance.

णट्टावयघर 14 12 8 dancing-hall.

णत्थि 16 12 3 नास्ति (G. नथी).

णन्द-वद्ध-जय-सद्ध^० 11 14 10 नन्द, वर्धय, जय इति शब्दः.

णन्दण 3 13 3 [नन्दन] son; -f. णन्दणी 10 1 5 daughter.

√णम् (नम्, G. नमवुँ);

-pres. 2. s. णमहि 12 5 14a, 3. s. णमइ 12 2 4; fut. 3. s. णमेसइ 12 6 4; pres. part. णमन्त 1 8 12, 17 10 10a; p. p. णमिय 2 6 9; -caus. p. p. णमिय^० 1 8 2.

णमोक्कार 6 10 1a नमस्कार.

णर 16 15 7.

णरवइ 4 1 9a नरपति.

णराय 8 9 1 नाराच (Hc. I 67).

णराहिउ 1 12 7, णराहियु 15 15 4 नराधिपः.

√णव (नम्);

-pres. 3. s. णवइ 3 9 4; pres. part. णवन्त 7 9 6; abs. णवैवि 11 8 3, णवेप्पिणु 1 1a, 1 7 9a; -caus. abs. णवैवि 10 8 10.

णवजोच्चण 1 4 9b नवयौवन.

णवर 11 5 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9b, 11 12 2, 12 6 1 केवलम्; 12 4 8, 12 12

- 6, 15 6 6, 15 9 5, 15 12 8, 18
8 5 अनन्तरम्.
- णवह् 10 2 2, 11 5 9b, f. 14 7 2,
enl. 14 4 5 नव (Hc. II 165)
- णहङ्गण 16 9 1 नभोऽङ्गण.
- णहमणि° 2 6 8 [नभोमणि] svn.
- णं 1 8 13b ननु, इव (उत्प्रेक्षार्थक) as if
(Hc. IV 444).
-णं 1 6 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 4 12
2, 11 14 2, 3 4, 5, 6, 7.
-णं (with णाहँ) 15 1 9b.
- णाहँ 2 11 9b, 4 9 5, 4 11 2, 4 11
9b, 4 13 4, 5 1 9b, 7 13 1, 11
5 9b, 13 12 10b इव as if (Hc.
IV 444).
- णाह्य 14 11 4 ज्ञात enl.
- णाउँ 2 17 8, 15 2 2, णामु 1 13 1, °6
10 5, 11 8 1, 19 11 8b, enl. णामउ
16 4 3 नाम.
- णाय 16 4 6 [नाग] elephant.
- णागपास 20 5 2 नागपाश.
- णागालय 1 15 7 नागालय.
- ✓णड (नद्र):
-caus. pass. pres. 3. pl. णडिज्जन्ति
7 2 5.
- णाण °2 10 6°, 18 1 6 ज्ञान.
- णाम see णाउँ.
- णामालय 6 16 4 Mp. 12 16 10. gl.
has णावालउ नौयुक्तः, पक्षे नमनशीलः.
- णाव 13 12 5 नौका.
- णावह् 2 2 9b, 2 3 9a, 6 3 9b, 11 6
4, 11 12 2, 12 7 9b, 14 11 9b,
18 9 7 इव (उत्प्रेक्षार्थक) as if (Hc.
IV 444).
- ✓णास (नश्-नश्यति; नासवुँ,):
-pres. 3. s. णासइ 2 9 4, 5 2 1,
11 6 9a, imper. 2. pl. णासाहँ
8 11 1; 3. s. णासउ 10 12 5; pres.
part. णासन्त 3 2 10, 7 9 4,
10 12 1, 12 3 4, abs. णासेवि 2
12 5, णासेप्पिणु 13 4 10a;
-agent. °णासण 3 8 10a, f. णासणिय
12 9 10a.
°णास 14 13 7, 17 10 10a नासा nose.
णासंघिय 17 14 8 [न+आसंघिय=अवधारित]
संदिग्ध uncertain, in peril.
णाहिँ 1 3 1, 5 14 2, 6 6 4, 5, 6, 7,
8, 9 5 8, 9 8 2, 10 8 1, 11 7 9b,
12 2 4, 13 12 3, 16 4 8, 16 12
7, 17 13 7 नहि (Hc. IV 419).
✓णिउड्डु (मरुज्, Hc. IV 101; cf. g.
वूडुवुँ);
-abs. णिउड्डुवि 14 5 1.
°णिउत्त 5 10 4 [निर्+वृत्त] निष्पन्न, सिद्ध.
णिउरुम्ब 4 10 6, 4 11 9, 7 3 4
[निकुरुम्ब] समूह.
✓णिय [दृश्; D. 4 38; Hc. IV 181];
-pres. 3. pl. णियन्ति 12 2 9b;
fut. imper. 3. s. णिएसउ 13 12 10b
(if we read णिएसइ with A. it
would be fut. 3. s.); pres. part.
णियन्त 10 2 5, 16 9 5, enl. णियन्तय
6 6 9b, f. णिएन्ती 14 10 6; abs.
णिएँवि 2 9 1, 3 9 3, 6 7 9a, 6 15
4, 7 9 4, 9 11 5, 2 9 1, 5 2 3,
णिएवि 5 2 3, 7 10 2, 12 3 4, 14
8 1, 18 2 8.
णिओअ 2 12 7 नियोग occupation.
णियय 12 12 7°, 13 10 4 निज enl.
णियच्छिय 19 9 9 दृष्ट (Hc. IV 181
निअच्छ=दृश्).
णियत्त 4 10 5, 7 9 8, enl. णियत्तय 1 7
1a, णियत्तिय 11 13 7 निवृत्त.
णियत्थ 11 6 1, f. णियत्थी 14 10 4 [D.
4 33.] परिहित (from *निवत्त?).
णियल °1 5 6, 10 8 6, 14 1 6, °15
14 3 निगड.
-नियलियय 15 6 1, 19 15 3 निगडित enl.
णियासण 6 14 4 निवसन (cf. D. 4 38

- णिअंसण and Mp. 11 14 11 णिया-
सणउं परिधानम्].
- °णिकाय 2 10 9 α निकाय.
- णिकय 17 18 4 सुनिर्मल (see PSM. s. v.
णिक).
- णिकम्पिरय 9 9 2 निष्प्रकम्प.
- णिकारण 19 15 7 निष्कारण.
- णिकखय 7 8 8 b [निक्षत; D. 4 32] निहत
struck.
- णिकखत्तिय 5 11 2 [denom. from
निक्खत्त=°निक्षत्त ?] निहत (gl. क्षयं नीताः)
slain.
- णिकखन्त 15 8 3, 15 8 8, enl. णिकख-
न्तय 5 9 11 b निष्कान्त.
- णिकखवण 2 11 4, 19 13 10 b [निष्कमण]
वीक्षाग्रहण.
- णिगूढपुरिस 16 3 2 गूढपुरुष spy.
- ✓णिग (=निर्गम्);
-pres. 3. s. णिगइ 11 13 1; imper.
2. pl. णिगहौ 7 6 9 α ; pres. part.
णिगन्त 7 7 4.
- णिगइय f. 15 12 8 निर्गत enl.
- णिगल 14 13 3?
- णिगघण 13 10 2 निर्घन cloudless.
- णिग्घाय 7 14 7 निर्घात lightning-stroke.
- °णिग्घोस 2 1 3 निर्घोष.
- णिच्चिन्तय 17 9 7 निश्चिन्त enl.
- णिच्चेयण 17 7 5 निश्चेतन.
- णिज्जलहरय 3 3 1 b निर्जलधर enl.
cloudless.
- °णिज्जिण 1 1 4 gl. जयनशील.
- ✓णिज्जर (क्षर्; cf. G. झरवुँ);
-pres. part. णिज्जरन्त 8 7 1.
- °णिज्जर 11 3 6, °15 9 6° निर्झर.
- ✓णिट्ठ [नि+स्थाप्] विनाशय;
-imper. 2. pl. णिट्ठवहौ 6 2 8, p. p.
णिट्ठविय 17 14 2; agent. °णिट्ठवण° 7
6 4 (cf. निट्ठइ=नश्यति Mp. 3 3 7).
- णिट्ठिय 1 2 5 [निष्ठित] युक्त full of ?
- णिडाल 10 3 8, 13 10 2, 8 9 4, 14 5
3, 15 5 8; णिडाल 8 9 9 णिडालि
8 2 1 ललाट.
- णिडु 8 2 1 ?
- ✓णिडुइ (निर्दह);
-pres. 3. s. णिडुइइ 18 5 6.
- णिडुल see णिडाल.
- णिडुल्लि see णिडाल.
- ✓णिण्णास (निर्णाशय);
-pres. part. णिण्णासन्त 3 2 5
-agent. °णिण्णासण 3 3 2.
- णित्ति 7 12 1 नीति.
- णित्तुलउ 18 6 3 [निस्+तुल्य enl. ? cf. G.
नीटोल] certainly (cf. *Pāṇḍa-
dohā* 198 cd चूरिवि चउगइ नित्तुलउ
परम जउ पावेहि).
- णिहरिस 5 13 1 [*निर्दश] निदर्शन.
- ✓णिहल [निह्+दलय्] destroy;
-abs. णिहलेवि 18 2 6.
- ✓णिहाय [denom. from निद्रा] go to
sleep;
-pres. 3. s; णिहायइ 17 15 3.
- णिहाखिण्णय 2 14 2 निर्दाक्षिण्य enl.
ungenerous.
- ✓णिहार [निह्+दारय्] split open;
-abs. णिहारैवि 2 7 4.
- णिद्ध 9 11 6°, 11 4 4 स्निग्ध.
- णिदुय° 3 3 1 b निर्धूत.
- णिदुयगाय 5 12 3 [निह्+ D. धुयगाय] भ्रम-
र-रहित.
- णिप्पसर 12 3 8 निष्पसर.
- णिब्भच्छिय 4 10 5, 4 3 9 α , 9 6 6,
12 6 4 [निर्भरिसत] तिरस्कृत.
- णिब्भच्च 17 17 9 निर्भोक ?
- णिमण्ण 10 3 8 निमग्न (cf. गुमण्ण Hc.
I 94].
- णिमन्तणय 16 13 9 α निमन्त्रण enl. invi-
tation.
- णिम्मन्तिय 16 13 5 निमन्त्रित.
- °णिम्मविय 3 4 1 b [निर्मापित] निर्मित.

- °गिममहण 1 9 4, 19 9 8 निर्मथन destru-
ction.
गिममिन्ति° 16 3 9 निमित्तिन् astrologer.
गिरक्खियय 15 5 5 [p. p. enl.
from निर्+आ+ख्या. cf. अक्खिय] said.
गिरत्थीक्खिय 20 4 7 [निरर्थीकृत] निष्फलीकृत.
गिरत्थ 17 17 11b [निरर्थ] useless.
गिरलङ्कारिय f. 19 5 5 अनलङ्कृता.
गिरवसेस 20 10 4 निरवशेष.
गिरारिड 16 3 10a, 16 7 6 अतिशयम्
(frequent in Bh. Jacobi com-
pares it with निरु=निश्चितम्; twice
in Hp., rendered as 'surely,'
'indeed' by Alsdorf, who notes
a gloss केवलम्; Mp. gl. 2 18 8
अनिर्धारितम् and 9 26 13 अत्यन्तम्).
°गिरिक्क 14 1 7 [D. 4 49] gl. चौर.
गिरिक्खियय 8 8 9b निरीक्षित enl.
गिरु 14 10 9a, 1 4 1, 12 7 9a निश्चितम्
surely, indeed (See Hp. s. v.)
गिरुत्त 5 5 5, 5 13 3, 8 8 2, गिरुत्तेण
14 9 9b (D. 4 30 निश्चितम्) cert-
ainly, definitely (See Hp.
s. v. गिरुत्त).
गिरुद्धय 15 3 8 निरुद्ध enl.
गिरुुरिय 11 8 7 (Hc. IV 124 गिरुुरइ=
छिनत्ति) छिन्न.
✓ गिवड (नि+पत्);
-pres. 3. pl. गिवडन्ति 15 4 4; pres.
part. enl. गिवडन्तय 1 5 2; abs.
गिवडेप्पिणु 2 13 8; p. p. गिवडिय
2 7 3, 7 8 5, 17 1 8.
गिवन्धण 17 18 3 a binding, con-
tract.
✓ गिवस (नि+वस्);
-pres. 2 s. गिवसहि 7 12 5, pres.
part. f. enl. गिवसन्तिय 12 4 9b
✓ गिवार (नि+वारय्);
-pres. 3. s. गिवारइ 2 12 9a imper.
2. s. गिवारि 10 7 8; 2. pl. गिवारहें
10 8 1; p. p. गिवारिय 4 9 3; .
agent. गिवारय 17 2 4.
गिविट्ट 1 8 7, enl. 5 7 9 निविष्ट.
गिविसु 7 11 9b, गिविसें° 2 11 2, 11 9
1a, 11 12 6, 17 1 6, गिविसेण 18
12 1 निमेषम्.
-गिविसद्धें 4 3 4, 15 5 1, 17 4 8;
गिविसद्धेण 12 6 8 निमेषार्धम्.
-गिविसन्तरेण 6 8 6, 12 7 8 निमेषा-
न्तरम्.
°निवेय 14 9 4 [°निवेद] नैवेद्य.
✓ गिव्वट्ट ? (used with hand, head.
etc. severed in battle);
-abs. गिव्वट्टेवि 10 10 3; p. p.
गिव्वट्टिय° 4 8 4, 17 12 10a.
✓ गिव्वड (निष्पद्; G. नीषडवुँ);
-pres. 3. s. गिव्वडइ 16 5 9; imp-
er. 3. s. गिव्वडउ 12 9 5;
-caus. abs. गिव्वाडेप्पिणु 6 4 9b
having chosen. cf. 21 13 4b.
✓ गिव्वह (निर्वाहय्) pass (time);
-pres. 3. s. गिव्वहइ 16 3 10a.
गिव्वाण 15 9 8 निर्वाणस्थान.
°गिसण्ण 15 13 9b ?
गिसाह 13 9 9 निषाद seventh note of
the gamut.
°गिसियर° 4 1b निश्चिततर.
गिसियर 8 10 4°, 15 3 6 निशाचर.
गिसिद्धअत्थु 16 10 2 gl. सिद्धार्थ one
whose object is accomplished.
°गिसुद्धिय° 13 8 4 (Hc. IV 158 भारा-
कान्तत्वेन नत्, cf. also D. 4 4) gl.
भग्न.
✓ गिसुण (नि+श्रु) hear;
-pres. 1. s. गिसुणमि 19 18 2; abs.
गिसुणेंवि 1 11 1, 2 8 5, 17 4 6,
गिसुणेवि 1 12 7, 11 8 8, गिसुणेप्पिणु
9 5 3, 13 2 10a, 14 13 9a, 15
1 9a, गिसुणेविणु 11 11 6; p.
p. गिसुणिय° 1 3 7, गिसुय 1 3 4.

- °णिह 11 4 4 निभ.
 °णिसुम्भण° 5 3 5 [निशुम्भन] destroyer.
 णिहय 16 4 8 निहत.
 °णिहाय 3 1 2, 13 8 2 निघात.
 ✓ णिहाल [नि+भालय्; G. निहालुँ];
 -imper. 2. s. णिहालै 12 5 14a.
 3. s. णिहालउ 17 18 6; p. p. णिहालिय
 3 9 5, 10 1 4, 19 13 9.
 णिहिय 3 13 7 निधि enl.
 णिहुअय 18 2 3 निभृत enl.
 णिहेलण 2 17 1, °4 1 4 [D. 4 51,
 Hc. 2 174] गृह.
 णीयड 18 3 9b ?
 णीलाउलि 6 7 6 [णील+आवलि ?] row
 of sapphire ?
 णोसङ्गत्तणु 2 13 4 निःसङ्गत.
 °णीसण 17 16 7 निःस्वन gl. शब्द.
 णीसदूय 14 1 6 निःशब्द enl.
 °णीसन्दण 2 13 7 निःस्यन्दन without a
 chariot.
 णीसन्धि 18 12 9b निःसन्धि.
 ✓ णीसर (निस्+स; G. नीसरुँ);
 -pres. 3. s. णीसरइ 15 11 4; im-
 per. 2. s. णीसर 4 7 2, 12 6 5; 3.
 s. णीसरउ 19 4 6; p. p.
 णीसरिय 4 7 6, enl. 15 1 6;
 -caus. abs. णीसरैवि 5 16 7; p.
 p. णीसारिय 10 9 1, 14 1 3.
 णीसावण्ण 4 5 4, 8 4 9b, [*निःसामान्य]
 अनन्य, gl. द्वितीय-प्रभु-रहित.
 ✓ णीसस (निःश्वस्);
 -pres. 3. s. णीससइ 18 5 7 sighs;
 णीसासन्त 9 7 3 exhaling.
 णीसुण्ण 19 12 2 निःशून्य.
 ✓ णे [नी];
 -pres. 1. s. णेसि 18 3 7; 3. s. णेइ
 16 2 1; imper. 2. pl. णेहु 12 9 2;
 p. p. णिय 2 2 8, 5 3 9b,
 pass. pres. 3. s. णिज्जइ 5 2 5,
 pres. part. णिज्जन्त 19 18 7.

- णेउर° 1 13 9b नूपुर.
 णेयार 20 7 8 नेत्र.
 °णेह° 9 14 9b चेह (G. नेह).
 ण्हवण-पुज्ज 18 4 5 सपन-पूजा.
 ण्हवणवीढ 1 16 2 सपन-पीठ.
 ✓ ण्हा [स्ना; G. न्हावुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. ण्हाइ 1 5 5, 5 14 7
 7 10 7; imper. 2. pl.
 ण्हाहो 14 5 4; abs. ण्हाएँवि 5 4 5;
 pret. part. ण्हाय 15 9 7.
 ण्हाणइ 13 9 7 स्नानाद्य.

त

- तइयहुँ 16 4 8 तदा.
 तइयहोँ 8 8 2 तदा.
 तइकाल 6 14 2 [°त्रयीकाल] कालत्रयी.
 तइलोक 1 1 3, 1 11 3, 2 1a, 17 1b;
 त्रैलोक्य.
 तइलोक-णाह 18 4 5 त्रैलोक्यनाथ.
 तउ 1 16 1, 9 2 3 (?), 16 7 3, 18
 7 2, 19 2 3 तत्र.
 तउ 6 10 8, 6 10 9b तत्र.
 तउ तउ 17 5 8, 19 6 5 तत्र तत्र.
 तक्खणै 2 9 8 तत्क्षणात्.
 तक्खणैण 15 15 7, 6 10 7.
 तग्गय° 1 9 8 तद्गत.
 ✓ तज्ज (तर्जय्) threaten;
 -imper. 2. s. तज्जु 7 12 3; abs.
 तज्जैवि 17 3 10a; pret. part. तज्जिय
 4 9 9b.
 तणउ 3 7 1a, 4 5 2, 10 8 7, 17 6
 10a, तणय 1 16 5; f. तणिय 3 6 10,
 4 3 7; तणइँ 3 7 1a; तणैण 13 4
 1a, 19 5 3; तणएँ 16 1a.
 तणुहेइ 8 5 3 ?
 तण्डविय 19 17 6 [cf. D. 5 5, Hc.
 IV 137 =तड्व=तन्] विस्तारित.
 तत्त 3 2 2 तत्त.
 तत्ति 1 3 3, 16 4 1 [D. 5 20 तत्परता]
 चिन्ता.
 तत्थहोँ 6 15 6 तस्मात् स्थानात्.

- तप्पवेसु 18 6 6 तल्प-वेश्मन् bed-chamber.
 तम 18 5 7 (D. 5 1) शोक, gl. ग्लानि sorrow.
 तम्वार 12 3 6 gl. विनाश.
 तम्बिर° 19 17 6 ताम्र dark red.
 तम्बेरम 11 5 5 स्तम्बेरम.
 तम्बोल 1 14 5; 14 3 8 ताम्बूल.
 °तरट्टि° 11 4 6 प्रगल्भा स्त्री.
 तरणि 1 4 2, °2 6 8°
 ✓ तर (तृ, G. तरवुँ);
 -pres. part. तरन्त 14 5 7a, 17 2 10a.
 तलवर 17 18 4 नगररक्षक.
 °तलाय 2 2 3 तडाग.
 ✓ तव (तप्);
 -imper. 3. s. तवउ 17 18 7 तवसि 7 4 4, 18 1 5 तपस्विन्.
 तव-सिय 6 15 9b तपःश्री enl.
 तहिँ 1 11 5, 2 7 3 तत्र.
 तहिन्तिउ 2 3 3, 2 3 5 तस्मात् स्थानात्.
 तहेव 16 12 8 तथैव.
 ता 2 10 1, 4 3 3, 12 3 3, 13 1 1b, 13 6 1b, 15 10 7 तावत्.
 °ताण 13 10 3 तान (tune), °त्राण (armour, helmet etc.).
 ताण-मुक्कु 10 2 8 मुक्तत्राण one who has put off the armour?
 ताणन्तेरेँ 15 1 7, 18 1b तदनन्तरम्.
 ताम 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 4 8, 16 8 2 etc. तावत्.
 °तार° 9 4 9a [तारा] कनीनिका; °14 6 2 (तार; gl. शुभ for शुभ्र) shining.
 तालिय 13 8 1a [ताडित] gl. प्रहत.
 तावहिँ 3 4 8 तावत्.
 तौवेहिँ 2 2 1, 2 8 9b तावत्.
 ✓ तास (त्रासय्);
 -abs. तासैवि 15 8 9b.
 °तिभन्त 4 11 3 तिङन्त personal terminations.
 तिय 1 10 3, 6 9 6, 9 6 5, 15 7 6, 19 12 3 स्त्री enl.
 तियगार 3 2 3?
 तियमइ° 1 10 5 स्त्री.
 तियस 13 10 5 त्रिदश.
 तित्ति 2 7 2 तृप्ति.
 तित्थयरत्तण 3 11 9 तीर्थकरत्व.
 तिणयण 1 6 2 [त्रिनयन] S'iva.
 तिरिय 1 8 12 तिर्यच्.
 तिलय° 13 10 2 तिलक-राग, (2) तिलक forehead mark.
 तिलमेत्त 3 11 10b तिलमात्र.
 तिलोथ 3 11 1a त्रिलोक.
 -तिलोआणन्द 1 12 8 त्रिलोकानन्द.
 तिलोक्क° 12 11 2 त्रैलोक्य.
 तिवार 2 2 5, enl. 2 14 8 त्रिवारम्.
 तिस° 2 12 3 तृषा.
 °तिसत्ति° 17 6 6 [त्रिशक्ति ?] sort of weapon?
 तिसरिआ 2 4 8 sort of musical instrument.
 तिह 3 13 8b तथा.
 तिहुवण 1 8 13b; 12 6 9a, 13 8 10a, 20 9 9b° त्रिभुवन.
 तीरिय° 17 6 3 sort of arrow (PSM.'s suggestion 'quiver' is unnecessary).
 तुङ्गत्तण 4 6 7 तुङ्गत्व.
 तुज्जु 15 14 3 तव (G. तुज).
 ✓ तुट्ट (तुट् Hc. IV 216, 230; G. तूटवुँ, तूटवुँ);
 -pres. part. तुट्टन्त 14 6 2, abs. तुट्टैवि 13 5 4, 7, 8.
 तुडि 6 3 9a संशय.
 तुप्प 14 9 3 घृत (M. तप्).
 तुमुल 15 15 6 भयानक.
 तुरन्त 4 3 4, 5 2 9b त्वरमाण immediately (G. तरत्त); तुरन्ति 2 9 9a, तुरन्तएण 11 11 9a तुरन्तएण 18 8 6. तुरमाणेँ 1 7 8, 12 4 1 त्वरमाणेन hastily.

तुरिउ 2 14 8, 12 11 6, तुरिय 4 3 2,
14 9 9 α , 16 14 5, enl. तुरियउ 3
7 4 त्वरितम् soon.

तुव 19 15 9 तव.

°तुसार 4 10 6 [तुषार] शीकर.

तुह 12 9 7, 15 12 3 तव.

तुहारय 4 13 8, 9 1 8, f. तुहारी 4 5
9 α त्वदीय.

तूरिय 7 13 6 [तूर्य+इक] तूर्यवादक.

✓तूस [तुष्य];

-abs. तूँँँ 5 5 9b.

°तूह° 1 2 5 तीर्थ, सरिदवतार gl. तट
[Hc. I 104, 2 72; D. 5 16].

तेत्तहें 1 14 3, 2 2 8, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13
8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 4 7, 18 1 7 तत्र.

तेत्तिउ 16 15 6 तावत.

तेथु 2 7 4 तत्र; तेथुवि 1 11 4 तत्रापि.

तेम 4 5 8, 12 4 4 तथा (ग. तेम);

तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3.

तेरय 19 7 1 α त्वदीय.

तेव 16 8 6 तथा.

तेहय 2 13 1, 4 5 3, 9 7 5, 12 2 5
तादश् (Hc. IV 402).

तो 1 10 2, 1 14 1, 2 6 2, 12 7 4,
12 8 7, 15 6 6, 15 12 3, 16 7 3
ततः.

-तो-वि 1 3 9, 4 3 6, 5 7 7, 16 7 3
ततः अपि.

तोय 4 10 6.

✓तोड [त्रोटय्; Hc. IV 106; G. तोडवुँ]

-imper. 2. pl. तोडहें 2 13 4,

abs. तोडेंवि 7 5 8, तोडेप्पिणु 2 12 8.

तोण° 18 6 7 तूण, gl. भस्त्रा (G. भाथो
quiver).

°त्तय° 1 7 3 त्रय.

थ

✓थक्क;

-pres. 2. s. थक्कहि 17 14 2; 3. s.

थक्कइ 10 3 9 α , 17 5 8; pres. part.

enl. थक्कन्तय 4 1 9 α ; imper. 2. s.

थकु 5 3 1, (थकु थकु) 20 9 5; p. p.

थक्क 1 11 8, 17 2 9, enl. 8 11 3

11 10 1 स्थित (cf. Hc. IV 16)

थट °13 6 4°, 17 1 1 α , 13 4 7, 20 3
9 समूह.

°थड 19 3 10 α , 20 3 10 α समूह (Bh.)

थण 14 7 8, enl. °11 4 6 स्तन.

✓थम्भ (स्तम्भ) stop, check the
course;

-abs. थम्भेंवि 14 13 8.

✓थरहर (onom; D. 5 27 थरहरिअ=
कम्पित; G. थरथरवुँ) quiver;

-pres. part. थरहरन्त 10 11 4;

p. p. थरहरिय 1 8 3, 6 13 6;

-caus. agent. थरहरावण 10 11 1b.

✓थव (स्थापय);

-pres. part. थवन्त 2 6 5; abs.

थवेंवि 6 15 9b, 15 8 2, थवेवि 9 1

9 α , थवेप्पिणु 2 2 7; p. p. थविय

2 7 5, 4 12 5, 12 12 3, enl.

2 11 5.

°थवइ° 4 6 11b स्थापति.

✓था [स्था; G. थावुँ, थवुँ be];

-pres. 1. s. थामि 5 14 1; 2. s. थाहि

17 4 5, 2. pl. थाहु 2 16 11 α ; 3

pl. थन्ति 7 7 8; imper. 2. s. थाहि

थाहि 11 11 5, 17 6 1b; 3. s. थाउ

16 10 8; abs. थाएँवि 2 11 3, 3 2

1 α , p. p. थिय 1 7 5, 2 11 8,

3 10 8, 4 5 9b, 4 6 11b, 4 10

9 α , 5 3 1, 16 15 6, enl. थियय

19 17 8.

थामु 1 13 1, 4 11 5 स्थामन् strength.

थाइय 13 10 1b स्थायिन् enl.

थिरोयर 11 4 8 स्थिरोदर.

✓थुण (स्तु) praise.

-imper. 2. pl. थुणहें 9 9 4; abs.

थुणेंवि 18 1 8; pass. pres. 3. s.

थुण्वइ 3 9 6 थुणिजइ 20 2 5.

थूह 3 4 4 स्तूप turret, minaret.

थेर (f.) 1 4 2 स्थविरा.

°थेरासण 3 12 7 [D. 5 29 स्थविर (=ब्रह्मा)
+ आसन] पद्म.

थोड्य 16 8 7 [स्तोक+°ड्य dim.; G. थोड्ड
little] weak, small.

थोत्तुग्गीरिय 4 13 4, 18 2 4 [denom.

थोत्त (स्तोत्र)+उद्गृ] sang a hymn.

थोर 7 2 7, 13 2 6, 17 16 3, 16 9 8,
enl. °थोरय 3 1 13a स्थूल.

थोव 2 11 3, 4 13 3, 9 6 8 स्तोक
(Hc. II 125).

द

दइय 11 6 7, 13 1 9b दयित gl. वल्लभ.

दइवी 2 13 1 दैवी.

दक्खरसाल 6 5 6 द्राक्षारसयुक्त.

✓दक्खव [दर्शय; Hc. IV 32; G.
दाखवुँ];

-pres. 1. s. दक्खवमि 14 9 9b, 2.

s. दक्खवहि 19 15 3; 3. s. दक्खवइ
2 8 5, 15 9 8.

दइ °13 9 4, °15 11 8 दग्ध.

दण्डरयण 5 10 9a दण्डरत्न.

दन्तिण 17 16 8 दन्तिन् elephant.

दमिय 5 4 3 दमित.

दर° 14 5 2 दैषत् [Hc. II 215].

✓दरमल (=मर्दय, चूर्णय);

-abs. दरमलैवि 18 2 6 (Bh.).

✓दरिस (दर्शय);

-pres. part. दरिसन्त 3 7 9, f. दरि-

सन्ति 2 2 9b, दरिसन्ति 14 3 12a,

abs दरिसैवि 19 5 9, p. p. दरिसिय
4 11 5;

-दरिसाव (दर्शय, G. दर्शावुँ);

-1. s. दरिसावमि 11 10 6; 3. s. दरि-

सावइ 2 3 9a; imper. 2. s. दरिसावि
6 14 1a; fut. 3. s. दरिसावेसइ 19

12 7; p. p. दरिसाविय 11 12 9a.

°दरिस 6 5 4 [*दर्श] दर्शन.

✓दल [दलय; cf. G. दलुँ pulverise,
make into floor] tear open,
pound;

-pres. 1. s. दलमि 15 2 5.

✓दलवट्ट (चूर्णय, Bh.; cf. G. दाळोवाटो
total ruin);

-pres. 3. s. दलवट्टइ 4 2 9b; 17 9
3; p. p. दलवट्टिय° 4 8 7.

दवत्ति 13 2 9, 16 1 2, 19 11 4 शीघ्रम्.

°दवाणल° 19 12 10b दवानल.

दहन्तिय (f.) 17 2 3 दाहयन्ती.

दाइय 4 5 9b दायिक coparcener.

दाढ° 7 11 5 दंष्ट्रा.

दाण-मयन्ध 15 1a दान-मदान्ध.

°दार 18 10 8 (voc. s. दारै) दार wife.

✓दाव [दर्शय; Hc. IV 32];

-pres. 1. s. दावमि 20 9 3.

दिउ 3 6 11a [D. 5 39; Ved. दिव्; G.

दी] दिवसम्—कं दिउ 3 6 11a when?

-दिवै दिवै 10 5 4 [= Ved. दिवे दिवे]
दिने दिने

दियन्तर 17 1 4 दिगन्तर.

दियवर° 11 14 9 द्विजवर.

दियह 5 12 5 दिवस.

दिणयरहास 20 12 11 [दिनकरहास] सूर्यहास
sort of magic sword. cf. चंद्रहास.

दिवसयर 15 3 9b [दिवसकर] सूर्य.

°दिसि 1 1 13 दिश (G. दश).

दिहि 19 3 8 धृति (Hc. II 131).

दीय 6 4 5 द्वीप.

दीव 6 4 9a, °9 9 1°. 13 11 4 दीप.

-दीवय 15 6 4 दीपक (G. दीवो).

-दीवि 7 3 8 दीपिका (G. दीवी).

दीवियय 19 12 10b [दीपित] ज्वालित.

✓दीस [दश्य; G. दीसुँ];

-pres. 3. s. दीसइ 1 15 1, 2 etc.,

4 5 6; 3. pl. दीसन्ती 5 12 8, 5 12

9b, 10 3 2; p. p. दीसिय 8 9 3.

दीह° 1 2 3 दीर्घ.

दीहर° 1 12 3, enl. दीहरय 11 13 9b

दीर्घ.

दुकर 1 2 4 दुष्कर.

दुक्खु दुक्खु 5 4 3, 5 13 6, 17 7 3,

18 8 3, 19 3 5, 19 11 1, 19 13 19

दुःखं दुःखम् with great difficulty.

दुग्गन्ध 4 1 6, 7 3 9 दुर्गन्ध foul-smelling.

दुग्गेज्ज ०4 14 9b, 15 11 2 दुर्गोह्य.

°दुज्जोहणि f. 12 8 1 [दुर्योधना] difficult to fight with.

दुण्णमय 12 11 1 दुर्णम enl.

दुण्णिवार 4 4 5 दुर्निवार.

दुइम° 10 12 9a दुर्दम.

दुपुत्त 17 1 10b दुष्पुत्त.

दुप्पइसार 5 8 4 दुष्प्रवेश (see √पइसर).

दुप्पवेस 18 6 6 दुष्प्रवेश.

दुप्पवइयय 4 10 9b [दुष्प्रवजित enl.]
दुष्परित्राजक.

°दुमइत्त 20 8 9b gl. वृक्षोत्पन्न.

दुम्मुह 18 7 3 दुर्मुख.

दुम्महिल 5 13 6, 7, 8, 15 13 6, 7, 8
दुर्महिला.

दुम्मिय° 18 9 1 [=दुमिय from √दूम=
दू, Hc. IV 23] दून.

दुलङ्कय 16 9 10b दुर्लङ्क enl.

दुलङ्कणिय f. 14 13 6 दुर्लङ्कन enl.

दुललिय 19 11 3 दुर्ललित.

°दुवार° 6 7 7 द्वार.

°दुव्वार° 17 11 7 दुर्वार.

दुव्वलिहयय 18 5 9b दुर्बलीभूत enl.

दुव्वाय 2 12 2, 11 6 4, 20 7 9b दुर्वात.

दुव्विसह 9 4 4 दुर्विषह.

दुस्सील 19 4 6 दुःशील.

-दुस्सील-सहाव 13 12 10a दुःशील-
स्वभाव.

दुहोत्तरिय 9 7 8 gl. दुःखोत्तीर्ण

दूय 12 5 2, 14 1 3, enl. °12 6 3 दूत

-f. दूइ 15 14 4, दूई 15 12 8

दूरहो° 10 2 9b दूरात्.

दूरत्तण 19 2 7 दूरत्व.

दूरट्ठाण 2 15 2 दूरस्थान.

दूरभव्व 10 6 8b दूरभव्य.

√दूरिहो (दूरीभू);

-pres. 3. दूरीहोइ 6 4 3; p. p. दूरी-
हूय 8 11 9a.

दूरुग्गिण्ण-कम 19 7 7 taking long
strides (cf. FSM. उग्गिण्ण=उत्क्षिप्त).

दूवत्तय 19 16 7 [दुर्वत्त enl?] bad news.

दूसम° 17 11 3 [दुःसम] असाधारण.

दूसह 7 7 3, 10 1 1, 15 8 7 दुःसह.

दूसामिय 13 1 4 दुःखामिन्.

दूसावास 10 2 5, 18 4 3, 19 1 5 [दूष्या-
वास] camp (primarily=पटकुटी
tent).

दूसिद्ध 15 11 2 दुःसिद्ध.

√दे (दा; g. देवुं);

-pres. 1. s. देमि 4 4 3, 4 5 5; 3

s. देइ 1 14 5, 2 15 7, 4 6 9, 12 5

14b, 16 2; 1; 3. pl. देन्ति 6 3 4,

16 6 2; imper. 2. s. देहि 2 14 1,

7 8 7, 8 4 4, 10 7 8, 15 12 6;

3. pl. देउ 17 18 5; opt. 2. s. देज्ज

2 6 10b; fut. 1. pl. देसहुं 2 12 9b;

pres. part. दिन्त 2 16 11b, 3 6 9,

देन्त 10 3 5, 17 5 4, 18 5 2, 18

12 9a, f. दिन्ति 12 9 9, enl. देन्तय

19 10 10a; abs. देवि 2 11 2, 2

17 4, 4 7 1, 4 12 7, 7 10 3, 11

13 8, 13 11 1, देप्पिण्ण 2 2 7, 2

14 8, 2 15 3, 17 1 7, 19 5 7;

p. p. दिण्ण 1 13 6°, 1 15 6°, 18

4 8; pass. pres. 3. s. दिज्जइ 8 11

6, 16 8 3, 19 10 1a; pres. part.

दिज्जन्त 17 5 9;

-caus. imper. 3. s. देवावउ 17 18

8; abs. देवावेवि 5 16 6; p. p. देवाविय

1 8 3, 4 6 2, 8 2 7.

देउल 1 5 3, °8 3 3, देवउल 2 2 3

देवकुल (g. देवळ).

√देक्ख (from √दृक् contaminated
with पेक्ख=प्रेक्ष; Hc. IV 181; g.
देखुं).

-pres. 3. s. देक्खइ 17 15 2.

देवउल 2 2 3 see देउल.

°देवय 9 6 8 देव enl.

देवङ्ग 15 14 5 [देवाङ्ग] दिव्य (quali. निवसन).

देससय 10 12 9b देश-शत.

देसीभासा 1 2 4 देशी-भाषा.

दोच्छिद्य 12 1 4, 20 9 4 तिरस्कृत (Hp. Gl.).

दोपासिय 12 1 6 द्वि-पाश्चिक.

दोव f. 19 5 10b दूर्वा.

घ

°धइवय° 13 9 9 धैवत.

धय °14 2 5°, 15 2 8 ध्वज.

√धगधग (onom.) burn fiercely with cracks;

-pres. 3. s. धगधगइ 18 5 3; pres.

part. धगधगन्त 11 11 7, 17 14 7 (G. धगधगत्तु).

धण 19 13 3, Voc. sing. धणें 9 3 3 प्रिया (Hc. IV 330 (1), cf. D. धणिआ 5 58, धणी 5 62 भार्या and G. धण, धण्य).

धणवन्त 14 12 9b, enl. 10 11 4 धनवत्.

धण-पडर 12 12 10a धन-प्रचुर.

धणुहर 11 11 9a, 17 8 4 धनुष्.

धम्मवालय 13 9 1a धर्मपालक.

√धर (धृ; G. धरवुँ offer);

-pres. 1. s. धरमि 7 12 9b; धरेंविँ

18 8 9b; 2. s. धरहि 9 10 8a,

17 5 10b; 3. s. 1 5 2, 4 6 10;

imper. 2. s. धरें 9 10 5, 19 15 6;

2. pl. धरहों 7 7 2; fut. 3. s. धरेसइ

15 6 2; abs. धरेंवि 6 7 1, 12 9 2;

धरेवि 9 7 5, 16 4 7, 16 9 7; धरे-

प्पिणु 10 10 6, 12 5 1, 18 8 8;

inf. धरेंवि 9 13 8; p. p. enl. धरियय

1 10 2, 15 5 9b, 16 1a, 17 10 4;

-caus. abs. धरावेंवि 6 7 1; pass.

pres. part. धराविजन्त 11 9 5.

धर 13 7 1, 15 9 5, 20 3 7 [धर]

mountain.

धरधर 17 16 9b धराधर.

धरणीवीढ 1 10 2 धरणीपीढ.

धरिणि 20 10 7 धरिणी (G. धरणी).

धव 17 6 2, 9 आह्वान challenge.

धवलो 3 12 7 [धवलः] पुङ्गवः

√धवल (denom. from धवल; G. धोलवुँ);

-pres. part. enl. धवलन्तय 3 3 6.

धवलीहूअय 12 6 9a धवलीभूत enl.

धवलहर 9 2 7 धवलगृह mansion.

√धा (धाव् run, G. धावुँ);

-pres. 3. s. धाइ 17 9 3; pres.

part. धन्त 17 16 1b, (f.) धन्ति 18

11 5; p. p. धाइय 3 5 10b, 8 6 6,

14 9 7, 17 6 1a.

धाइ 7 3 3 धात्री.

धाणुक 6 15 3, धाणुकिय 6 15 7, 16 15

8 [धाणुक + इक] व्याध.

धाराहर° 8 11 1 gl. राक्षस.

√धाव (धाव् run);

-pres. 2. s. धावहि 11 13 3; 3. s.

धावइ 17 12 2; 3. pl. धावन्ति 6 9 2;

p. p. धाविय 8 9 9a.

धावडा 13 5 5 ?

धाह 19 2 10b, धाहा 18 5 7 (from

धाह imper. 2. pl. of √धा=धाव्)

आर्तनाद cry for help (G. धाह, धा).

√धाहाव (from धाह) आर्तनादं कृ cry

for help;

-pres. 3. s. धाहावइ 18 5 7; p.

p. धाहाविय 19 5 8.

धिगल्थु 4 12 2 धिगस्तु.

-धिगधिगल्थु 2 10 2 धिग्धिगस्तु.

धीय 5 4 7, 9 1 9a, 12 12 5, 15 9

1, 19 5 5 दुहिता.

√धीर (denom. from धीर);

-abs. धीरेंवि 15 9 1, धीरेप्पिणु 15 2

9a, 19 17 1a.

धुय° 4 8 4 धुत.

धुयगाय 14 4 5 [धुवगायक? D. 5 57]

अमर (cf. लिङ्गुयगाय).

धुयगारय (prob. for धुयरागय) 5 14 9a
भ्रमर (cf. Trivikrama धुअराओ
and psm.).

धुव° 7 14 8 धुत.

√धुण (धू-धुनोति; G. धुण-वुँ);

-pres. 3. s. धुणइ 8 11 9b; abs.
धुणेवि 11 6 6, 17 7 6.

धूय 9 2 5 दुहिता.

धूमद्वय 1 15 8, 8 5 3 धूमध्वज fire.

धूमल° 17 14 9b [धूमल] धूम.

√धूमा (धूमाय्; G. धुमावुँ);

-pres. 3. s. धूमाइ 18 5 3; caus.
p. p. धूमाविय 14 1 5.

°धूव 13 9 4 (1) धूप (2)?

धूवन्त 3 6 4, °17 5 2 धूयमान.

धूसरिय 19 1 7 धूसरित.

धेणुव 3 13 5 धेनु enl.

धोरणि °7 7 2, 11 12 2 पङ्क्ति.

धोव (धाव् wash, G. धोवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. धोवइ 1 14 6; pres.
part. enl. धोवन्तय 14 9 7.

प

पइज 5 7 7, पइज 12 7 5 प्रतिज्ञा.

पइरिक्क 14 13 5 [D. 6 71 =विशाल]
extensive, huge (प्रचुरतर Mp.
9 24 12).

√पइस (प्र+विश्, G. पेसवुँ);

-pres. 1. pl. पइसहुँ 6 13 9; 3. s.
पइसइ 5 4 2, 5 7 3, 8 12 1, 16 9 6,
पइसइ 4 1 8, 5 9 2, 9 4 1, 19 12
2; pres. part. पइसन्त 3 9 10a,
14 1 2; p. p. पइट्ट 2 9 9a, 4 10 2,
enl. 5 7 9; abs. पइसेँवि 14 11 9b;
pot. part. पइसेवउ 10 8 3.

√पइसर [analogically formed
from √पइसार=caus. of √पइस]
enter;

-pres. 1. s. पइसरमि 6 8 4, 7 12
9a; 1. pl. पइसरहुँ 7 9 1; 3. s. पइ-
सरइ 4 1a, 1b, 4 1 1, 14 1 9b;

3 pl. पइसरन्ति 5 12 2; imper. 3.
s. पइसरउ 19 4 6; abs. पइसेँवि 12
1 3, 15 2 4, 18 2 1; p. p.
पइसरिय 5 6 1;

-caus. abs. पसारेंवि 13 10 10a,
19 11 7; p. p. पइसारिय 5 5 8,
11 2 5, 14 1 2, 15 13 4, enl.
2 17 1.

पइसार 7 4 6, 9 5 7, 12 5 12 [from

√पइसार=प्रवेशय्] प्रवेश (G. पेसारो).

°पइहर 19 6 4 पतिग्रह.

°पइव 14 3 12a; enl. पइवय 5 12 5
प्रदीप.

पइहर 1 2 11, 9 3 6, 11 4 8, 14 2 1

प्रदीर्घ, gl. दीर्घतर.

-पइहरच्छि 1 15 2 प्रदीर्घाक्षि.

पइहिय 7 10 6 [*प्रदीर्घिका] दीर्घिका.

√पउञ्ज (प्र+युज्);

-abs. पउञ्जेवि 2 14 6, 13 6 2, 16
7 4; p. p. पउञ्जिय 2 9 8.

°पउत्ति 5 12 4, 11 14 10 [प्र+उत्ति]

पउत्तियउ 3 11 1, पउत्तियउ 1 3 4 उत्ति.

पडमचरिय 1 16 10a पद्मचरित.

√पउल (पच्, Hc. IV 90);

-pass. pres. part. पउलज्जन्त 11 9 6.

°पओलि 16 14 8 प्रतोलि (G. पोळ).

पय 2 8 2, 7 10 9a, 15 8 2 प्रजा.

पयङ्ग 18 11 2 [पतङ्ग] sun.

√पयट्ट [प्र+वृत्];

-pres. 3. s. पयट्टइ 5 4 9a; p. p.
पयट्ट 4 7 5, 5 15 9b, 9 9 3, 10 9
6, 12 7 5, 13 11 1a, 17 1 1b.

पयत्त 16 4 8 gl. प्रयत्न.

पयाणय 12 5 14b प्रयाण enl.

पयार 14 11 9b प्रकार.

√पयास (प्र+काश्);

-pres. 2. s. पयासहि 11 11 3.

°पयाहिण 1 1 18, 6 13 3 प्रदक्षिणा.

√पक्कन्द (प्र+क्रन्द);

-pres. part. f. पक्कन्दन्ति 18 11 5.

पकल° 9 3 7 प्रौढ full-grown, strong
(cf. =समर्थ Hc. II 174; G. पाकल
fully ripe).

पक्खरिय 4 2 9a, 16 14 5 [*उपस्कृत]
कवचित्, संनद्ध (cf. D. पक्खरा=अश्वसे-
नाह, G. पाखर, √पाखरवुँ).

√पक्खल (प्र+खल्);

-pres. 3. s. पक्खलइ 1 5 6.

√पक्खाल (प्र+क्षाल्, G. पक्खालवुँ);

-imper. 3. s. पक्खालउ 17 18 6.

पक्खि 15 5 4 पक्षिन् (G. पंखी);

पक्खुइण 3 3 7 प्रक्षोभन.

√पगास (प्र+काश्);

-pres. 3. s. पगासइ 2 9 4; p. p.

पगासिय 11 8 1.

पघित्त 15 6 3 प्रक्षिप्त.

पघोस 20 12 7 प्रघोष.

पङ्क° 18 11 5 पक्ष (G. पौख f.).

पङ्गण 6 9 1, enl. 1 14 9b प्राङ्गण.

पङ्कुत्त 2 7 3, °13 3 5°, f. पङ्कुत्ती 14 10
5 gl. प्रगुप्त concealed, covered.

पचण्ड 4 6 5 प्रचण्ड.

पचविय 10 2 3 (प्र+चविय=उक्त, चव=कथ्
Hc. IV 2) उक्तवती.

पचविय 9 3 7 प्रच्युत.

पचोइय 15 5 7 प्रचोदित.

पच्चक्खाणय 19 14 4 प्रत्याख्यान enl.

√पच्च (पच्य);

-pres. part. पच्चन्त 11 9 7 पच्चारिय
6 1 9, 13 3 8, 15 5 5 [*प्रचारित?]

उपालब्ध addressed sarcasms, ta-
unted, challenged (cf. Hc. IV
156).

पच्चवर 15 2 6 gl. मुसल (D. 6 15).

पच्चुत्तर 16 5 1 प्रत्युत्तर.

पच्चुद्धरिय 13 7 10 α प्रत्युद्धृत.

पच्चेल्लिउ 10 6 3, 11 8 7, 16 4 9b
[*प्रयलीकम्?] (variants पच्चेल्लिउ,
पच्चेल्लिय, पच्चेल्लिउ, पच्चेल्लिय, पच्चेल्लिउ; gl.
loosely अतिशयेन समर्थः) प्रत्युत (Hc.

IV 420; variants पच्चलिउ, पच्चल्लिउ,
पच्चुलिउ; Bh. पच्चेल्लिउ).

पच्चल्ले 4 10 7, 4 11 5, 7 7 1, 12 8
4, 9b, पच्चल्ले 1 2 7 पश्चात्, ततः.

पच्चल्ल 11 4 7, 11 6 6 पृष्ठ back;

-पच्चल्ले 8 10 3, 8 10 9b behind;
15 5 6, 17 2 4 afterwards.

√पच्चाय (प्र+छाद्);

-pres. part. पच्चायन्त 17 14 4.

पच्चिम 1 7 1, 1 13 3, 5 4 1 [पश्चिम]
last;

-पच्चिम-भाय 8 6 2 hinder port-
ion; 5 4 1 western region.

√पजल, √पज्जल (प्र+ज्वल्);

-pres. 3. s. पजलइ 12 12 8; pres.
part. पजलन्त 1 15 4, enl. पजलन्तय
4 4 8, 17 15 4; p. p. पजलिय 20
4 9a.

पजोत्तिय 20 5 4 [प्र+*योक्त्रित] yoked.

°पञ्चम° 13 9 9 The fifth note of
Indian gamut.

पञ्चमुह 1 15 2 पञ्चमुख lion.

पञ्चाणण 9 4 9b पञ्चानन lion.

पट्टणिय 14 7 4 ?

पट्टिस 4 5 6 पट्टिश.

√पट्टव (प्र+स्थाप्; Hc. IV 37; पाठवुँ)
send;

-pres. 2. s. पट्टवहि 12 4 7; imper.
2. pl. पट्टवहौ 6 2 8; p. p. पट्टविय
4 3 2, 10 12 7.

√पड (पत्; G. पडवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. पडइ 19 3 2; 3. pl.
पडन्ति 18 9 6; imper. 2. s. पड 6
12 9b, 19 15 4; pres. part. पडन्त
4 8 9a, enl. पडन्तय 1 10 2; abs.
पडेंवि 10 8 4; p. p. पडिय 13 3 5,
enl. पडियय 3 8 10b, 8 9 8, 15
1 8, 15 2 9b;
-caus. pres. 1. s. पाडमि 7 4 9b,
13 10 10b, 15 2 8; 3. s. पाडइ

1 14 6, 5 4 2; 3. pl. पाडन्ति 6 14 6; abs. पाडेंवि 18 10 2, पाडेवि 8 9 8; pass. pres. part. पाडिजन्त 17 3 7.
 पड 19 16 8 पट.
 पडहय 19 5 7 पटह enl. (G. पडो).
 पडिउवयार° 12 11 4 प्रत्युपकार.
 पडिक्कलिय 6 8 2 [प्रतिक्कलित] obstructed.
 पडिखलिय 13 2 8 [प्रतिखलित] obstructed.
 पडिच्छिय [from प्रति+इच्छ] 4 3 9, gl. परिज्ञात accepted.
 √ पडिजीव [प्रति+जीव्];
 -pres. part. पडिजीवन्त 15 11 4 living.
 पडिदोच्छिय 12 6 6 [प्रति+जुगुप्सित; cf. दुउच्छ Hc. IV 4] gave a return threat.
 पडिथिर 8 7 3, पडिथिर 17 12 10α [परिस्थिर] स्थिर.
 पडिपहय 7 13 6 [प्रतिग्रहत] blown (with ref. to तूर्य); 17 15 9 struck.
 पडिपाहुड 16 2 5 [प्रतिप्राभृत] return present.
 पडिपुच्छिय 9 14 1, 19 4 1α [from √ पडिपुच्छ=परि+पृच्छ] asked.
 पडिपेछिय [from पडिपेछ=प्रति+प्र+ईरय्] 17 3 2; enl. 13 1 9 pushed back.
 √ पडिरक्ख [प्रतिरक्ष] protect;
 -pres. 3. s. 1 14 7, 19 14 9.
 पडिरक्ख 9 10 9α, 19 8 3 [प्रतिरक्षा]
 -9 10 5 (mss. पडिवक्ख) protection.
 पडिवय 10 8 5 see पडीवय; gl. पुनरपि.
 पडिवणय 2 13 1 प्रतिपन्न enl.
 पडिवत्त 14 11 1 प्रतिवार्ता information.
 पडिवाइय 7 8 4, 6 gl. प्रतिवापित, पुनर्वी-
 जित.
 पडिवारड 2 7 5, 2 10 5 [*प्रतिवारकम्]
 again.

°पडिहथिय 8 5 1 तिरस्कृत.
 पडीवय 2 15 2, 2 17 3, 3 7 5, 4 9 1, 4 11 1, 7 10 5, 11 1 7, 11 3 3, 12 1 9b, 12 3 8, 13 4 10b, 16 1 1, 18 1b, 19 11 6; पडिवय 10 8 5 [प्रतीप enl.] gl. पुनः पुनरपि again, back, then, further, and also.
 पडुत्तर 16 9 5, 19 10 1α प्रत्युत्तर.
 √ पड [पट्, G. पडुँ recite, echo some one's words] read, recite;
 -pres. 3. s. पडइ 1 14 4; pres. part. पडन्त 3 6 9, 3 7 8, 10 3 2.
 पडुक्कय 14 13 8, पडुक्किय 19 6 9 [प्रदौ-
 कित] approached, advanced.
 पडोइय 19 17 8 [प्रदौकित] brought near.
 पणइ° 4 1 4 प्रणयिन्, gl. याचक, सज्जन.
 √ पणच्च [प्र+नृत्];
 -pres. 3. s. पणच्चइ 1 14 4; p. p. पणच्चिय 2 7 6, 5 5 4; agent.
 °पणच्चिर 4 8 4, f. °पणच्चिर 17 2 7.
 √ पणव [प्र+नम्];
 -pres. 3. s. पणवइ 1 5 5, 7 10 8; abs. पणवेवि 1 1 16, पणवेप्पिणु 1 1 1 to 15, 17, 18, 19α, 1 9 8; p. p. पणविय 6 12 4, pass. pres. 2. s. पणविजहि 2 6 9; 3. s. पणविजइ 5 2 5.
 पणाल 19 10 10b [प्रणाल] channel, stream.
 √ पणास (प्र+नश्य् or नाशय्);
 -pres. 3. s. पणासइ 3 3 8; abs. पणासेवि 5 4 1, 15 8 9b.
 °पत्तिज्जवण° 14 8 5 (प्रत्यायन) consol-
 ing, conciliating.
 √ पदरिस [प्र+दर्शय्];
 -pres. 3. s. पदरिसइ 10 1 9b; im-
 per. 2. s. पदरिसहि 2 9 6; p. p. पद-
 रिसिय 1 3 12, enl. पदरिसियय 15 8 6.
 पदीसिय 17 2 8 [from प्र+दश्य्] दष्ट.

- पधरिय 3 12 3 प्रधृत.
 पधाइय 12 7 2b प्रधावित.
 °पन्ति 17 16 8 पङ्क्ति (G. पॉति).
 पपुच्छिय 18 1 2 प्रपृष्ट.
 ✓पपुज्ज (प्र+पूज्);
 -abs. पपुज्जेवि 20 3 6.
 पफुल्ल 5 5 6°, 15 3 2, पफुल्लिय 5 1 9a,
 9 1 7°, 10 3 6, 10 4 9b प्रफुल्ल.
 पभार 14 3 2 [प्राभार] mass.
 ✓पभण (प्र+भण्);
 -pres. 3. s. पभणइ 12 1a, 14 5
 4; pres. part. enl. पभणन्तय 3 9 9.
 पभामिय 3 4 2 [प्रभामित] made to go
 around.
 ✓पमुहल [denom. from प्र+मुखर];
 -pass. pres. part. enl. पमुहलिज-
 न्तय 20 10 6 being made noisy.
 पमोक्कलउ 15 6 3 [प्रमुक्त+°ल°+कम्]
 with full freedom.
 पर 1 13 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 11 3, 18 1 9b
 [परम्] केवलम्; 4 2 5; 4 5 5, 15 7
 5 परन्तु.
 परए 7 13 1, 12 6 5 [प्रगे ?] gl. प्रभाते;
 7 1 5 tomorrow (cf. MW. प्रगे
 tomorrow morning, प्रगेतन relat-
 ing to the next day; cf. also
 the two meanings of कल्य).
 परभायण f. 6 3 2 परभाजन; enl. परभाय-
 णिय 12 4 4. Another's belonging.
 परजिय 4 9 9a, 12 9 10b पराजित.
 परत्तउ 17 14 9b ?
 परमगुण 18 11 9a highly beneficial.
 परमप्पय 2 6 7, 2 12 6 परमात्मन् enl.
 परमेसरी 10 5 5 परमेश्वरी.
 परम्पर 1 9 6 परात्पर.
 °परसु° 17 6 6 परसु.
 परहुय 19 13 7 परसृता.
 पराइय 2 16 10, 2 13 6, पराविय 2 11
 2 प्राप्त.
 °परायणिय 12 10 1 पराजयकारिणी ?
 ✓परिअञ्च, परियञ्च [परि+अञ्] circum-
 ambulate;
 -abs. परिअञ्जेवि 13 8 7, परियञ्जेवि 10
 2 8, 18 1a, परिअञ्जेवि 7 14 6, 12
 10 5; p. p. परिअञ्चिय 4 11 9b,
 परियञ्चिय 2 2 5, 2 7 6 [परियञ्चिवि=
 प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य MP. 7 26 18, परियञ्चिय=
 परिवेष्टित 8 13 6].
 ✓परियत्त [परि+वृत्] return;
 -pres. 3. pl. परियत्तन्ति 5 12 6;
 abs. परिअत्तेवि 18 11 8; p. p. परियत्त
 5 11 4, enl. परियत्तय 17 2 6, 19
 3 1a; caus. p. p. परियत्तिय 19 12
 9, 19 13 1a (gl. व्याघुटित), enl.
 परियत्तियय 18 8 9a.
 ✓परिअप्प [परि+कल्प];
 -abs. परिअप्पेवि 9 4 2 परिकल्प्य.
 परिओस 3 6 8 परितोष.
 परिओसिय 17 17 1b परितोषित.
 ✓परीयड्ड [परि+वर्ध ?];
 -pres. 3. s. परियड्डइ 2 7 9a.
 परियरिय °3 3 1a, परियरियय enl. 17 10
 4 [परिकरित] परिवृत.
 ✓परियल [परि+गल्];
 -pres. 3. pl. परियलन्ति 1 4 8,
 18 9 6.
 परियाणय 5 15 8; परिजाणय 19 18 3
 परिज्ञायक.
 परियाणिय 2 4 9a, 14 11 7 परिज्ञात.
 ✓परिक्ख [परि+ईक्ष्; G. परखत्तु];
 -pres. part. f. enl. °परिक्खन्तिय
 19 15 7.
 परिक्ख 19 1 10b परीक्षा (G. परख).
 परिखल्लिय 19 18 5 परिक्षित thrown out.
 ✓परिधिव (परि+क्षिप्);
 -abs. परिधिववि 19 2 7; p. p. परिधित्त
 19 7 5.
 परिचक्कलिय 9 2 2 [*परिचकलित] परिवर्तुल
 (cf. D. 3 29 चकल=वर्तुल).
 °परिचाय 3 2 4 परिखाग.

✓परिचिन्त (परि+चिन्त);

-abs. परिचिन्तेवि 4 12 5, 5 5 6,
5 10 9a, 7 8 2; p. p. परिचिन्तिय 4
11 9a, 15 10 3, enl. 18 8 9a.

परिचिन्तण 16 3 7 परिचिन्तन.

परिजाणय see परियाणय.

परिट्ठिय 1 8 13b, 1 11 3, 3 4 8, 4
13 1, 8 10 6, 14 5 6, 16 1b,
17 13 8, enl. 19 17 10a प्रतिष्ठित.

परिट्ठविय 12 12 6 प्रतिष्ठापित made over.

✓परिण (परि+नी; g. परणुँ);

-imper. 2. s. परिणि 10 5 8b; pres.
part. परिणन्त 6 9 1; abs. परिणेवि
13 1 1b, परिणेवि 12 12 7, परिणेषिणु
10 7 1, 16 10 6; infin. परिणणहँ 5
15 9b; p. p. enl. परिणियय 13 1 9b;
pass. pres. 3. s. परिणिजइ 15 7 9b.
-caus. p. p. परिणाविय 2 8 7, 5 1 7,
10 7 4, 12 5 6.

✓परितव (परि+तप्);

-pres. 3. s. परितवइ 7 12 6.

परितुट्ठ 16 10 1, परितुट्ठिया f. 15 14 8
परितुट्ठ

परित्त 13 7 8 परित्राण.

परिधिट्ठ 13 11 7 [*परिधृष्ट] अतिधृष्ट.

°परिपमाण 16 5 4 प्रमाण full measure?

✓परिपाल (परि+पालय);

-imper. 2. s. परिपालहि 20 1 6;
3. s. परिपालउ 17 18 4; pres. part.
enl. परिपालन्ता 6 1 1; pass. pres.
3. s. परिपालिजइ 9 4 3; gerund
परिपालणिय 6 16 7.

°परिपाल 5 3 9a परिपालक.

परिपुच्छिय 11 14 2, 16 1 2 परिपृष्ट.

°परिपुच्छण° 11 3 9 परिपृच्छन.

परिपुण्ण 18 12 3 परिपूर्ण.

परिपेसिय 15 8 4 परिप्रेषित.

परिप्फुरन्त 1 15 8 परिस्फुरत्.

✓परिभम (परि+भ्रम्);

-pres. 1. pl. परिभमहुँ 6 13 7; 3. s.

परिभमइ 10 3 9a, 10 8 11a, 11 6

9a, 15 4 3; 3. pl. परिभमन्ति 4 6 4,

11 14 7; pres. part. परिभमन्त

1 15 4; abs. परिभमेवि 11 3 9b;

agent. परिभमिर 7 2 3;

-caus. p. p. परिभामिय 16 11 6

परिभासिर 18 8 1 परिभाषमाण.

परिमिय 2 11 8, 3 5 9, 5 8 8, 16 14
1 परिवृत.

परिमियत्थ 16 10 2 [परिमितार्थ] ज्ञातार्थ;
g.l. यथार्थज्ञाता.

✓परिरक्ख (परि+रक्ष्)

pres. 3. s. परिरक्खइ 15 2 3; imper.

2. s. परिरक्खहि 16 8 3, 16 9 2.

परिवद्धिय 3 6 1b, 17 1 8 परिवर्धित.

परिवद्ध 11 14 11a परिवद्ध.

परिवाडि 3 6 7, 16 13 9a परिपाटि.

परिवार° 18 9 5 वासगृह?

°परिवारिय 10 5 7 परिवारित.

परिवुज्झण 16 3 6 [action noun from

✓परिवुज्झ=परि+वुध्य] परिवोधन

✓परिवेढ (परि+वेष्ट्);

-p. p. परिवेडिय 1 8 6, 5 5 9a,

7 6 8; pass. pres. part. enl.

परिवेडिजन्ता 2 12 4.

✓परिसक्क (परि+ष्वक्) move away

-imper. 2. s. परिसक्कहि 17 14 2.

परिसिक्खिय 8 8 9b परिशिक्षित.

✓परिसुज्झ (परि+शुध्य) be proved
pure;

-imper. 2. pl. परिसुज्झहुँ 19 1 10b.

✓परिससे (परि+शेष्य) end, destroy;

-pres. part. परिससेन्त 3 2 5; abs.

परिससेवेवि 20 7 5, परिससेवि 3 10 8;

p. p. परिससेसिय 1 10 9a.

परिह 16 11 6 परिखा.

✓परिहर (परि+हृ);

-pres. 3. s. परिहरमि 1 3 9, 4 12

2; परिहरेवि 18 8 9b; 3. pl. परिहरन्ति

7 3 9; abs. परिहरेवेवि 10 5 8a, परि-

हरेवि 4 3 8, 18 7 4, 18 9 2.

पहिलारय 9 3 3, 16 12 4; f. पहिलारी
9 6 2 प्रथमतः enl.
√पहुच्च [*प्रभृत्य; denom. from प्रभृत;
g. पहुँचै] (Hc. IV 390) suffice;
-pres. 3. s. पहुच्चइ 6 4 4.
पहुत्त 14 7 9a पर्याप्त (g. पहुँतै reach).
पहुत्तण 3 9 4 प्रभुत्व.
पंसुलि 7 5 5 पांसुली.
पाह्क् 4 4 6 पादातिक (g. पायक).
पाउज्जिय 2 9 8 [*प्रातोयिक; cf. आतोय]
player of musical instruments.
पाउस 3 8 6, 9 5 9a प्रावृष्.
पायय 1 2 3 प्राकृत.
पायउ 3 1 13a, 16 4 9b पादपः.
√पायड (प्रकटय);
-pres. 1. s. पायडमि 1 1 19b, p. p.
पायडिय 16 14 9b.
पायड 19 10 4, enl. पायडय 6 13 5
प्रकट, व्यक्त.
पायारवत्त 1 5 1 प्राकारवत्.
पायाल 12 8 4, 17 10 9, [*पादाल?]
पादातिक gl. पादकं? (cf. g. पायल).
पायालय 13 6 1b पाताल enl.
पाडिहेर 3 3 10 प्रातिहार्य.
पाण 2 9 9b प्राण.
पाणपिय 19 12 3 प्राणप्रिया.
पाणालि 14 6 1. (D. 6 40=हस्तद्वयप्रहार)
gl. जलच्छटा.
पाणिय 14 3 8 पानीय (g. पाणी).
पाणिगहण 10 4 4; पाणिगहण 10 4 7,
18 4 8 पाणिग्रहण.
पारक्कय 6 1 6, 11 10 1, 15 1 8 [cf.
Hc. II 148] पर, gl. शत्रु (cf. g.
पारकुँ stranger).
पारणय 4 3 2 पारणक
पारखय 16 5 8 प्रारब्ध enl.
पाराडट्टय 7 6 1, 7 7 4, 7 13 8, 15 4
8, 17 4 8, 19 8 9, 19 17 7 परा-
डट्टय (Mp. 52 19 14b gl.).
पारावय 1 5 3 पारावत्.

पाराविय 2 16 8 पारित.
पारिहच्छि 12 1 8 gl. वेग.
पारोह 9 3 6 प्ररोह sprig.
√पाल (पालय; g. पाळै);
-imper. 2. s. पाले 7 12 6; pres.
part. पालन्त 3 2 6, 10; -pass.
pres. 3. pl. पालिज्जन्ति 20 10 9b.
√पाव (प्र+आप्; g. पामै);
-pres. 1. pl. पावहुँ 2 15 2; 3. s.
पावइ 4 13 9b, 12 1 9a; 3. pl.
पावन्ति 14 11 6, 20 1 9b; fut. 1.
pl. पावेसहु 3 6 11b; 2. s. पावेसहि
19 7 5; pres. part enl. पावन्तय
11 9 7, 13 11 5; p. p. पाविय 2
16 7, enl. पावियय 13 5 10b.
पाव 8 11 2?
पावज्ज 5 13 7 प्रवज्जया.
पावालोलि 11 14 4 प्रवालावलि.
पासु 4 4 3, 12 7 1, 14 10 9b, 15
12 8, 16 11 9b पार्श्वम् (g. पास)
near.
-पासेहि 2 13 8, 18 3 9b पार्श्वे near.
-पासिउ [पार्श्विकम्] 4 5 4, 10 9 6
(genitive post-position); 9 5
6, 7, 8; 10 8 2, 3 (ablative
post-position) from.
पासेय 1 13 7, 18 5 9a प्रसेद.
-पासेइय 20 6 2 प्रस्विन्न.
पाहाण 7 14 1, 13 3 10b पाषाण.
पाहुड 13 11 11b, 14 10 9b प्राभृत.
पाहुणय 5 13 8 प्राघूर्णक (g. प्राहुणो,
परोणो).
√पिय, √पिव (पिन्; g. पीवै);
-pres. 3. pl. पियन्ति 1 4 8; im-
per. 2. s. पिवहि 9 8 3; pres. part.
पियन्त 7 9 6; abs. पिएवि 5 4 5, 18
2 8; pot. part. पिएवै 2 12 5.
पिव 13 10 3 इव.
पियारय 2 9 1, 4 1b, 5 8 2, f. पियारी
8 4 6 प्रियतर enl.

पिङ्गल° 1 3 8 पिङ्गल; 4 6 5 one of the
nine treasures; °11 4 4° tawny.

°पिच्छय 17 12 6 पिच्छ enl.

°पिञ्जरिय 14 6 7 पिञ्जरित enl.

पिट्ठिज्जन्त 9 10 8 पिट्ठ्यमान (cf. a. पीटहुँ
beat).

पित्तिय 17 4 2, 17 7 1a [पित्र्य, पैत्र्य
or पैत्रिक] पितृव्य grand uncle.

पिसुणत्तण 14 9 9a पिशुनत्व.

पिसुणिय 15 1 7 [पिशुनित] सूचित.

पिहिमि 2 15 3, 5 5 2, पिहिवि 1 4 9b
12 6 8 पृथ्वी.

पिडुल 8 1 2 पृथुल.

✓पीड (पीड्; G. पीडहुँ);

-pass. pres. 3. s. पीडिज्जइ 5 11 6.

पीलण° 1 4 4 पीडन.

पुक्खर 11 6 4 पुष्कर.

°पुक्कड 15 7 2 पुक्कवः.

पुच्छिय 2 14 9a पृष्ट.

✓पुज्ज [पूजय्; G. पूजहुँ].

-abs. पुज्जेवि 4 3 5, 10 7 1, पुज्जे-
प्पिण 16 9 9.

पुज्ज 5 16 7, 11 2 8, 13 9 2 पूजा.

पुट्ठि 17 5 4 [*पृष्ठि] back (G. पुट्ठ f.).

पुण° (in पुणासणत्थ) 7 2 8 पुनः.

पुणु 1 8 2, 9, 1 16 7 पुनः (G. पण).

-पुणु पच्छइ 10 8 9 पुनः पश्चात्.

-पुणो वि 10 12 4, 16 3 3 पुनः अपि.

-पुणु पुणो वि 19 17 1a पुनः पुनः अपि.

-पुणुपुणु 19 2 1b पुनः पुनः.

पुणरवि 13 9 1a पुनरपि.

पुणरुत्त 14 12 9a पुनरुक्त.

°पुण्ण° 1 2 12a पूर्ण.

-पुण्णाडस 2 9 5 पूर्णायुष.

-पुण्णपवित्त 2 6 10a, 3 3 2 पूर्णपवित्र.

पुण्णालि 12 9 10b, 15 14 2 (D. 6 53)
पुंश्चली.

✓पुप्फुव (onom.) hiss, snort.

-pres. 3. s. पुप्फुवइ 19 3 4.

पुरइ °4 13 4, 17 4 5 पुरतः.

पुरवइ 1 5 8 [पुरपति] gl. श्रेष्ठी.

पुरिसयार 4 4 5 पुरुषकार.

पुराण 5 9 10.

पुरोहिय 4 6 11b पुरोहित.

पुलयसरीर 11 4 6 समुच्छ्रितशरीर. [cf.
PSM पुल].

पुलउगय 8 5 11a [पुलकोदत] उद्गत-
पुलक.

पुल्लिन्द 10 7 9b.

पुव्वणहए 5 2 4 पूर्वाहे enl.

पूरन्त 19 6 4, 19 12 10a पूरयत्.

✓पेक्ख [प्र+ईक्ष्; G. पेक्खहुँ];

-pres. 1. s. पेक्खमि 10 8 1; 2. s.

पेक्खहि 8 3 2; 3. s. पेक्खइ 6 11 2;

imper. 1. pl. पेक्खहुँ 12 9 7; 2. s.

पेक्खु 8 2 9b, 8 3 1, 2, 3, 4, fut.

2. s. पेक्खेसहि 9 6 8; abs. पेक्खेवि

3 5 10a, 3 9 1b, पेक्खवि 18 5 9a

पेक्खेप्पिण 9 4 9a, 9 14 9a, पेक्खेविण

6 1 10a, 19 12 3.

पेक्खणय 3 6 3, 8 1 6 प्रेक्षणक.

पेक्खणयाहर 14 12 3 प्रेक्षणकगृह.

पेम्म 10 2 2, 14 13 2 प्रेमन्.

°पेरिय 16 1 4 प्रेरित.

✓पेह (प्र+ईर्);

-abs. पेहेवि 17 5 2; p. p. पेहिय °11
5 8, °13 7 1a, 13 9 5°, enl.

पेहियय 19 5 10a.

-pass. pres. part. पेहिज्जन्त 11 9 4.

पेसिय 2 15 1, enl. पेसियय 13 11 11b.

पेसण 16 2 2 प्रेषण serving.

°पेसण with चुक्क 5 13 2, 7 8 5 lit.

‘missed the mission’; ‘died’.

पेसणयारी 6 9 6, 8 4 6 [प्रेषणकारी] दासी.

पोक्खरिणि 2 2 3, 3 6 5 पुष्करिणी.

पोट्टल 13 4 7, 18 2 7, enl. पोट्टलय

15 6 3 पोट्टल bundle (G. पोटली).

°पोढिमय 3 4 1a प्राढिमन् enl.

पोत्तय 10 7 8, 11 12 9a पौत्रक.

✓पोमाय (श्लाघ्);

-abs. पोमाएवि 13 9 1a; gl. श्लाघाकृत्वा.

फ

फरगुणन्दीसराह 18 4 5 फात्गुन-नन्दीश्वराहन्.

°फड° 5 11 1, फडा° 13 6 1α फटा.

फम्फाव 8 12 2, 9 14 6, फम्फावय 3 6 9
sort of bard.

°फर° 17 6 4 फलक shield.

✓फरहर (onom.; G. फरफरवुँ) flutter;
-pres. part. फरहरन्त 3 4 6, 15 2 8.

°फलिह 7 5 1, 17 6 4 परिघ.

फलिह 6 5 2 स्फटिक.

फलिह° 14 6 5 स्फटिका alum.

✓फाड (स्फाटय्; G. फाडवुँ) split open;
-abs. फाडेप्पिणु 9 2 9b; p. p. फाडिय
5 10 9b, 13 4 8, 19 7 9.

फाडिम° 1 4 6 स्फाटित gaping.

✓फिट्ट (स्फिट्ट् Hc. IV 177=अंश)
नश् (G. फीट्टवुँ);
-pres. 3. s. फिट्टइ 10 12 2.

फुकार 12 9 9, enl. 19 3 4 फुत्कार.

✓फुट्ट (स्फुट्टय्; G. फूट्टवुँ) break open;
-pres. 3. s. फुट्टइ 13 2 9; pres.
part. फुट्टन्त 17 3 6; abs. फुट्टेवि
8 5 11b; p. p. फुट्ट 13 6 3.

फुड 5 13 2 स्फुट.

✓फुर (स्फुर);

-pres. part. फुरन्त 14 6 3, enl.
फुरन्तय 8 3 2.

फुलिङ्ग 1 13 7 स्फुलिङ्ग.

°फुल्ल° 1 7 4 [फुल्ल] पुष्प (G. फूल).

फुल्लन्धुम 7 13 5 (D. 6 85) भ्रमर.

✓फुस (=मृज्; Hc IV 105);
pres. part. f. enl. फुसन्तिय 18 10
9α.

✓फेड (स्फेडय्; G. फेडवुँ) destroy;
pres. part. फेडन्त 3 2 3.

भ

भइय 6 9 3, 13 1 9, 15 6 2, 15 11 1
[*भयिका] सीति.

भइणि 12 12 1 भगिनी.

भउह 14 3 10 भू (G. भवुँ).

भउहाल 10 2 9α भूवत्.

भयभीय 8 10 2 भयभीत.

भयभीस 4 3 9α [भयभीष्म] भयंकर; gl.
भयस्यापि सीष्मः.

भयभीसण 11 11 1 [भयभीषण] भयजनक.

भयाउर 19 2 9 भयातुर.

भयावण 8 1 4, 20 3 1, 20 6 9α
(सीषक) भयानक.

✓भक्ख (भक्ष्);

-pres. 3. s. भक्खइ 2 12 8.

भग्ग 17 5 1α भग्ग.

भग्गव° 13 12 7 [भार्गव] gl. शुक्र.

✓भञ्ज (भञ्ज्; G. भौञ्जवुँ);

-pres. 1. s. भञ्जमि 5 14 2; 3. pl.

भञ्जन्ति 7 5 4; abs. भञ्जेवि 6 15 5,
12 5 12.

-agent. भञ्जण 3 8 9.

भडारय 1 8 13α, 2 6 1, f. भडारी 1
14 3, भडारि 10 2 2 भट्टारक.

✓भण (cf. G. भणवुँ recite aloud,
study) speak, consider;

-pres. 1. s. भणमि 6 1 10b; 3. s.

भणइ 3 7 3; 3 pl. भणन्ति 10 5 8α,

12 9 4; imper. 2. s. भणु 15 14

2; fut. 3. s. भणेसइ 19 5 2; opt.

2. s. भणेज्जहु 19 12 10α; pres.

part. भणन्त 2 11 4, 2 16 11α,

enl. भणन्तय 15 4 9α; abs. भणेंवि 2

12 8, 6 7 4, 6 7 5, 8 11 6, 14

5 8, भणेवि 3 9 6, 4 12 7, 7 2 7,

11 5 3, 13 11 1α, भणेप्पिणु 8 3 8,

12 11 6, 14 13 9α, 15 2 9α,

18 3 3;

-भणेंवि 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 19 11 8α,

भणेवि 2 4 9b, 8 4 8 इति कारणात् for

the reason that.

✓भण्ड (cf. D. 6 101 भण्डण=कलह; G.

भौण्डवुँ abuse);

-imper. 2 pl. भण्डहें 4 8 9α.

भण्डार 9 4 1 भाण्डागार (G. भण्डार).

- भत्तार 9 1 8, 10 5 8b भर्तु (G. भरथार).
 भद्रहस्ति 11 4 2, 11 5 2 भद्रहस्तिन्
 भन्त° 11 14 1, enl. भन्तय 1 10 1 भ्रान्त.
 भन्ति 1 10 1 भ्रान्ति (भन्ति=विस्मयः MP. 3
 15 10)
 √भम, √भव (भ्रम्; G. भमवुँ);
 -pres. 3. s. भमइ 14 2 9b; 3. pl.
 भमन्ति 7 7 8, 11 5 8; imper. 2.
 s. भमु 19 15 5; pres. part. भवन्त
 19 13 10a; enl. भमन्तय 1 13 9a,
 12 12 9; abs. भमैवे 12 1 9b; p.
 p. भमिय 15 6 5;
 -caus. भाम;
 -abs. भामैवे 17 7 9;
 -caus. भमाड;
 imper. 2. pl. भमाडहै 5 10 8; p.
 p. भमाडिय 5 10 9a.
 भमुहा 14 12 8 भू; cf. भउह.
 √भर (भृ; G. भरवुँ);
 -pres. part. भरन्त 13 7 1b; abs.
 भरेप्पिणु 2 11 5; p. p. enl. भरियय
 °14 6 7, 15 5 9a;
 -caus. imper. 3. s. भरावड 17 18 8.
 भल्लैभल्लै 11 7 4 (onom.) sound of
 submission emitted by the
 elephant.
 °भल्ल° 4 5 6.
 भवन्त 5 9 3 भविष्यत्, gl. आगामिक.
 भवियायण 1 1 8 भव्यजन.
 भसल 2 4 7, 10 3 1 (Hc. I 244,
 254) भ्रमर.
 भाइ 4 13 4, 19 6 3, भाय 10 4 3,
 10 7 3 भ्रातृ.
 भायर 4 3 7, 4 12 3, 9 7 9a, °18 1 5
 भ्रातृ.
 भायणय (for भाइणय) 19 10 6 [*भागि-
 नक?] भागिनेय.
 भायणा °18 12 5, 19 6 1b f. भाजन.
 भामारि 2 14 8 परिभ्रमण, प्रदक्षिणा.
 √भाव (भाव्);
 -pres. 3. s. भावइ 5 12 8; abs.
 भावैवे 2 7 9a, 5 16 6; p. p. enl.
 भावियय 11 7 9a.
 भाव 6 11 9b, 6 12 9a स्वरूप form.
 भावण° 1 8 10, 2 1 2, 5 7 3 [भावन]
 भवनवासिन्.
 √भास (भाष्);
 -pres. 3. s. भासइ 3 3 8; pres.
 part. enl. भासन्तय 4 13 7.
 °भासुर 17 9 1, enl. भासुरय °11 5 9a,
 11 11 9a भयङ्कर.
 भिउडी° 4 9 9a भृकुटि
 भिङ्गार 2 17 4 भृङ्गार.
 भिङ्गारी° 19 3 3 [D. 6 105 चीरी] cri-
 cket.
 भिच्चत्तणु 2 10 3, 8 2 5 भृत्तत्त्व.
 भिजन्त 11 9 4, 17 3 5 भियमान; 17
 1 6 [*अभ्यञ्जत्] being sprinkled
 (G. भीजातुँ, भीजातुँ).
 √भिड [सिद्] confront in a battle,
 fight (G. भिडवुँ, भडवुँ);
 -pres. 3. s. भिडइ 4 3 3, 12 2 7;
 3. pl. भिडन्ति 7 5 3, 12 8 8; im-
 per. 2. s. भिडु 12 6 5; p. p. भिडिय
 4 11 3, 10 11 7 -p. p. भिड 17
 4 3.
 °भिण्डिमाल° 17 7 4, भिण्डिवाल 7 8 1,
 10 11 8 भिन्दिपाल.
 भित्ति 6 1a ?
 √भिन्द (भिन्द; cf. G. भेदवुँ);
 -pres. 3. s. भिन्दइ 16 5 2; imper.
 2. pl. भिन्दहै 5 11 5; abs. भिन्दैवे
 10 3 5, 13 4 1b.
 √भिडिभय (onom.) produce shrill
 notes (used with crickets);
 -pres. 3. s. भिडिभयइ.
 °भिम्भल 1 5 4 विहल.
 भीह 15 3 5.
 °भीस see भयभीस.

भीसणि 12 9 10 α , 17 13 10 α भीषिका.

भीसावण 15 1 5, 15 15 6, भीसावणि
17 1 2 भीषण.

°भिसिणि 14 5 8 बिसिनी.

°भुज° 7 5 1, 17 3 3 भुज.

भुजङ्ग 13 4 7 भुजङ्ग.

भुवइन्द 7 14 3, भुवइन्द 13 4 5 भुजगेन्द्र.

भुक्त्वा° 2 8 2 बुभुक्षा.

भुक्त्वा-मार 2 8 2 बुभुक्षा-मार (भुक्त्वामार°=
क्षुधामरी MP. 5 19 3).

✓भुज (भुज्);

-pres. 1. s. भुजसि 5 14 2; 2. s.

भुजहि 12 11 5; imper. 2. s. भुजे

4 12 6, 12 11 3, भुज् 7 12 2;

pres. part. भुजन्त 5 1 8, enl. भुज-

न्तय 4 14 9 b , 19 18 10 b ; pot.

part. भुजेव्वड 16 13 1 b ; p. p.

f. भुत्ती 11 13 4.

-caus. p. p. भुज्जाविय 15 15 9 b ,

enl. भुज्जावियय 8 12 8 b .

भुजय 14 2 7 (1) [भोजक] gl. अग्ने-

भोजका: (2) भूज enl.

भुम्भल 14 2 9 b [cf. D. 6 114 भंभल=

मूर्ख] (with. भोली) artless, sim-

pleton. gl. अभिनवा, अकुटिला. (cf.

G. भम्मर भोली);

भुव °1 10 7°, 3 1 12°, °7 1 α , °9 1

8 b , °11 6 6, 14 13 9 α , 15 2 4°,

18 12 9 α भुज.

भुवइन्द° 13 4 5 भुजगेन्द्र.

भुवङ्गम 20 2 6 भुजङ्गम.

°भूय 16 8 4 भूत, °9 9 8° ghost.

✓भूय (भूयस्);

-pres. 3. pl. भूसन्ति 7 2 6; abs.

भूसेवि 16 15 9 b .

भूषण-इल 19 18 7 [भूषणइला] भूषणापृथ्वी?

✓भूय (भेदय्);

-pass. pres. 3. pl. भेज्जन्ति 16

7 9 α .

°भेरि 13 10 9 मेरी.

°भेसइ° 13 12 7 gl. बृहस्पति.

म

म 2 13 4, 12 7 9 α (with imper.),

10 12 4 (with present) 18 10

4 (with future) मा (G. म).

-मं 19 4 6 मा.

मइयपट्ट 15 6 5?

✓मइल [denom. from *मलिल]

मलीनय् (cf. G. मेल्लं < *मलिलकम्);

-pres. 3. s. मइलइ 7 12 8; pres.

part. मइलन्त 17 1 9, enl. मइलन्तय

20 10 7; abs. मइल्लेवि 14 1 8, p. p.

मइलिय 14 3 9, 15 9 7, 17 1 10 b ;

-pass pres. 3. s. मइल्लिज्जइ 20 11 5;

-agent. f. enl. मइलणिय 6 3 9 b .

मउड 1 9 6, 3 5 1 α , 5 11 7, 14 5 2

मुकुट (G. मोड).

°मउल 3 7 7 मुकुल.

-मउलिय° 5 2 2, 9 6 1, 18 11 3 मुकुलित.

मउलि करेप्पिणु 19 1 2 मौलौ कृत्वा; कर

मउलि करेप्पिणु=gl. बद्धहस्तौ.

मऊर 3 5 3 मयूर.

मयगल 1 15 1 [मदकल] गज (G. मेगल).

मयरद्धय 18 11 4 मकरध्वज.

मयरन्द 13 3 5 मकरन्द.

मयरहर 1 10 6, °11 14 1° [मकरगृह]

समुद्र.

मयालय 11 4 5 [मद+आल+क] मदयुक्त.

मगहाहिड 1 9 1 मगधाधिप.

✓मग्ग (मार्गय्; G. मागवुं);

-pres. 3. s. मग्गइ 3 12 5, मग्गेइ

17 12 9; p. p. मग्गिय 15 14 7;

pass. pres. 3. s. मग्गिज्जइ 12 12 5.

मव° 13 7 10 b मवा.

मङ्गलगारय 1 1 14 मङ्गलकारक.

मज्जणय 1 16 3, 15 13 4, 15 14 4

मज्जन enl.

मज्जाय 12 8 2 मर्यादा.

मज्जे 1 11 3, 5 11 9 b , 6 3 6, 15 13

8 मध्ये (cf. G. माहि, माँ).

मज्झिम° 13 9 9 मध्यम (G. माझम).

मञ्जरिय 14 45 मञ्जरी enl. (cf. G. मौंजर).

मडक 8 9 9a मान ? (cf. PSM).

मडफर 3 8 9, 4 3 8, 11 11 8, 14 1

4 (D. 6 120) गर्व.

मणासण्ड 9 11 5 मनामनाक्.

मणिट्ट 10 12 6 मनइष्ट.

मणिरयण 18 2 5 मणिरत्न.

मणुयत्त° 3 11 1, 18 2 1 मनुजत्व.

मणुस 17 13 9, मणूस 8 3 7, 16 10 7

मनुध्य (cf. G. माणस).

मणोज 16 6 1, 17 16 8°, 18 3 5 मनोज्ञ.

मणोहरगारय 2 6 10a मनोहर-कारक.

√मण्ड (आ+रभ्; G. मौंडवुँ) begin;

-imper. 2 pl. मण्डहों 4 8 9b.

√मण्ड (G. मौंडवुँ) arrange artistically;

-abs. मण्डेवि 4 5 9b, 17 18 10b;

—pass. pres. 3. s मण्डज्जइ 5 11 6.

मण्ड 13 4 10b, 18 8 9a (with वल्लिवण्ड),

मण्डु मण्डु 11 13 4, मण्डे 18 3 2

[*मर्द] forcibly, with great difficulty (cf. D. 6 140 मडु=वला-

त्कार; Bh. has thrice मण्ड, once

मण्ड मण्ड; Mp 7 20 15 and 9 14

10 महे=हठात्; G. मौंड मौंड with

great difficulty. Jacobi and

Alsdorf fail to see its connection with मडु).

√मण्ण [मन्थ् G. मानवुँ];

-pres part. enl. मण्णन्तय 2 16 6;

abs. मण्णेवि 9 3 9a.

मत्तवाल 14 2 6 गज (cf. D. 6 122

मत्तवाल=मदोन्मत्त; H. मतवाला).

मत्थे 1 8 13b [मत्थके] on, above

(G. माथे).

√मत्थ [मथ्-pass. मत्थ्];

-pass. pres. part. enl. मत्थिज्जन्तय

20 6 9b.

मन्तण 16 3 7, enl. मन्तणय 15 13 4,

17 1a मन्त्रण.

मन्द 1 13 9a.

√मम्भीस [From मा भैषी; cf. D. 6

129 माभाइ, मासीसिअम्=अभयप्रदानम्;

Hc. IV 22, 22 मम्भीसडी; Bh. s. v.

मंसीसइ] comfort, pacify;

-abs. मम्भीसेवि 10 2 1, 11 9 8;

p. p. मम्भीसिय 15 2 2.

मम्भीस f. 5 6 7 comfort, consolation.

√मर [मृ; G. मरवुँ];

-pres. 1. s. मरमि 19 18 1b; 3. s.

मरइ 5 7 7, 8 3 8, 18 6 8; imper.

2. s. मर 7 12 5, 15 4 7, मर मर 5

7 2; 2. pl. मरहों 16 11 3; 3. s.

मरउ 12 7 9a.

मरगय° 1 4 3 मरकत

मरट्ट 3 9 8, 10 9 6, 11 7 2 (D. 6

120) गर्व.

मराल° 3 4 5.

मरिसाविय 6 9 9a मरिषित.

मरु° 1 5 2 मरुत् wind.

√मरुस (मृश्);

-opt. 2. s. मरुसेज्जहि gl. क्षमां कुरु.

√मल (मृद्; Hc. IV 126);

-pres. 1. s. मलमि 10 8 9, 12 7 4;

abs. मलेवि 12 10 9a, 18 1a; p. p.

मलिय 15 1 5, 16 1a, 18 9 5.

मसि-पोट्टलय 1 5 6 3 मशी-पोट्टलक.

महगय 10 10 9b, 13 8 1b, महागय

20 6 8° महागज ?

महणसि° 16 3 9 [महानसिन्] सूफकार.

महणास 14 2 7 महानस ?

महन्तय 4 3 2, 4 4 8 [महत् enl.]

minister, councillor.

महशाय 1 7 9a महाराज.

महल 4 11 2 [महत्+ल] महत्.

महाइय 3 7 2, 4 5 9a, 8 4 3 [frequ-

ent in Bh. Jacobi renders it

by महात्मन्. Twice in Hp. Gl. at

87 8 5 महर्धिक अतिशयवन्त. Alsdorf

connects it with महा+आय (D. 1

73 आजं=अत्यर्थम्)] महर्धिक. Mp.

5 22 10 महाइत्.

महाउस 3 8 6 महायुष्क.

महाय° 1 3 7 ?

महाकाल 4 6 5 one of the nine treasures.

महागह 1 3 14b [महाग्रह] राहु.

महाडङ्ग 3 8 5°, 5 4 2 महा+अटवी.

महारय 6 4 9α, 19 1 8 मदीय (G. म्हाई).

महायवत्त 13 1 4 महात्तपत्र ?

महिसा° 1 1 8 महिष enl.

महुमह 1 6 7 [मधुमथ] विष्णु.

°महोरग 18 7 7.

महोवहि 3 3 7 महोदधि.

मा 12 9 2, 13 12 10b.

✓मा [मा; G. माहुँ] be contained in;

-pres. 3. s. माइ 1 10 3, 16 14

8; pres. part. मन्त 11 5 1; p. p.

माइय 9 5 2, enl. माइयय 8 3 9α.

माउलय 19 10 7 मातुल enl.

माहँ 18 7 2, 19 2 10b, 19 6 2, 19

8 10b, 19 10 6, 19 16 10α

[मातः] term of endearing address to a familiar woman.

मायरि 9 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 16 7 मातृ.

मायावाल 2 2 7 मायावाल.

मागहभास 5 9 5 मागधभाषा.

✓माण [मानय्; G. माणहुँ] enjoy;

-pres. 2. s. माणहि 20 1 6; fut.

1. pl. माणसहुँ 9 6 5; pres. part.

माणन्त 9 3 5; abs. माणैवि 14 8 9b,

14 9 6, p. p. enl. माणियय.

°माण 5 10 6 मान.

-माणइरि° 3 8 7 मानगिरि.

-माणत्थम्भ 5 7 8 मानस्तम्भ.

माणव 4 6 5 मानव.

*माणवथम्भ 1 7 8 मानवस्तम्भ.

माणुस 10 5 2°, 10 11 4 [मानुष्य]

मनुष्य (G. माणस).

मास °13 2 10α°, 18 1 3, enl. 13 11

8 [माम] father-in-law.

✓मार [मारय्; G. मारहुँ]

-pres. 1. s. मारमि 8 10 7; 3. s.

मारइ 9 10 5, imper. 2. pl. मारहँ

6 9 4; p. p. enl. मारियय 9 11 1.

°माहप्प 3 13 8α, 20 9 1 माहात्म्य.

माहव-मास 6 5 10α, 11 4 1, 19 9 5

[माधवमास] gl. चैत्रमास (usually

माधव=वैशाख).

माहेन्द 10 1 10b [माहेन्द्र] gl. इन्द्रजाल.

मिय° 14 4 1 अमृत.

मिग 16 15 1, 19 13 8 one of the

four breeds of elephants (cf.

मय 16 12 2).

-मिगणयण 19 3 7 मृगनयना.

-मिगमय° 14 6 5 [मृगमद] कस्तूरी.

-मिगलोयणिय 16 13 8 मृगलोचना enl.

मित्तइय 12 2 8, 12 5 4, 18 4 6 मैत्री.

✓मिल [मिल्; G. मल्लुँ];

-pres. 3. pl. मिलन्ति 18 3 8; abs.

मिलैवि 9 13 9b, 17 5 5, मिलेवि 9 6

4, मिलेपिणु 11 1 8;

-caus. 2. s. मिलावहि 15 11 9b.

✓सुअ [सुच्];

-pres 3. s. सुअइ 13 1 8, 15 5 4;

3. pl. सुयन्ति 6 7 5, 7 2 6; imper.

2. s. सुएँ 15 7 2; 2. pl. सुअहु 19 2

8; 3. s. सुअउ 5 2 5; pres. part.

enl. सुअन्तय 3 6 6; abs. सुएँवि 6

15 9b, 7 11 6, 10 12 7, 12 4 7,

सुएवि 8 3 6, 10 12 5, 12 2 4,

सुयवि 15 13 5, सुएप्पिणु 13 8 10α;

p. p. सुक्क 4 10 4, f. सुक्की 4 10 4,

enl. सुक्कय 14 8 9b; -pass. pres.

3. s. सुच्चइ 1 3 14b, 7 12 2; pres.

part. सुच्चन्त 3 2 9.

सुय 2 8 2, 15 11 8, f. enl. सुइया 19

18 1b मृत (G. सुओ).

सुच्छंगय 5 13 4 मूच्छां गता.

सुच्छाविथ 6 9 3, 19 8 4, 19 15 1b

मूर्च्छिता.

- ✓मुण [त्रा=ज्ञा; Hc. IV 7];
-pres. 3. pl. मुणन्ति 16 12 7; abs.
मुणैवि 3 12 1a; p. p. enl. मुणियय
10 2 3; pass. pres. 3. s. मुणिज्जइ
20 2 5.
मुद्धिया 15 14 8 मुग्धा enl.
सुरव° 1 5 7, 14 10 8, सुरय 14 12 3
सुरज.
✓मुसुमूर (भञ्ज; Hc. IV 106) pound
(मुसुमूरण=पिण्डीकरण Mp 7 6 12);
-pres. 3. s. मुसुमूरइ 17 9 4; p. p.
मुसुमूरिय 4 8 7°, 8 6 2, 17 7 1b,
enl. मुसुमूरियय 1 3 1b.
°मुसण्डि 4 5 6, मुसण्डि 11 8 5, 17 6 5
प्रहरणविशेष.
°मुहयन्द° 2 15 4 मुखचन्द्र.
मुहवेक्खा 10 2 7 [मुखप्रेक्षक] desirous
to see (your) face.
मुहवत्त 15 8 5 मुखवार्ता oral message?
°मुहलिय 13 9 6 मुखरित.
-मुहलीह्वय 1 13 9b मुखरीभूत enl.
मुहियण् 11 11 3 मुधा; gl. एवमेव वृथा (cf.
D. 6 134 मुहिअं, मुहिआ=एवमेव करणम्).
मूढी 17 16 9b मूढा.
मेच्छ 9 10 8 म्लेच्छ.
°मेलय 3 7 10a मेलक (G. मेलो) gath-
ering.
✓मेलव [मेलय; G. मेलवुं];
-abs. मेलवैवि 5 6 2, मेलेप्पिणु 19 17 3.
✓मेल (मुच्; G. मेलवुं);
-pres. 3. s. मेलइ 5 4 6; pres.
part. मेलन्त 14 6 1; abs. मेलैवि 10
5 8b, मेलैवि 3 1a, 12 6 4, मेलेप्पिणु
14 1b, 19 17 3; p. p. मेलिय 3 9 8,
11 7 6, 11 8 7, 13 7 1b, 14 9 3,
17 10 10a, 19 5 10b;
-caus. abs. मेल्लावेप्पिणु 19 12 1a;
p. p. मेल्लाविय 9 11 8, 11 9 8, enl.
मेल्लावियय 13 5 10a, 20 7 9b.
मेसासण 8 5 3 मेषासन.
मेहलहर 1 5 5 मेखलाधर.
मेहुणय 6 1 3, 19 10 6 gl. स्यालक (cf.
D. 6 148 मेहुणिया=पट्ट्याः भगिनी and
मेहुणय=पितृव्यसुत; cf. M. मेवणा).
मोक्कल-केस 8 3 1 मुक्तकेशी (G. मोक्कुं free).
मोग्गर °4 5 6, 8 5 5°, °11 8 5° मुद्गर.
✓मोड (मोटय; G. मोडुं) break;
-pres. 3. pl. मोडन्ति 7 2 8; p. p.
°मोडिय 4 8 6; -caus. p. p. मोडाविय
11 10 4.
मोर 3 4 5 मयूर.
मोरय 3 1 13a [°मयूरक] gl. पिच्छ.
र
रडरव 19 3 3 रौरव.
✓रय [रच्];
-abs. रएप्पिणु 16 15 9a, 17 1 7;
p. p. रइय 17 13 10b.
रय 10 2 2 [रत] सुरत.
रयण 12 12 10b रत्न.
रयण 9 12 3 रत्ना, सूर्यपत्नी.
रयण 4 6 6 [रत्न] one of the nine
treasures.
रयणि 16 15 7 रत्नि.
रयसल 19 1 2 रजसला.
✓रक्ख (रक्ष; cf. G. राखवुं keep);
-imper. 1. pl. रक्खहुं 15 10 7; 2.
pl. रक्खहौं 19 8 6; 3. s. रक्खउ 18
7 9b; pres. part. रक्खन्त 3 2 6;
p. p. रक्खिय 11 3 5, enl. 16 8 9a.
रक्ख 17 17 3, 19 8 6 रक्षस्.
रक्खण° 10 5 7 रक्षक; gl. सुभट.
°रक्खवाल 11 9 8 रक्षापाल guardian
(G. रक्खाल).
रक्खसी 9 12 8, enl. रक्खसिय 5 8 3
राक्षसी.
✓रङ्गोल (=दोलय Hc. IV 48) swing
to and fro;
-pres. 3. s. रङ्गोलइ 14 3 7; p. p.
रङ्गोलिय 13 7 4; agent. °रङ्गोलिर°
13 12 8.
रङ्ग 1 5 9b.

रङ्गिय 1 5 9b, °14 3 8 [रङ्ग+इत] रङ्गित
coloured.

रञ्जय 1 11 3 रञ्जू enl.

✓रड (रद्; G. रडवुँ weep, cry);

-pres. 3. s. रडइ 19 7 11b; imp.
er. 3. s. रडउ 12 9 5.

°रण° 14 3 8 corrupt for गण?

रणडह 5 6 5, 11 10 9b, 12 7 4, 17
4 10a, 20 1b रणमुख battle-front.

रणवीढ 4 5 9b रणपीठ.

रणण 4 1 6 [Hc. I 66] अरण्य (G. रान).

रत्तिन्दिड 10 7 5 रात्रिदिवम्.

रत्तुप्पलिह्णय° 9 6 6 रत्तोत्पलीभूत enl.

✓रम (रम्; G. रमवुँ);

-pres. 3. pl. रमन्ति 14 11 8; im-
per. 2. s. रमु 19 15 5; 2 pl. रमहों
14 5 4; pres. part. रमन्त 18 12
8, f. रमन्ति 18 3 6; abs. रमैवि 14
11 4 (in रमैवि ण णाइय=G. रमी न
जाणी); -pass. pres. 2. s. रम्महि
8 6 9b.

°रम्भ° 19 12 4 [रम्भा] कदली.

रव° 14 2 2 कलमञ्जुल sweet sounding.

रवणय 2 2 2, 14 1 1 [*रमण्य enl.]
रमणीय.

°रविन्द° 4 9 6 अरविन्द.

रसन्त 10 3 2, 14 6 3 रसत्.

°रसमन्ती 14 2 9a [°रसवती] रसयुक्ता.

रसोइ 17 13 10b रसवती cooked food
(G. रसोई).

°रहियय 5 2 9a °रहित enl.

रहङ्ग 15 12 7 [रथाङ्ग] चक्र.

रहल्ल f. 7 3 10b तरङ्ग (cf. Sk. लहरी; G.
लहेर), gl. वेला = जलपूर.

राय 4 12 6, 5 5 4 राजन्.

राडलय 19 10 7 [राजकुल enl.] gl.
राजा;

-7 1 9a राजकुलिक royal.

राय-सिय 6 9 6 राजश्री royal fortune.

राणय 2 15 5, 3 9 2, 5 5 2, °8 4 4,
9 3 2, °11 10 2, 15 8 4, 20 3 8,
20 11 8 राजन् enl. [cf. Sk. राजा-
नक, G. राणो].

रामकह 1 2 6°, रामकहा° 1 2 1. रामकथा.

राविय 4 8 8 [Hc. IV 49] रञ्जित.

°राव 10 3 2.

रासि° 9 14 4 रश्मि.

रिच्छ °3 5 2°, 8 5 5° ऋक्ष (G. रौँछ).

रिञ्छोलि 11 14 4, 14 4 3, 14 6 8
(D. 7 7) पङ्क्ति.

✓रिज्ज [ऋज्य; cf. G. रीज्जवुँ - 'be plea-
sed'] prosper;

-imper. 3. s. रिज्जउ 12 11 3.

रिण °13 3 10a, °19 10 9 ऋण.

°रिहालय 11 4 5 [रेखाल enl.] रेखायुक्त.

✓रुअ, ✓रुव [रुद्; G. रुए weeps];

-pres. 3. s. रुअइ 18 12 6, रुवइ 19

3 3, pres. part. f. रुवन्ति 19 2

10a, enl. रुअन्तिय 19 9 10b; p. p.

रुण 19 10 8; gerundive रुवेवहों
7 8 8b.

✓रुअ [रुच्य] like;

-pres. 3. s. रुअइ 1 3 14a, 2 15 6.

रुट्टय 11 10 3 रुट्ट enl. (G. रुठे).

°रुण्ड 17 13 10a.

रुन्द 19 13 8 (D. 7 14) विपुल.

रुण्यय° 2 16 4 रौण्य enl.

रुहिर 19 6 5 रुविर.

रुव° 9 8 3 (रुवु 18 6 8, रुयई 3 7 4)
रूप.

रेल्ल (लावय; G. रेलवुँ);

-pres. part. enl. रेल्लन्तय 4 9 7;

p. p. रेल्लिय 17 3 2.

✓रेह (राज, Hc. IV 100);

-pres. 3. pl. रेहन्ति 2 11 9a.

✓रोक्क (G. रोकवुँ) check, stop,
engage;

-pres. 3. s. रोक्कइ 17 9 3, pres.

part. रोक्कन्त 4 7 10b; p. p. °रोक्किय°

6 1 9.

✓रोव [रुद्; Hc. IV 226; G. रोवुं];
-pres. 2. s. रोवहि 19 15 8; pres.
part. f. रोवन्ती 8 3 1.
रोसावियय 8 9 9a रोपित enl.
रोसावरियय 13 1a रोपापूर्ण.

ल

लह् 1 12 7, 5 2 3, 5 8 3, 7 6 9b,
8 1 9b, 9 1 6, 10 4 4, 10 10 8,
11 12 8, 12 9 7, 13 3 8, 14 5
4, 14 11 2, 15 1 8, 15 8 5, 15
12 3, 16 1 2, 16 8 7, 18 3 1,
18 3 6, 18 8 9b, 20 9 5 (G. ले)
well, lo.

✓लय [ला, G. लेवुं] take;
-pres. 3. pl. लयन्ति 7 2 6; pres.
part. लयन्त 18 1 8; abs. लएवि 18
1 9b, 2 लएवि 2 3 9a, 18 10 8,
लएप्पिणु 2 15 9a, 3 12 6, 7 6 2
14 11 1; p. p. लइय 2 5 1, 2 11
7, 2 12 2, 4 7 5, 12 2 3, 15 3
3, 17 4 1b, 18 4 3, enl. लइयय
2 4 7, 4 10 9a, 11 12 9b; pass.
pres. 3. s. लइजइ 2 5 5.

°लउडि° 17 6 5 [*लकुटी] लकुट.

लयार 1 3 5 लकार.

लकुडि° 11 6 4 [*लकुटी cf. D. 7 19
लकुडं=लकुटः] लकुट (cf. G. लाकडी).

✓लक्ख [लक्ष्य];
-imper. 2. pl. लक्खहो 5 5 1; abs.
लक्खेवि 4 2 4; pass. pres. 3. s.
लक्खिजइ 2 3 4, 6 13 5, 10 10 5,
11 6 9b, 17 9 10b.

लक्खण 1 3 7 [लक्षण] व्याकरणशास्त्र, 2
9 8 लक्षणशास्त्र.

✓लग्ग [*लग्ग; G. लागवुं];
-imper. 2. s. लग्ग 8 10 3; 3. s.
लग्गउ 9 10 5; fut. 3. s. लग्गेसइ 18
6 9b; pres. part. °लग्गन्त° 13 5
1b, f. लग्गन्ति 17 2 3; abs. लग्गेवि
(=from) 1 16 4, 12 2 8, 20 11

8, लग्गेवि (=from) 6 9 8; p. p. लग्ग
1 9 1, (कम्पणहँ) 10 1 8, णिएवि)
10 2 4, enl. लग्गय (भञ्जहि) 9 10 7;
—with कुढे (=पृष्ठे) chase, pres. 3.
s. कुढेलगइ 12 4 2; p. p. enl. कुढे
लग्गय 12 3 7 [D. 2 62 कुढो हतानु-
गमनम्; Mp. 29 14 11 gl. gives
कुढि=पृष्ठे; PSM. records कुढावय =अनु-
गमन. Eng. 'trail' 'trace'; G. पीछो].

लग्गणखम्भ 1 1a [*लग्गणस्कम्भ] आधारस्तम्भ.
लङ्गल° 6 11 8, 19 7 10 लाङ्गल.

✓लङ्ग [G. लौघवुं];
-pres. part. लङ्गन्त 2 8 1; abs.
लङ्गेवि 11 6 7, लङ्गेप्पिणु 2 3 7, 6 6 1.

✓लज्ज [लज्ज; G. लाजवुं];
-pres. 3. s. लज्जइ 10 8 11b, 11
12 9b; opt. 2. s. लज्जिजहि 18 8 3;
3 s. लज्जिजइ 20 11 5.

लज्जणगारिय 19 5 5 लाङ्गनकारिका.

लट्ठि 11 6 2 यष्टि.

लद्ध-संस 13 4 3 लब्धशंस.

लब्भइ 4 12 4 लभ्यते.

✓लल [लल्, लड्] dangle;
-pres. 3. s. ललइ 14 7 8; pres.
part. ललन्त °13 4 5°, °17 13 3,
f. ललन्ति 10 3 4.

✓लह [लम्];
-pres. 1. s. लहमि 12 1 6; fut.
2. s. लहेसहि 19 8 2; abs. लहेवि 2
9 7, 10 4 1, 18 2 1.

लहमि 9 12 3 लघिमन्.

लहु 18 10 5 लघु quickly.

लहुअ 6 12 3 लघु enl.

✓लाय [लाय];
-abs. लाएवि 2 11 3; p. p. लाइय 3
9 10a, 11 2 3, 11 8 6.

लायण °1 13 6, °2 16 2°, 14 12 3°
लावण्य.

लाहव 17 6 9, 20 2 1a [noun from
causal base *लाहव!] लाम (G.
लहावो).

°लिह 3 12 6 लात taken.

लिह see लीह.

लिहाविय 6 9 9b, 12 5 6 लेखित.

लीह 17 7 8, 18 10 9a, °लिह 15 12

7 [लेखा] रेखा (cf. G. लीटी).

लीण 13 12 9, 14 5 8 लीन.

लुक् 4 8 3°, 15 5 4 लुत.

✓ लुह (= मृञ्, Hc. IV 105; G. लुहुँ)
wipe;

-pres. 2. s. लुहहि 19 15 8; pres.

part. f. लुहन्ति 19 6 10a; agent.

°लुहण 15 12 7;

-caus. abs. लुहावैवि 19 11 1a.

✓ ले (नी; G. लेहुँ) take;

-pres. 1. s. लेमि 4 4 3; 1. pl.

लेहुँ 2 15 7; 2. s. लेहि 18 2 2, 3;

3. s. लेइ 1 10 9b, 7 5 7; imper.

3. s. लेड 1 3 13; 3. pl. लेन्तु 19 3

9; pres. part. लेन्त 18 12 9a,

enl. लिन्तय 17 3 10b; abs. लेवि 1

10 3, 4 3 8, 4 5 2, 5 6 9a, 10

12 5, 14 9 8, 18 3 2, लेप्पिण 1 4

1b, 14 10 9b, 15 1 9a;

-caus. p. p. लेवाविय 15 15 9a.

°लेस 3 11 3 लेइया.

लेह 13 11 7, 14 13 9a, 15 8 4 लेख.

लोय 3 12 2, 6 16 1 लोच.

✓ लोट्ट (लुट्ट) roll about, wallow
(G. लोट्टुँ; आलोट्टुँ);

-pres. part. लोट्टन्त 14 13 8, enl.

लोत्तन्तय 8 3 3; p. p. °लोट्टिय 4 8 7.

✓ ल्हस (Hc. IV 197) संस् fall,
pass away, fade;

-pres. 3. s. ल्हसइ 18 5 9a; p. p.

ल्हसिय 10 11 8, 17 4 6, 17 17 1b.

°ल्हास 19 18 4 म्लानि fading.

व

व 1 4 2, 1 5 3, 1 13 4, 2 7 3, 4 10

5, 6 13 1, 9 1 8, 17 11 10b इव;

2 3 9b वा.

वह्यागरण 7 14 4 वैयाकरण.

वह्तरणि 11 9 3, 11 10 5 वैतरणी.

वह्माणिय 15 15 5 वैमानिक.

वह्तराय 2 9 2, 2 10 3 वैराग्य.

वह्तरिणि 19 4 9b वैरिणी.

वह्वस 15 13 7 [वैवस्वत] यम.

✓ वह्सर (analogical formation of
the primitive from वह्सर, the
causative base from वह्स=उप+
विश्) sit;

-imper. 2. pl. वह्सरहु 10 1 7; abs.

वह्सरैवि 6 1 5, 15 2 4;

-caus. p. p. वह्सरिय 5 14 3, 20
3 3.

वह्सण 5 11 8, 5 14 3, enl. वह्सणय
16 9 8 [उपवेशन] आसन (cf. G. बेसण्).

वय 20 10 7 (?) gl. वदन.

वयवन्तिय 12 4 9b व्रतवती enl.

वयस 19 12 6 [वयस्य] gl. मित्र.

वक्कु वयणु 1 3 6 [वक् वचनम्] passive
voice (cf. Old G. वौक्कु उक्ति).

°वक्क 10 10 6 वाक्य.

वक्खाणियय 1 3 2 [*व्याख्यानित enl.]
व्याख्यात.

वक्खित्त 13 4 4 ?

वगलामुह 17 3 4 [वगलामुख] वडवानल.

वक्किय 20 4 5 [वक्कित] worsted (in
battle).

वक्कुडय 6 16 5 [वक्+Ap. suffix °उडय]
वक् (G. वौक्कु).

✓ वच्च (Hc. IV 225; वज्);

-imper. 2. s. वच्चु 7 12 4.

°वच्छ 14 12 5 ?

✓ वज [वाय्; G. वाजुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वजइ 3 3 7, 17 10 3;

वजन्त 3 2 9 वर्जयत्.

वज 16 14 4 वाय or वर्य or वादित.

✓ वजर (Hc. IV 2; कथ्);

-imper. 2. s. वजरहि 15 12 6;

p. p. वजरिय 4 13 7, 5 7 10, 9

6 1, 12 4 1.

✓ वञ्च [वञ्चय्];

-pres. part. f. वञ्चन्ति 7 3 7; abs. वञ्चेवि 13 12 9; p. p. वञ्चिय 4 11 9a, 5 8 4.

✓ वञ्छ [वाञ्छ्; G. वाँछुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वञ्छइ 9 13 8.

वट्ठ 15 12 3, 18 3 7, 19 8 10b. to be sure, indeed.

वट्ठ° 11 4 6 वृत्त.

वडउ 15 14 3 imper. 3 s. of ?

वड-णिविड 13 11 4 वटनिविड.

वडीवा 12 4 6 see आणवडीवा.

वड्डारय 16 4 8 [comparative of वड्ड enl.; cf. H. बडा, D. 7 29 वड्ड = महत्] महत्तर (cf. G. वडेहँ).

✓ वड्ड [वृध्-वर्ध्; H. बढना]

-pres. 3. s. वड्डइ 2 7 9b; pres. part. वड्डन्त 12 12 10a, 17 1 10b; p. p. वड्डिय 4 7 10a, enl. 14 13 9. -caus. p. p. वड्डिय 9 10 9a.

वण 8 9 4 व्रण.

वणप्फइ° 14 1 4 वनस्पति.

वणालय 5 2 1 वनालय.

वणासइ 13 9 3, 17 18 5 वनस्पति.

°वणिय 3 1 13b वनिता.

✓ वण्ण [वर्णय्];

-pres. 1. s. वणमि 1 4 1; abs. वर्णेवि 18 6 8;

-pass. pres. 3. s. वण्णज्जइ 11 10 8.

°वड्डलिय 19 4 9a f. मेघ (cf. D. 7 35 वड्डल = दुर्दिन; G. वादली cloudlet).

वड्डावय 19 4 1a [वर्धक, वर्धापक] bringer of good news (G. वधावो).

वड्डावणय 9 5 1 [वर्धनक, वर्धापनक] bringing good news (G. वधामणुँ).

वड्डाविय 10 6 8a [वर्धित, वर्धापित] congratulated.

वड्डामरिस 12 2 2 वड्डामरिष.

✓ वन्द [वन्ध्; G. वाँधुँ];

-imper. 2. pl. वन्दहु 3 4 10b; abs.

वन्देवि 2 17 1, 10 2 8, वन्देपिणु 4 13 5, 15 9 8; p. p. वन्दिय 15 7 1.

वन्दणभत्ति 1 8 5, वन्दणहत्ति 2 7 1, 18 4 3 वन्दनभक्ति.

°वन्दि° 11 9 9a, 17 17 10a वन्दिन्.

वन्दिण 3 6 9, 8 12 3, 10 3 2 वन्दिन्.

✓ वन्ध [वन्ध्; G. बाँधुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वन्धइ 13 1 9b; abs. वन्धेवि 1 10 6, 17 17 6;

-caus. abs. वन्धावेवि 14 9 2.

वन्ध 4 11 4 वन्ध.

वन्धहि 8 8 9b corrupt for वद्धहि=वर्धते.

वप्प 3 9 6, 3 13 8a, 20 9 1 (D. 6 88) पिता (G. बाप).

वप्पिक्की 4 3 9b (Hc. IV 395 बप्पीकी) पैतृकी (G. बापीकी).

✓ वम [वम्] vomit, emit;

-pres. 3. s. वमइ 13 5 6, 3. pl. वमन्ति 14 13 7.

°वमाल 7 13 7, 10 5 2, 13 1 3, 16 15 9a; enl. °वमालय 2 4 7 (D. 6 90) कलकल.

-वमालिय 7 2 4 कलकलयुक्त.

वम्म 14 2 8 मर्मेन्.

वम्मीय 4 12 9a वल्मीक.

वर° 2 4 8 उत्तम.

°वर [वर] श्रेष्ठ or added *svārthe* (cf. G. तरुवर, सरवर etc. wherein °वर is added *svārthe*);

-गिरिवर 1 10 6, 6 11 4, 7 14 1;

जिणवर 2 5 9a; सुरवर° 2 6 1; हयवर

3 13 4; गयवर° 3 13 4, 6 1 8°; रह-

वर 4 7 9; णरवर° 5 1 2, 5 2 5; सर-

वर° 4 10 2, 5 4 8, 17 5 4; तरुवर

6 3 5, 6 6 7; कुमुणिवर 6 8 2, 17

4 10b; असिवर 11 8 5°, 14 13 9a;

पुरवर° 11 12 7°, 15 10 9; दससयग-

इवर 12 12 5; मुणिवर 13 3 7, मुणि-

वरवट्ठि 13 3 7; हरिवर 19 18 6.

वरइत्त °5 15 9b, 7 2 9a वरयित् bride-groom.

वराय 4 8 9b, f. enl. वराइय 12 7 9a वराक.

वरि 1 3 9, 2 14 1, 10 8 6 वरम्.

वरिय 20 5 10a वृत.

✓वरिस [वृष्; G. वरसुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वरिसइ 10 1 9a; pres. part. वरिसन्त 8 10 9a; p. p. f. वरिटी 1 14 9b.

°वरिस 1 16 4 [वर्ष;] वर्षा.

वरि-सगा 13 12 6 gl. उपरितन-स्वर्ग.

वरिसद्ध 1 10 3 वर्षाधम्.

✓वल [वल्; G. वळवुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वलइ 13 1 1b, 14 3 4, 17 9 3; 3. pl. वलन्ति 7 2 8; imper. 2. s. वलि 17 8 10b; वल 20 8 3, वलु वलु 11 11 3, 17 8 3, 20 8 7; 2. pl. वलहौ 8 11 1; pres. part. enl. वलन्तय 20 2 9b; abs. वलैवि 12 3 8, 12 6 1, वलेवि 2 15 2; p. p. enl. वलियय 8 3 5.

✓वल [ज्वल्; G. वळवुँ];

-pres. part. वलन्त 2 11 9b.

वलवन्त 15 10 6 वलवत्.

वलग 7 3 1, 14 7 9b, 16 15 5, 18 5 9a [अवलग्न] (Hc. IV 206) आरुढ (cf. G. वलगवुँ adhere to, be attached to).

°वलाय 14 6 9b बलाका.

वलियय 8 3 5 [बल+°इक enl.] बलिन् (G. बलियो).

वलिवण्ड 18 8 9a [cf. D. 6 92 वल-मड्डा = बलात्कार; RSM. cites वलिमड्डा; Bh. has वलिवण्ड (thrice); Hp. वलिमड्ड] violence (cf. मण्ड).

✓वसिकर [वशीकृ];

-abs. वसिकरैवि 15 9 1; p. p. वसिकिय 4 5 3, 16 7 8.

वसुन्धरि 1 8 3 वसुन्धरा.

✓वइ (G. वहेवुँ, वही जवुँ) flow, move, carry, bear;

-pres. 3. s. वइइ 4 5 3; 3. pl. वहन्ति 17 2 9; pres. part. वहन्त 10 8 6, f. वहन्ति 11 10 5, वहन्ती 1 2 6, enl. वहन्तय 13 6 11 b, 13 11 5.

✓वह [वध्];

-pres. 3. s. वहइइ 6 11 2; fut. 3. s. वहेसइ 6 11 3; pres. part. वहन्त 20 7 9a; abs. वहैवि 17 8 2.

वहल 14 10 3 वहल.

वहव 5 1 1, 5 9 1, 12 9 6, 16 13 1 बहु.

°वहणि 5 4 7, 9 6 2, °13 11 10 भगिनी (G. वहेन).

वहिरय 9 8 2 बधिर enl.

वहु 9 2 1, 18 4 10a, enl. बहुय °5 15 9b°, 6 15 9b, °13 10 2°, 19 15 7, बहुव °15 7 9b वधू (G. बहु).

-वहुवर °4 9 8, 10 4 9a वधूवर.

वहुक्खम 13 2 7 [बहुक्षम] अतिसहिण्णु.

वहुत्त 14 12 9a (Hc. I 233) प्रभूत (H. वहोत).

वहुरूव 9 9 6 बहुरूप.

वहुल °13 12 8 gl. तिमिर.

वहुलट्टमिय 19 9 5 बहुलाष्टमी enl.

वहुवारउ 8 10 4 बहुवारम् enl.

वहुसंथ °16 9 6 [बहुसंस्थ] gl. बहुविचार°.

°वंय 11 4 8 [वंश] back (cf. G. वांसो).

वाइय 19 16 8 [वात] वीजित.

वाइ 5 15 2 वादिन्.

✓वाय (वाचय्) recite;

-abs. वाएँवि 6 16 8.

✓वाय (वादय्);

-pres. 3. s. वायइ 1 14 4; pres. part. f. वायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p. वाइय 2 4 4.

वायरण 2 7 9b व्याकरण.

वायव °8 8 4.

°वाण 13 10 3 (1) वाण sound, (2) वाण arrow.

वाणरमालिय 14 2 6 (1) वानर-माला enl. (2) तोरण festoon (H. G. वंदरवाल).

वाणिज्य 2 8 6 वाणिज्यक.
 वाम 4 11 5 gl. व्यायाम.
 वामद्व 1 6 8 वामार्ध.
 °वामीसिय 14 6 3 व्यामिश्रण.
 °वार 2 16 10, 6 1 7, 12 3 8, 14 2
 1 द्वार (G. वार, वार्णु).
 वारवार 7 2 6, 19 6 1a वारंवारम्.
 वारि-णिवन्धन 4 1 4 वारि-नन्धन.
 बालकील 5 1 7 बालकीडा.
 °बाली 14 2 9b बालिका.
 ✓वाल [बाल्य; G. बाल्यु];
 -abs. बालेवि 7 3 10a.
 °वावण्य 8 1 6 वामन enl.
 ✓वावर [व्या+पृ] become active;
 -inf. वावरेवि (लगु) 12 9 8.
 वावल 4 5 6°, 17 6 3° शस्त्रविशेष.
 °वावार 14 8 3 व्यापार.
 ✓वास (वर्ष);
 -pres. 3. s. वासइ 3 3 9.
 °वास 4 11 7 [वर्ष] वर्षा shower.
 वासारत्त 9 9 9b [वर्षारात्र] वर्षा rainy
 season (H. बरसात; G. वरसात, वरसाद).
 ✓वाह [वाह्य];
 -pres. 1. s. वाहसि 11 5 2; imper.
 2. s. बाहि बाहि 17 6 2, 17 10 2;
 abs. बाहेवि 12 1 9a; p. p. enl.
 बाहिय 8 9 9b.
 ✓वाह [वाध];
 -pass. pres. part. बाहिजमाण 18
 11 4 बाध्यमान.
 °वाह 12 4 3 प्रवाह.
 °वाह 4 13 1 बाहक.
 बाह 2 16 1, 13 12 6 [बाहा] बाहु.
 बाहम् 19 10 5 बाष्पाम्भस्.
 बाहिर 18 7 9b व्याहृत ? gl. वृथा. enl.
 9 9 2 ?
 बाहिरन्तरुच्चरिय 17 12 6 बहिरन्तरुच्चरित ?
 वि 1 11 7, 3 12 7, 11 13 8, 16 5
 2, (°हु वि) 16 7 7, 16 12 7, 19
 13 2, (°इ+वि=°इ+) सि 3 11 9, 12

12 10a, 15 6 2, 15 14 7; (°हि+
 वि=°हि+) सि 1 10 8, 2 4 2 to 2
 4 8, 2 14 7, 16 5 11b, 17 5 3;
 19 12 8, (°हु+वि=°हु+) सि 11 6 8,
 16 13 5, 19 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 17
 11b अपि (G. वि, य).
 विडम्बण 16 3 6 (noun fr. विडम्ब=
 विडुष्य) विबोधन.
 °विडम्बण 3 7 4 विक्रिया, विकुर्वण magic
 power.
 °विओभ 20 10 6 वियोग.
 ✓वियट्ट (Hc. IV 129; वि+सं+वट्ट);
 -pres. 3. s. वियट्टइ 4 2 9a gl.
 विघटते.
 वियडिवण 10 8 1 gl. विप्रतिपन्नं विकृतिवर्णो वा.
 वियडु 14 9 6 [विदग्ध] amorous per-
 son.
 ✓वियप्प [वि+रूप-कल्प] think, con-
 sider;
 -abs. वियप्पेवि 2 9 5.
 ✓वियम्भ (वि+जृम्भ);
 -pres. 3. s. वियम्भइ 17 9 6; p. p.
 enl. वियम्भिय 9 9 6.
 °वियलिय 15 6 1 विगलित enl.
 ✓वियस (वि+कस्);
 -pres. 3. pl. वियसन्ति 6 3 6.
 वियावड 10 1 6, 14 9 8 [व्यापृत]
 व्याकुल चित्त.
 °वियारणा 11 7 1 [वितारणा] प्रतारिका.
 वियारिय 19 14 2 विदारित enl.
 °वियारय 2 7 5 विदारक.
 विकच्छय 4 11 2 [विकक्षक] ?
 विक्खण 17 5 7, enl. विक्खणय 15 4
 9b [*विष्कीर्ण] विकीर्ण (cf. PSM. वि-
 विखरिअ and G. विखरावुँ, विखेरुँ).
 °विक्खेव 14 5 5 विक्षेप throwing.
 °विगम 12 5 10 gl. वियोग.
 विचिन्तमाण 16 3 2 [विचिन्तयत्] विमृशत्.
 विच्छाय 5 2 2, 15 7 9a निस्तेजस्क.
 विच्छिय 2 12 4 वृश्चिक.

विज्ञापाण्य 19 7 11b ?

विज्ञालय 6 6 9b [विद्यालय] विधाधर

विज्ञाहरिय 9 2 5 विधाधरी enl.

✓विज्ज [वीज्य्];

-pass. pres. part. विज्जिज्जन्त 3 6 7.

विज्जु° 11 6 9b विद्युत् (ग. वीज),

विज्जुल° 11 6 5 [विद्युत्+ल, Hc. II 173]

विद्युत् (cf. ग. वीजळी).

विट्ठिय 10 6 6 (Hc. IV 330, 3) कन्या
(ग. बेटी daughter, girl).

°विट्ठि 4 9 6 [Mss. wrongly दिट्ठि]
वृष्टि.

*विडङ्ग 3 1 3 कुञ्ज.

✓विडप्प [अर्ज्य Hc. IV 251];

-pres. 3 s. विडप्पइ 1 2 12b.

विणा° 5 12 3 विना.

विणामिय 2 12 3 विनामित pulled down.

°विणासयर 1 16 9a [विनाशकर] विनाशक.

विणिमिण्ण 17 12 6 विनिर्भिन्न.

✓विणिवाय [विनिपातय्];

-pres. 3. s. विणिवायइ 17 9 5; p. p.

विणिवाइय °4 8 6°, 5 6 4, 7 6 1,
10 8 10, 12 3 6.

विणिवारय 19 1 8 विनिवारक.

विणिवारिय 10 11 2, 11 12 1 विनिवारित.

विणिवासिय 19 15 10b [*विनिवासिन्
enl.] निवासिन्.

विणिहय 17 8 7 विनिहृत.

विणु 2 10 9b, 4 4 9b, 16 6 7 [Hc.
IV 426] विना (ग. विण, वण°).

✓विण्णव [विज्ञापय्; ग. वीनवहुँ];

-pres. 3. s. विण्णवइ 1 3 1, 4 14
3; 19 6 10a; abs. विण्णवेवि 5 16 2;
p. p. विण्णविय 1 7 9a.

विण्णाण 2 4 9b, 4 11 4 विज्ञान speci-
alized knowledge.

✓विण्णास(वि+न्यासय्) display;

-pres. 2. s. विण्णासहि 11 11 3;
p. p. विण्णासिय 2 4 9a.

विथिय 17 12 8 [वि+स्थित] gl. स्थित.

वित्थरिय 3 4 4 विस्तृत.

विथिण्ण 9 3 7 विस्तीर्ण.

विद्धंसिय 11 9 9b विच्चस्त.

विन्द 9 5 9a वृन्द.

विन्दु 1 16 6 विन्दु.

✓विद्ध [व्यध्; ग. वीधहुँ];

-pres. 3. s. विन्धइ 15 3 7; pres.
part. विद्धन्त 11 12 1, enl. विद्धन्तय

14 2 8, 15 4 9a, विन्धन्तय 17 3
10b, p. p. f. विद्धि 12 9 1, 16 7 4.

✓विप्फुर [वि+स्फुर];

-pres. 3. s. विप्फुरइ 1 5 6, 11 1
8a; pres. part. विप्फुरन्त 10 9 2.

विप्प 16 8 9a विप्र.

विप्पयइ 9 7 4 gl. पक्षिपुत्रकाः.

विप्पिय 4 4 2 [विप्रिय] अनिष्ट.

विट्भाडिय 14 1 4 [*विस्फाटित; Bh. cf.
D. 7 70 विष्फाडिय=नाशित] नाशित.

°विमहिय 1 5 9b विमथित crushed.

विमीसिय 17 2 8 विमिश्रित.

विमुक्क 2 2 9a, °4 14 8 विमुक्त.

°विमोक्ख 3 11 1b [विमोक्ष] मोक्ष.

विम्भय 1 12 4 विस्मय.

विम्माणिय 14 11 7 (वि+मानित; Pk.

✓माण=अनु+भू) अनुभूत (ग. माणी).

✓विरय (वि+रच्);

-abs. विरएवि 16 15 1, 20 5 9,
विरएप्पिणु 14 9 1.

विरल्लिय° 16 14 7 [Hc. IV 137]
विस्तारित.

विरइ 11 12 5 विरथ.

विरहाडर 18 11 5 विरहातुरा.

विरुआरि 19 5 2, विरुआरिय 19 4 8
[विरुप+तर; D. 7 63 विरुअ=विरुप; Bh.
102 8] दुष्ट bad.

✓विरुज्झ (वि+रुज्झ्); be displeased,
get angry;

-pres. 3. s. विरुज्झइ 10 7 9b, 17
5 10a; imper. 2. pl. विरुज्झहो 20
1 9a; p. p. enl. विरुद्धय 12 7 5.

चिरिह्रिय° 11 5 4 विस्तारित, gl. विस्फारित.

✓विरुस [वि+रुष्य];

-pres. 3. s. विरुसइ 1 3 13.

विलक्खीह्वय 4 11 8, enl. विलक्खीह्वयय
12 6 3 [विलक्षीभूत] लज्जित.

✓विवज्ज [वि+वर्ज्य];

-abs. विवज्जेवि 17 18 10a; p. p.

°विवज्जिय 15 3 6, enl. विवज्जियय 18
9 9a.

✓विवर [वि+वृ] expound;

-pass. pres. part. विवरिज्जन्त 2
7 9b.

विवरिय 10 10 2 विपरीत.

विवरेरी 1 9 9a, 5 5 3 (Hc. IV 424)

विपरीता.

विविहपयार 2 8 6 विविध-प्रकार.

विवोहिय 5 2 8 विवोधित.

✓विस [विश्];

-pres. 3. s. विसइ 16 3 4, 19 1 6;
3. pl. विसन्ति 16 9 2.

°विस 3 5 2 वृष.

विसज्जिय 2 9 9b, enl. विसज्जियय 18 9
9a विसृष्ट.

विसट्ट °3 12 7°, °20 5 10b विकसित; 4
7 10a, 10 9 9a, 13 4 7, 17 10
7 विघटित, वुटित (cf. Hc. IV 176
विसट्ट=दल).

✓विसह [वि+सह] endure the del.
ay, wait;

-pres. 1. s. विसहउँ 18 6 2; 3. s.
विसहइ 18 5 2.

°विसाण 11 5 7 विषाण tusk.

विसालिय 15 14 9a विशाला enl.

विसासण 8 5 9 वृषासन.

विसूरय 19 16 10a खेद.

विसूरिय 3 6 10 खिन्न (Hc. IV 132).

✓विसेस [विशेष्य];

-abs. विसेसेवि 17 6 10a.

✓विहज्ज [वि+भञ्ज];

-abs. विहज्जेवि 2 14 2, 4 4 1.

✓विहड [वि+वद्];

-pres. 3. s. विहडइ 13 1 9a; 3. pl.
विहडन्ति 7 5 4; imper. 3. s. विहडउ
1 3 10.

विहडप्फड 14 9 8 शिघ्र, 15 11 1 व्याकुल
(Hc. II 174).

°विहत्थ 2 14 9b, 3 3 5, 16 14 6
[विहत्त] °युक्त with (°विशिष्टकर Mp.
8 9 4).

✓विहर [वि+ह];

-pres. part. विहरन्त 2 16 1, enl.
विहरन्तय 3 1b; abs. विहरेप्पिणु 5 3 2.

विहलङ्गल 8 9 5, °12 8 6, 17 7 3 विह्वल,
व्याकुल.

विहव 7 8 7 विधवा.

✓विहस [वि+हस्] smile;

-pres. 3. pl. विहसन्ति 6 7 7; pres.
part. f. विहसन्ती 14 10 6; abs.
विहसेवि 16 10 4 विहसेप्पिणु 1 16 1.

✓विहा [वि+भा];

-pres. 3. s. विहाइ 4 9 6.

विहाणय 14 1a [* विभानक] (D. 7 90)
प्रभात (अ. बहाणुं).

विहाव [वि+भाव्य] दश;

-pres. 3. s. विहावइ 5 11 9a;

-p. p. विहाविय 4 8 8; distinguish-
ed (by), marked (with); gl.
wrongly (बाणैः) खण्डितावि; enl.
विहाइयय 6 11 1 considered.

°विहु 12 12 4 विभु lord.

✓विहुण [वि+धू];

-pres. part. f. विहुणन्ति 18 11 5;
abs. विहुणेवि 18 7 3.

विहुर °17 7 5 [विधुर] विकल.

°विहूण 6 14 9b enl. f., विहूणिय 19 5 4
[* विधून] विहीन (अ. बहोणुं).

°विहोय 4 4 6 [* विभोग] विभव.

वीसद्ध° 13 7 7 [विशत्यर्थ] ten.

वीसत्थय 2 12 1 विश्वस्त enl; f. वीसत्थी
14 10 4.

- ✓वीसम् [वि+श्रम्];
 -pres. 3. s. वीसमइ 7 10 8.
 ✓बुक्क (Hc. IV 98=गर्ज) scream;
 pres. 3. s. बुक्कइ 19 3 4.
 बुक्कार 6 6 9 α , 6 11 5°, enl. बुक्कारय
 °19 3 4 scream.
 ✓बुच्च [उच्य];
 -pres. 3. s. बुच्चइ 1 11 1, 2 15 6,
 3 9 6, 12 1 6, 15 7 4, 15 12 7.
 ✓बुज्झ [बुध्य];
 -pres. 2. s. बुज्झहि 20 2 2, 20
 9 5; p. p. बुज्झिय 1 3 8, 3 10 6;
 -caus. pres. 3. s. बुज्झावइ 18 9
 4; p. p. बुज्झाविय 13 11 8.
 बुड्ड 14 5 5 [Hc. IV 101] मग्न (ग.
 बुड्डुं).
 बुड्डुण-वावि 6 10 6 मज्जनवापी.
 बुड्डु° 14 13 6 वृद्ध (ग. बूढो).
 बुण्ण° 15 2 2, 19 14 10 α (Hc. IV
 421; D. 7 94) विषण्ण, उद्विग्न.
 बुत्त 1 16 1 उक्त.
 बुदबुद 11 6 6 (onom.) call to an
 untamed elephant; gl. हस्ति-चाल-
 नभाषा.
 बुब्बुव °5 12 8°, °17 3 3 बुद्बुद.
 बुहणयण 20 12 1 [बुधनयन] gl. पण्डित-
 लोचन.
 बे-वारउ 12 12 10 β द्विवारम् enl. (ग.
 बे वार).
 °बेयडिय 9 14 8, 15 7 1 [Hc. IV 8 α]
 खचित्त.
 ✓बेयार (=प्रतारय्) deceive;
 -pres. 2. s. बेयारहि 18 12 6; p. p.
 बेयारिय 8 10 4 (D. 7 95=प्रतारित)
 gl. छद्मित.
 °बेज्ज° 16 3 8 वैद्य.
 बेज्झ 10 10 2, 11 6 5 (cf. PSM s. v.
 विज्झ) push.
 ✓वेढ (Hc. IV 221; cf. D. 7 76
 वेढिअं=वेष्टितम्) वेष्ट;

- abs. वेढेवि 20 9 9 α ; p. p. वेष्टिय
 4 12 9 α , 15 10 9 β .
 वेत्तत्तणु (v. l. चित्तत्तणु) 14 12 7?
 वेत्तालए 5 2 1, 10 1 8, वेत्तालहो 5 4 6
 gl. अस्तमनकाले, सन्ध्यासमये (cf. D. 7
 95 वेआल=अन्धकार).
 वेन्तर 1 8 10, 5 7 4°, f. वेन्तरि 1 8 9
 व्यन्तर.
 वेपक्ख-विवज्जिय 8 11 5 द्विपक्ष-विवर्जित.
 वेल्लहल° 19 17 9 [D. 8 96=कोमल;
 here as at Mp 3 1 11 it quali-
 fies लता] tender.
 वेल्ली° 4 12 9 α [Hc. I 58] वल्ली. (ग.
 वेल्य).
 ✓वेव [वेव];
 -pres. 3. s. वेवइ 18 5 7; pres.
 part. f. वेवन्ति 19 2 1 α .
 °वेस्° 17 17 2 वयस्.
 वेस् 2 14 4, 10 10 1 वेदया.
 वेहाविद्ध 8 6 1, enl. 4 1 10 α , 7 5 8,
 20 8 4 (D. वेहाव+इद्ध ?) gl. कोपातुर,
 कोपाविष्ट (cf. D. 7 96 वेहविअ=रोषाविष्ट).
 वोलावय 19 4 1 β (Hc. IV 162 वोल=
 गम्; cf. बोलीण=अतिक्रान्त) escort (ग.
 वलावो).
 ✓वोल्ल (Hc. IV 2 कथ्; ग. बोल्लुं);
 -pres. 1. s. वोल्लमि 19 18 2; 2. s.
 वोल्लहि 9 8 2, 19 8 3; 3. s. वोल्लइ
 2 13 9 α , 16 6 6; 3. pl. वोल्लन्ति
 9 4 8; imper. 2. s. वोल्लि 2 14 1;
 pres. part. enl. वोल्लन्तय 9 4 8;
 -pass. pres. 3. s. वोल्लिज्जइ 16 8 6;
 -caus. p. p. वोल्लाविय 5 13 8, 6 12
 4, 9 8 2, 12 5 3, enl. वोल्लावियय
 17 15 9 β .
 वोल्ल f. 12 3 1, 14 8 1, 16 9 3, 19
 9 1 α कथा talk (cf. ग. बोल्ल m.).
 ✓वोह [बोधय्];
 -pres. part. वोहन्त 1 16 8; p. p.
 वोहिय 13 6 9, enl. 15 6 4.

°स्व 1 13 3, 13 9 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,
17 16 4 इव.

स

सई 1 16 9b, 6 7 1, 10 5 8b, (सई
हृत्थे) 2 5 3, 19 7 4; सई 4 14 9b,
19 18 10b खयम्.

°सउण° 1 1 9, 8 3 5 शकुन omen.

सय-खण्ड-खण्ड 10 11 6 शत-खण्ड-खण्ड.

सयड 12 8 6 [शकट] gl. रथ.

सयण-किय 12 6 4 gl. सजनकिया etiquette.

सयमेव 9 1 1, 8 12 6, 16 11 5 खयमेव.

सयवत्तिणि 7 13 5 शतपत्री lotus.

सयवारड 12 10 5 शतवारम् enl.

सयंवरय 6 3 7 खयंवर enl.

सकलत्तय 12 3 10a स-कलत्र enl.

सकलन्तर 13 3 10a [स-कलान्तर] with
interest.

✓सक [शक्; G. शकुँ];

-pres. 1. s. सकमि 18 2 5, 6, 7, 8,
9, 10; 3. s. सकइ 4 2 4, 3 9b, 17
9 9; imper. 2. pl. सकहौ 12 9 2;

p. p. सकिय 4 10 1, 17 4 10a,
enl. सकियय 11 3 9a.

°सक 16 8 8 शक्त, gl. समर्थ.

सकय° 1 2 3 संस्कृत.

°सकर 17 7 4 शर्करा piece.

सगगर 9 6 1 सगद्रद (Hc. I 219).

सगग° 3 7 1a स्वर्ग.

✓सङ्क [शङ्क] fear;

-pres. 3. pl. सङ्कन्ति 8 2 4 (?), 8
11 9b; -pass. pres. 3. s. सङ्कजइ
16 8 8.

सङ्कल 19 14 3 शङ्कल (Hc. I 189).

सङ्काम 16 11 7 सेतु (cf. PSM संकम).

सङ्क 4 6 5 शङ्क one of the 9 treas-
ures.

°संखोडि 3 5 9?

संखोहणी 4 7 6 [संक्षोभिका] gl. [या]

सम्यक्प्रकारेण क्षोभयति.

संघाय [सम्+घातय];

-pres. 3. s. संघायइ 17 9 5.

सच्चय 2 16 10, 14 12 1 सत्य enl.

सच्चमय 9 8 7 [सत्यमय] real.

सच्छर 2 7 7 साप्सरस्क.

सच्छाय 7 2 7, 14 3 3 [सच्छाय] कान्ति-
मत.

°सज्ज° 13 9 9 षड्ज.

°सज्ज 15 2 1.

सजीउ 13 10 3 (1) स-जीवस्वर? (2)
सजीव.

सट्टहास 1 8 4 साट्टहास.

सडोर 2 7 7, 20 11 1 स-दोर.

सणि 11 10 3, 19 7 7 शनि.

सणिच्छर 2 3 6 शनैश्चर.

सणेह 2 11 7 नेह.

°सण्ड 1 15 1, 19 17 8 षण्ड, समूह.

✓सण्णह [सम्+नह];

-abs. सण्णहैवि 4 7 2, 6 12 5, 7 6
7, 8 2 7, 10 9 2, 10 9 7, 15 15
2, 16 14 9a; p. p. सण्णइ 17 5
10a.

✓सण्णज्झ [सम्+नह];

-pres. 3. s. सण्णज्झइ 4 6 2, 8 5
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16 14 3, 17 5;
10a.

सण्णास° 19 14 6 सन्यास.

सण्णाह 17 8 7 संताह.

°सत्तिथ° 3 7 4, 8 5 8 [शक्ति enl.] sort
of weapon.

सहणयर 14 12 6?

°सन्तय 3 1b in गय-सन्तड=gl. गतश्रमः.

सन्तिहर 6 13 9, 7 14 9a [शान्तिगृह].

At one place qualifying जिणालड
=जिनालयः; at the other संतिहै सन्ति-
है i. e. the s° of Śānti Jina; cf.
संतिजाघर occurring in the Aga-
ḍadatta story of the Vasude-
vahiṇḍi.

सपणाड 6 1 5 सप्रणामम्.

सपण्डु 7 6 5 स-पाण्डु with the Pāṇdu treasure.

सपरिवार 18 4 2, सपरिवार 1 14 3, 2 2 8 सपरिवार.

सपिण्डवास 1 8 4 [स-पिण्डवास] (Acc. to Jacobi, 'relatives.' In Bh. often together with अन्तेउर and परिण; gl. पिण्डवास=दासीजन) with attendants.

सप्पासङ्गतण 4 6 7 ?

सभय 12 8 5 frightfully ?

सम 5 4 6 श्रम.

समउ 2 12 2, 9 4 8, 12 2 6, 15 7 8, 15 15 9b, 16 6 9b समम् enl.

समकण्डिउ 17 5 3, 20 7 7 gl. बाणैः वेष्टितः.

समत्तू 1 2 5 समतीर्थ (gl. तीर्थम्).

°समगा 10 3 3 [समग्र] °सहित.

समणु 1 10 9a, 10 7 9a [शमन; cf. शम् 'injure'] पीडक; cf. Mp. 16 24 3 समियउ gl. पीडित.

समत्त 17 9 8, 3 11 9 समस्त.

समत्त 7 1 8, 18 1 9b सम्यवत्त.

✓समप्प [सम्+अर्पय्; G. सँपवुँ];

-imper. 2. s. समप्पि 11 12 8;

-abs. समप्पेवि 6 8 5, 15 8 7; p. p.

समप्पिय 4 4 9a, 10 8 6, 19 11 6.

समरउड्ड 12 2 9b forceful attack in the battle (see डड्डी).

समल्लइय 3 10 1b सम्बद्ध (cf. ✓समल्लिय).

✓समल्लव (समर्पय्; cf. Hc IV 39 अल्लिव=अर्पय्; G. आलवुँ);

-abs. समल्लेवेवि 19 1 4.

✓समल्लिअ (समाश्रि);

-pres. 3. s. समल्लियइ (mss. समिल्लियइ) 16 11 9b; abs. समल्लिएवि 17 12 1.

समसरण 1 6 9b, 1 7 6, enl. समसरणय 5 3 4 समवसरण.

समाइच्छिय 6 1 5, 16 9 7 सत्कार (cf. PSM. S. V. समाइच्छ).

समाण 2 11 7, 3 10 2, 10 12 1, 3 8 8, समाण 4 2 2 [समानम्] सदः;

✓समाण [सम्+मान्];

-pass. pres. part. enl. समाणिज्जन्तय 1 2 12b; p. p. समाणिय 14 3 8.

✓समारुह [सम्+आ+रुह];

-abs. समारुहेवि 18 2 7.

✓समावड (सम्+आ+पठ);

-imper. 3. s. समावडउ 15 14 3; p. p. समावडिय 7 13 9a, 9 14 8, 15 1 8, 17 11 10a.

समासण 5 13 1 समासे enl.; in short, suggestively; gl. अन्यव्याजेन.

✓समिच्छ [सम्+इच्छ];

-pres. 2. s. समिच्छहि 15 13 1; 3. s. समिच्छइ 18 3 2.

°समिद्धय 15 14 1 समुद्ध enl.

समुच्छ 19 7 11a स-मूर्च्छा.

समुज्जल 10 4 8, °13 9 6 समुज्ज्वल.

समुट्टिय 1 16 8, enl. 19 18 8 समुत्थित.

✓समुट्ठु keep ready ?

-abs. समुट्ठेवि 4 5 9b; p. p. समुट्ठिय 15 11 3.

✓समुत्तर [सम्+उद्+तृ];

-pres. 3. pl. समुत्तरन्ति 1 10 6.

समुत्तुज्जय 11 4 3 समुत्तुज्ज enl.

✓समुत्थर (=सम्+आ+क्रम्; cf. उत्थर) attack.

-pres. 3. s. समोत्थरइ 11 10 9a, pres. part. समुत्थरन्त 17 4 8.

✓समुत्थव [सम्+उत्थापय्];

-imper. 2. s. समुत्थवहि 19 8 4.

समुद्ध° 17 16 7 [सम्+ऊर्ध्व] raised high.

समुच्चरिय 15 5 3 [सम्+उच्चरिय which see] saved.

✓समुव्वह [सम्+उद्+वह];

-pres. 3. s. समुव्वहइ 6 11 2.

समुह 6 9 2 संमुख (Hc. I 29).

समुहाणण 15 1 9b संमुखानन.

समोत्तरण 5 6 6, 6 13 11b समवसरण.

सम्मय 12 2 3 [गम्यक्] सम्यक्त्व.

सम्मत° 13 8 10b सम्यक्त्व.

सम्मान 19 14 8 संमान.

सम्मानिय 16 1 9b संमानित enl.

सम्मादिट्टि 7 3 7 सम्यग्दृष्टि.

सम्मुह 7 2 9a संमुख.

√सर [सर]:

-pres. part. सरन्त 16 9 6; abs.

सरंवि 5 6 2, 19 10 8.

सरम्भ 15 15 9b रम्भा-गमाना?

सरिस 16 11 6 सट्ठ.

सरिम्भ° 4 4 9b सर्पप (g. सरसव).

सरीरडय 6 13 5 (शरीर+ Ap. pejorative suffix °डय; g. °डुँ) wretched body.

सलोण 14 2 9b [सलवण] सलावण्य (cf. g. सलोणु).

°सल 12 3 1, 12 5 1 [शल्य] sting, grudge.

सलेहण 5 16 6 संलेखना.

सवडेमुह 4 7 8, 17 4 9, 17 6 2, 19 3 10b, enl. सवडेमुहय 11 13 9a

[D. 8 21] अभिमुख.

सवण 5 15 1 श्रमण.

सवर° 10 7 9b शवर.

सवत्ति 19 7 4 सपत्नी.

सविलवखउ 9 8 4 [स-विलक्षम्] सलज्जम्.

सव्वज्जिय 11 4 2 [सर्वाङ्गिक] सर्वाङ्गीण.

सव्वङ्गाय °5 13 6° सर्वाङ्गागत.

सव्वल° 11 8 4, 17 6 5 lance (cf.

सव्वलं तिल-पीडनायुधं घाणी Mp. 11 12

31, सव्वलि सव्वलोहमयी घाणी 11 16 9;

D. 8 6 सव्वला=कुशी).

सव्ववसाय 11 14 7 सव्यवसाय active.

सव्वायामे 17 9 6, 15 5 4 [सर्वायामेन]

अतिशय-बलेन (cf. D. 1 65 आयाम=बल).

√सस (शस्);

-pres. 3. s. ससइ 18 5 7.

सस 5 5 3 खल.

ससणेह 16 9 7 ससेह.

ससिकन्त° 13 3 2 शशिकान्त.

ससिवयणी 20 11 9a शशिवदना.

√सह (Hc. IV 100) राज् appear charming;

-pres. 3. s. सहइ 9 12 9b, 14 13 9b, 17 12 7.

सहल 18 6 9b, enl. सहलय 18 7 2 सकल.

सहसा 1 12 5.

सहसत्ति 9 4 5, 14 5 1, 15 8 8 [सहसा इति] सहसा.

°सहाउ 4 6 1, °18 1 2 स्वभावः.

°सहाय° 1 7 4.

सहिय 5 4 8, 19 8 6 सखी enl.

सहियय 16 1b सहित enl. (g. हुँ with).

सहुँ 1 14 5, 2 8 1, 4 2 9b, 4 6 8, 4 11 5, 9 2 8, 9 7 3, 12 8 9b, 15 15 8, 16 3 7 सहु (Hc. IV 419).

सहोवर 13 10 6 सहोदर.

√संचर [सम्+चर्, g. सौंचरुँ];

-pres. 2. s. संचरहि 20 8 3; 3. s.

संचरइ 15 11 4; imper. 2. s. संचर 7 12 4;

-caus. abs. संचरौंवि 2 7 4; p. p.

संचारिय 9 4 7.

√संचल [सम्+चल्];

-pres. 3. pl. संचलन्ति 4 6 4; -caus.

pres. 3. s. संचालइ 8 11 9b; p. p.

संचालिय 2 3 2.

√संचल्ल [सम्+चल्];

-pres. 3. s. संचल्लइ 18 8 7; p. p.

संचल्ल 7 1 7, 9 14 6, संचल्लिय 2 2 1,

3 4 8, enl. संचल्लियय 11 8 9a.

संचारिम 4 10 8, 14 13 4 endowed with motion; moveable; mobile.

√संचूर [सम्+चूर=चूर्ण];

-pres. 3. s. संचूरइ 17 9 4; p. p.

enl. संचूरियय 3 2 1b.

°संठिय 1 8 13α संस्थित.

संताण 6 8 5 संतान succession.

°संतासण 11 3 2 [संत्रासन] संत्रासक.

°संदरिसण 10 11 1 [संदर्शन] संदर्शक.

°संदेहवन्त 13 3 3 संदेहवत्.

°संधाण 15 3 9α संधान.

संघि f. 8 4 9α, 16 6 9b, 16 7 1.

✓संथव [सम्+स्थापय्] console;

-pres. 2. s. संथवहि 19 8 4 (gl.

संबोधयसि); abs. संथवैवि 15 8 2; p. p.

संथविय 12 12 3, 19 6 2.

✓संथव [सम्+स्तु];

-pres. part. संथवन्त 16 9 4.

✓संथुव्व [सम्+स्तुय्];

-pres. 3. s. संथुव्वइ 3 9 6; pres.

part. संथुव्वमाण 1 7 6.

संपाइय 5 4 6, enl. संपाइयय 9 1 4 संप्राप्त.

संपाविय 17 1 6 संप्राप्त.

✓संपेस [सम्+प्रेष्];

-abs. संपेसैवि 17 6 10α.

✓संभर [सम्+स्मृ; G. सँभरवुँ];

-pres. 2. s. संभरहि 1 7 9b; abs.

संभरैवि 6 10 9b, संभरेवि 16 7 5, 18

7 4; p. p. संभरिय 12 10 3.

✓संभव [सम्+भू];

-pres. 3. s. संभवइ 15 7 7, 15 12 1.

संवच्छर 2 3 6 संवत्सर.

✓संवज्झ [सम्+वज्झय्];

-pres. 3. s. संवज्झइ 20 1 1.

संवर 3 5 2.

संवलयय 14 6 6 संवलित enl.

✓संवाह [सम्+वाहय्];

-pres. 3. s. संवाहइ 1 14 8.

संवाह 16 9 8 gl. ताम्बूल.

✓संवेढ [सम्+वेष्ट];

-abs. संवेढैवि 20 8 1.

साइय 19 10 10α gl. आलिङ्गन.

साव 1 8 10 सर्व.

-साड 16 8 3, सावु 7 7 4 सर्वम् (G. साव
entirely).

✓साड (=वि+नाशय्):

-abs. साडैवि 11 1 3; p. p. गाडिय

11 11 8, 14 1 4; pass. pres.

part. enl. साडिज्जन्ता 17 3 7.

साणन्त 1 1 14 [सानन्त] अनन्तगहित.

सामाण-भास 1 3 10 सामान्य-भाषा.

सामिसाल 4 13 5, °7 3 6 [स्वामिसाल]
स्वामिश्रेष्ठ.

°सार 20 9 8 धन.

°सारङ्ग° 12 10 2 शार्ङ्ग.

सारि 16 14 4, 17 1 1α, 20 5 3 गज-

पर्याण (gl. सारि=अंबारी=G. अंबाडी).

सालय °6 4 2, 18 10 4 इयाल enl.
(G. सालो).

सावु see साव.

सावय 19 8 9 श्वापद (cf. G. सावज).

सासय° 4 14 9α, 17 18 10α शाश्वत.

सासणहर 19 15 10α [शासनधर] gl.
दूत.

सासुअ 19 4 8 श्वश्रू enl. (G. सासु).

सासुरय 11 11 9b, 19 12 7 [श्वाशुरक]
श्वशुरालय (G. सामरै).

✓साह [साधय्];

-pres. 1. s. साहमि 4 12 4, 11 5

2; pres. part. साहन्त 12 12 9;

abs. साहेप्पिण 10 1 1; p. p. साहिय
3 3 1α, 10 1α.

साहिय 2 16 7 कथित (cf. Hc. IV 2
साह=कथ्).

°साहन 3 7 1α [साधन] सैन्य.

साहरण 9 5 4 साभरण.

✓साहार [सम्+धारय्; H. सहारा 'sup-
port', 'help'] comfort;

-abs. साहारैवि 19 11 1α; p. p.

enl. साहारियय 9 11 1.

°साहार 14 2 5 सहकारवृक्ष.

साहारण 11 4 1, 14 12 5 gl. साधारण-
नाम-देश.

साहिचन्द 1 13 2 स+अभिचन्द्र.

साहुकार 2 17 6 साधुकार.

साहुकारिय 8 9 6, 20 3 3 साधुकार-संमानित.

- °साहुल 14 2 4 ध्वज (cf. D. 8 52 साहुलिभा, साहुली=वस्त्र, शिरोवस्त्रखण्ड); gl.
 सिगिरिका (=old G. सीकरि 'canopy' 'palanquin').
 सिय 2 8 7, 6 4 4, 12 6 4, 15 7 6, 18 11 9b° श्री enl.
 सिय-संपय 10 7 4 श्रीसंपद.
 °सियय° 14 9 1 सिकता.
 °सिक्कार 3 6 6 सित्कार.
 ✓सिक्खव [सिक्ख; G. सीखवुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. सिक्खवइ 16 8 2; p. p. सिक्खविय 4 3 4.
 सिक्खियय 15 5 5 शिक्षित enl.
 सिङ्ग 9 13 8 शृङ्ग.
 °सिङ्ग° 3 5 5 सिंह.
 ✓सिज्झ [सिध्य];
 -pres. 3. s. सिज्झइ 4 2 5, 7 9 2, 15 13 2, 16 6 8 (सिज्झइ कजसिद्धि).
 ✓सिञ्च;
 -pres. 3. pl. सिञ्चन्ति 6 3 5; pres. part. enl. सिञ्चन्तय 20 10 7.
 सिट्ठ 18 12 2 [शिष्ट] कथित.
 सिद्धत्तण 3 11 9 सिद्धत्व.
 सिद्धय 15 14 1 सिद्ध enl.
 सिमिर 11 8 1 [शिविर] gl. कटक.
 सिर-उड 17 12 9 [शिरःपुट] gl. मस्तकपुट.
 सिरि 12 5 7, °सिरी° 14 2 1 श्री.
 सिरिगार 8 2 3 ?
 °सिरीह 7 6 5 [श्री+इह] °श्रीवाञ्छक.
 सिलोभ 19 18 1a श्लोक.
 °सिवाल° 9 11 2 शृगाल.
 सिवालय 12 7 6 [शिवाल्य] निर्वाण.
 सिविय 7 13 3, 17 2 3, सिविया° 2 11 1 शिविका.
 सिविणय 19 1 9 खप्प enl.
 °सिसिर 14 9 3 [शिशिर] gl. दधि (D. 8 31).
 सिहरि 12 8 6 [सिखरिन्] पर्वत.
 सिहि 2 11 9b सिखिन् fire.
 सिहिण 10 3 5 [*सिखिन्] स्तन (D. 8 31).
 सीय° 2 12 3 शीत cold.
 सीयर 11 3 5 शीकर.
 सीयलय 12 12 8 शीतल enl.
 सीरिय 6 1 10b (in सर-सीरिय) भिन्न (PSM.) pierced.
 ✓सीस [*सिष्य] (Hc. IV 2 (कथ; -pres. 3. s. सीसइ 1 15 9b, 16 9 10a.
 सीस 7 11 8 ?
 ✓सुभ [खप्प; G. सुवुँ];
 -pres. 3. s. सुभइ 1 10 8, 17 15 3, 18 9 2.
 सुभ° 13 5 4 शुभ.
 सुभन्त° 4 11 3 सुबन्त.
 सुभरिसण 15 12 7, 15 13 2, 15 15 8 सुदर्शन.
 सुंभार 3 5 6 [cf. Ved. शिशुमार; MW. शुशुमारगिरि from the *Divyāva-dāna*] शिशुमार.
 सुयन्ध 11 4 7, 14 7 3 सुगन्ध.
 सुइरु 4 11 5, 4 12 5, 18 3 1 सुचिरम्.
 सुकुलीणवहु 11 6 2 सुकुलीन-वधू.
 सुकोमल 9 8 5.
 सुक्क 13 1 3 शुक्.
 सुक्कय 16 4 9b शुष्क enl. (G. सूँ).
 सुक्किय 19 14 9 सुकृत.
 सुघडिय 14 13 2 सुघटित.
 सुचवि 19 4 7 सुभाषिन्.
 ✓सुज्झ (=इद्य; G. सूँ);
 -pres. 3. s. सुज्झइ 8 2 9a, 19 1 3
 सुडु 4 11 8, 4 12 9a, 15 6 4, 15 13 3 सुष्टु.
 ✓सुण [श्रु; G. सुणुँ];
 -imper. 2. s. सुणि 5 1b, 1 11 1, सुण 7 12 5; abs. सुणैवि 4 3 1, 10 9 7, सुणैवि 7 11 9a, 9 13 9a, 13 7 2, सुणप्पिण 12 7 3, 18 1 7.
 सुणिसल 4 12 7 सु+निःशत्य.
 सुण्णय 2 10 9b शून्य enl. (G. सूँ).
 सुण्णारण 5 4 2 शून्यारण्य.

°सुण्ह 19 4 9b क्षुषा.

सु-

सुतण्यूरि 16 4 7 सु-तनूदरी.

सुपरियण 9 5 1 सु-परिजन.

सुपरिट्टुवैवि 19 1 4 [सु+परिस्थाय] gl.
पर्यालोच्य.

सुपरिट्टिय 9 4 6 सु+परिष्ठित.

सुपसण्णकित्ति 19 8 3, 19 10 6 सु+
प्रसन्नकीर्ति.

सुपास° 1 17 सु+पार्श्व.

सुपहुत्त 15 7 9a सुप्रयुक्त? (cf. पहुत्त).

सुपूयफल 14 7 3 सु+पूयफल.

सुप्पहाय 14 1 1 सु+प्रभात.

सुमणिट्टय 3 1 13a सु+मनइष्ट enl.

°सुमल्लवन्त 7 11 3 सु+माल्यवत्.

सुन्दर 14 11 5, 19 11 8a, enl.

सुन्दरय 12 7 6.

✓सुम्म (=श्रूय);

-pres. 3. s. सुम्मइ 18 1 3.

सुरयारुहण 4 10 9b सुरतारोहण?

सुरमण 10 10 1 (सु+रमण) 1. very
playful, 2. having beautiful
hips; gl. सुरत-व्यापार-चित्त.

सुरसंतास 15 12 9a सुर-संत्रास terror to
the gods.

सुरिन्दत्तणय 8 1 7 सुरेन्द्रत्व.

✓सुव [खप्; G. सुवै];

-pres. part. सुवन्त 7 9 6.

सुव 7 1b सूत.

सुवण्ण 2 16 4 [सुवर्ण] gold coins.

सुविडलमइ 12 8 8 सु-विडुलमति.

सुविण 1 14 9a°, 5 12 7, enl. सुविणय
9 2 9a, 16 4 1 खप्.

सुविणा 11 6 7?

सुविसाल 14 7 2 सुविशाल.

सुविहाण 16 3 8, enl. सुविहाणय 1 15
9b early morning (see विहाणय).

✓सुव्व [श्रूय; Hc. IV 243];

-pres. 3. s. सुव्वइ 1 9 9a, 14 11
5; 3. pl. सुव्वन्ति 12 1 5, 16 7 6.

सुसमाइच्छिय 10 6 3 सु+सत्कृत (cf.
समाइच्छिय).

सुसञ्च 7 2 1 सुप्रथित compact, well-
knit (cf. G. संचो machine).

सुसोहियय 15 6 4 (in सुट्टु सुसोहियउ) सु+
शोभित enl.

✓सुहा [सुखय];

-pres. 3. s. सुहाइ 12 12 8.

सुहावय 13 10 1a [सुखायक] सुखद.

सुहासिय-वयण 1 3 11 सुभाषित-वचन.

सुहि 2 9 3, 16 4 9b सुहृद्.

°सूइ 14 5 7 सूचि.

सूयर° 11 4 7 शूकर (G. सूवर).

सूयार 17 13 10b सूप्कार.

°सूरकन्ति° 13 3 2 [सूरकन्ति] सूर्यकान्त.

°सेडि 2 15 5, 5 5 9b (from *श्रिटि=
श्रिटि cf. sk. श्रेडि) श्रेणि.

सेणी 16 12 5 श्रेणि.

सेण्ण 3 2 1b, enl. सेण्णय 4 7 6 सैन्य.

सेरय 6 12 9b [खैर enl.] मंदप्रयत्न.

°सेल्लग 17 6 4 शर or कुन्त (D. 8 57).

सेविय 2 8 7 सेवित.

सेसा 11 14 10 gl. आशिषा, PSM. निर्मात्य
(G. शेष).

सोणिय 13 6 10b शोणित.

सोण्डीर 20 7 4 शौण्डीर.

सोदामणि 20 1 8 [सौदामनी] gl. विद्युत्.

°सोम 2 2 6 सौम्या.

°सोमाल° 7 1 5 सुकुमार (cf. G. सुवाल्लं).

सोमालिय 19 12 4 सुकुमारिका.

सोवण 16 3 5 खपन.

सोहन्ती 1 2 6 शोभमाना.

सोहिय 1 1 6 शोधित.

सोहिल्लय 14 5 2, 14 7 6 [सोह=शोभा+
इल्ल enl.] शोभावत्.

ह

हय° 1 6 5 (1) हत wretched (2) हत
destroyed.

✓हकार (=आ+कारय्) call;

-pres. 3. s. हकारइ 7 1 9b; abs. हकारेवि 19 2 3; p. p. हकारिय 5 14 3, 11 11 2.

-agent. हकारय 2 10 9b.

हटसोह 19 3 8 हटशोभा (g. हाट).

✓ हण [हन; g. हणवुँ];

-imper. 2. pl. हणहों 7 4 7; abs. हणेवि 12 1 9a.

हथिहड 12 8 6, °15 3 1 हस्तिघटा.

हथुत्थलिय 1 3 13, enl. हथुत्थलिय 8 10 9a ordered by a gesture of hand.

✓ हम्म (हन्य; Hc. IV 244);

-pres. 3. s. हम्मइ 7 9 6, 10 12 4; pres. part. हम्मन्त 9 10 4.

✓ हर [ह; g. हरवुँ];

-pres. 3. s. हरइ 4 6 10; pres. part. हरन्त 3 2 4, enl. हरन्तय 17 4 10b; abs. हरेवि 7 10 1, 13 4 10b, 16 8 7, हरेत्पिण 14 10 9b; pot. part. f. हरेवी 20 1 7.

°हर 14 2 1 ग्रह.

हरि 5 4 3 अश्व, 19 8 1b सिंह.

हरिसिय 1 8 6, enl. हरिसियय 15 8 6 हर्षित enl.

हलें सहि 15 11 9b, हलें हलें सहि, 15 12 5 हले सखि.

हलाविय 13 3 9b चालित (g. हलावुँ).

✓ हस [हस्; g. हसवुँ];

-pres. 3. s. हसइ 1 5 1, 7 10 6; 3. pl. हसन्ति 7 2 8, 9 4 8; imper. 2. s. हसु 7 12 2; opt. 2. s. हसिजहि 7 12 2; pres. part. enl. हसन्तय 9 4 8.

हा 7 8 7, 19 5 8, हा हा 13 7 6, °हाहा-रव 11 9 2, 13 7 5.

हाणि 13 11 9, 15 14 8 हानि.

हारत्तिय 15 2 7 हार-त्रिक? gl. हारघटना.

हिय 9 6 4 हत.

हियत्तण 2 9 3 हितत्व.

हियय 14 13 3 हृदय.

हियवय 5 4 2, 5 13 1, 11 2 5, 17 13 7 हृदय (cf. Hc. IV 310 हितपक).

✓ हिण्ड [हिण्ड; g. हीण्डवुँ]; roam;

-abs. हिण्डेवि 6 15 7.

हिमवहलिय 19 4 9a हिमवुर्दिन (see वहलिय).

✓ हिलिहिल (onom. अश्वशब्दे) neigh;

-pres. part. हिलिहिलन्त 12 8 5.

°हिसिय 6 1 8 हेषित.

हुअवह 16 4 9b, हुववह° 13 3 9 हुतवह.

हुआस' 17 2 4, हुवास 8 8 7 हुताश.

°हुकार 17 10 10a (onom.).

°हुलि° 17 6 5 प्रहरणविशेष (cf. Hc IV 143 हुल=क्षिप्).

°हुल 14 7 3 [फुल] पुष्प.

हुअ 2 10 3, 3 7 4, 3 10 3, 5 5 3, 11 2 7 भूत.

हेटामुह 3 7 1b, °4 9 8°, 13 2 10a, enl. हेटामुहय 19 4 5 अघोमुख (g. हेठ down).

हेटिम° 4 9 9a अवसन.

हेमइल 6 5 2 [हेमइल] स्वर्णभूमिक.

°हेरि° 16 2 6; हेरिय 4 7 1, 16 1 4 गुप्तचर (cf. H. हेरना, g. हेरवुँ see, search, spy).

हेवाइय 20 9 2 gl. गर्व नीतः, but cf. late Sk. हेवाक, हेवाकिन् habituated to; g. हेवा habit).

✓ हो [भू; g. होवुँ];

-pres. 1. s. होमि 19 10 7; 2. s.

होहि 5 14 1, 12 10 9b; 3. s. होइ

2 3 9b, 2 10 2, 4 13 6, 7 12 3,

15 12 3; 3. pl. हवन्ति 16 6 5,

होन्ति 1 3 11, 8 8 8, 12 4 6, 16

6 2, 3; imper. 3. s. होउ 2 10 3,

2 15 5; 3. pl. हवन्तु 2 10 8, 10 9

4; fut. 3. s. होसइ 1 12 7, 4 5 4,

7 2 9b, 12 2 6; 3. pl. होसन्ति 5 9

3, 10, 9 3 3, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8;

p. p. होन्त 2 10 8, 3 8 10b, 19

8 10b, f. होन्ति 15 12 1, enl.

होन्तिय 6 14 9a, 15 4 2; abs. होवि

19 8 9 (होवि थिउ), होएवि 2 15 8,

3 6 10, 9 3 9b.

हो 7 8 7, हो हो 12 6 अहो.

होउहोउ 11 7 3 (onom.) grunting

of an elephant.

PERSONAL NAMES

(Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk)

- अङ्ग° 12 12 10 α .
 अङ्गय 12 12 10 α अङ्गद.
 अङ्गण °15 5 2°, 18 4 10 α अङ्गना.
 -°अङ्गणसुन्दरी 18 3 5 अङ्गनासुन्दरी.
 अणङ्गकुसुम 20 12 9 अनङ्गकुसुमा.
 अणङ्गिय 9 8 8 अनादृत.
 अजिय 1 1 2°, 5 1 6 अजित.
 अणन्तरह 15 8 8, 18 1 b अनन्तरथ.
 अणन्तवीर 18 1 4 अनन्तवीर्य.
 अणरण 15 8 4, 18 1 5° अनरण्य.
 *अणुत्तरवाह 1 2 8 [अनुत्तरवाचिन्] अनुत्तर-
 वागिमन्.
 अणिल see पवणजय.
 अन्धय °7 1 α , 7 4 8 अन्धक.
 अमरपह 6 8 9 α , 12 5 6 अमरप्रभ.
 °अमल° 5 8 8.
 *अमरमन्ति 16 6 5 [अमरमन्त्रिन्] gl.
 बृहस्पति.
 अमियगह 19 6 7 अमितगति.
 °अर 1 1 15.
 असणिवेय 7 6 4 अशनिवेग.
 अहिणन्दण 1 1 4 अभिनन्दन.
 आहभडारय 1 1 1 आदिभट्टारक.
 आणन्द 19 4 7 आनन्द.
 °इक्षुकवंश 5 1 2 इक्ष्वाकुवंश.
 इन्द 8 1 3 इन्द्र.
 इन्दह 10 7 3, 13 11 11 b इन्द्रजित्;
 सकह 17 9 9 शक्रजित्, रावणि 17 9 1
 रावणि.
 *इन्दभूह° 1 2 7 इन्द्रभूति.
 इन्दमह 6 1 7 इन्द्रमति.
 इन्दाउह 6 8 7, 15 12 7 इन्द्रायुध.
 इन्दाणि 7 14 5, इन्दाणी 7 12 9 b इन्द्राणी.
 °ईसाण 17 11 6 ईशान.
 उच्छुरय 7 11 1, 8 6 7, 9 5 3, 11 13
 8 gl. इक्षुरव, traditionally ऋक्षरजन्.
 उवरम्भ 15 11 5, 15 12 4, 15 12 9 α ,
 15 13 1, 15 15 9 b उपरम्भा.
 उवहिकुमार 6 10 9 b , 6 13 11 α उदधि-
 कुमार.
 उवहिरय 6 10 4, 6 16 9 α , 12 5 10
 उदधिरव.
 उव्वसि° 8 1 8 उर्वशी.
 कइकसि 9 1 7, 9 2 5, 9 5 2 कैकसी.
 कइकसेय 10 10 7, 13 10 5 कैकसेय.
 कइकेयण 12 5 7 कपिकेतन; कइइय 6 10
 2 कपिध्वज.
 *कउटिल्ल 16 6 3 कौटिल्य.
 कउसिकि 9 6 2 कौषिकी.
 कच्छ° 2 13 7.
 कणय 10 6 5, 13 11 1 b कनक.
 कमलमइ see कमला.
 कमला 6 2 1; कमलमइ 6 2 3 कमलावती;
 पउमवइ 6 4 1 पद्मावती.
 °कल्लोल° 20 5 5.
 कालमेह 19 14 1 b कालमेघ.
 किक्किन्ध 7 1° α , 7 3 10 α , 7 11 1, 9 5
 3, 12 1 7° किक्किन्ध.
 किस्तिधवल 6 1 b , 6 1 4, 12 5 5 कीर्ति-
 धवल.
 *किस्तिहर 1 2 8 कीर्तिधर.
 °कुन्धु° 1 1 15
 कुम्भयण 1 10 8, 10 7 4, 8 कुम्भकर्ण;
 भाणुकण 9 3 8, 20 10 4, भाणुसुह
 9 7 9 α , रविकण 9 11 4, 20 11 1.
 °कुवेर° 9 5 8 कुबेर; वणय 2 2 1, 8 6 8,
 9 5 8, 10 8 7 धनद.
 कुसुमाउहकमला 20 12 1 [कुसुमायुधकमला]
 gl. कामलक्ष्मी.
 केउमइ 18 4 1 केतुमती.
 खयरानन्द 6 10 3, 12 5 8 खचरानन्द.
 °खन्द 8 12 2, 17 11 6 स्कन्द
 खर 1 10 4°, 12 3 3°, 12 4 9 α , 17
 11 3 °15 1 3, 16 7 7.
 खेमङ्कर 1 12 2 क्षेमंकर.
 खेमन्धर 1 12 2 क्षेमंधर.

- गयणचन्द्र 12 11 6 गगनचन्द्र.
 गङ्गाहर 11 2 6 गङ्गाधर.
 गिरिकिवेरवल्लु 12 5 9 ?
 गिरिणन्दण 6 10 4 गिरिनन्दन.
 *गोत्तमसामि 1 9 8, 5 1 α गौतमस्वामिन्.
 घणवाहन 5 7 11 b , 7 11 7 $^{\circ}$ 10 7 3,
 घनवाहन.
 चक्षुष्मभय 1 12 4 चक्षुष्मत्.
 चन्द्रकर 16 7 5 चन्द्रकर.
 चन्द्रणहि 9 3 8, 10 1 4, 12 3 3, 16 7
 7 चन्द्रनखा.
 चन्द्रप्पह $^{\circ}$ 1 1 8 चन्द्रप्रभ.
 चन्द्राणण 7 3 5 चन्द्रानन.
 चन्दाहि(?) 1 13 2 चन्द्राभ.
 चन्दोवर 12 1 2, 12 3 5 $^{\circ}$ चन्द्रोदर.
 °चमू $^{\circ}$ 17 11 5.
 °चित्त 17 11 4 चित्र.
 चित्तङ्ग 16 9 3, 16 7 9 b , enl. चित्तङ्गय
 16 10 4, 16 11 1 चित्राङ्ग.
 जयचन्द्र 11 2 5 जयचन्द्र.
 जयसायर 5 3 6 जयसागर.
 जगभूसण see तिजगविहूसण.
 जम 8 6 8, 9 5 8 यम.
 जम्बव 16 13 7, 20 7 4 जाम्बवत्.
 जम्बुमालि 17 11 8 जम्बूमालिन.
 जलकन्त 20 5 8, 20 9 1 जलकान्त.
 जलणसिह 12 12 4 ज्वलनशिख.
 जसुम्भय 1 13 1 यशस्विन् enl.
 जलोह 20 5 7 जलौघ.
 जालामुह $^{\circ}$ 20 5 7 ज्वालामुख.
 °जालावलि 20 5 7 ज्वालावलि.
 जियसत्तु 5 1 3 जितशत्रु.
 जीमुत्त 20 6 7 जीमूत.
 °जीमुत्तणिणाय 17 11 8 जीमूतनिनाद.
 णहरिय see णेरिय.
 णयणाणन्द 6 10 3, 12 5 8 नयनानन्द.
 णन्द $^{\circ}$ 2 8 7 $^{\circ}$, 4 9 4 $^{\circ}$ नन्दा
 णन्दण 12 5 9 नन्दन.
 णमि 1 1 18 नमि.
 णमि $^{\circ}$ 2 13 6 नमि.
 णल $^{\circ}$ 12 1 5, 12 8 3, 15 1 4, 16 7
 6 $^{\circ}$ नल.
 णलकुच्चर 15 10 2, 15 13 2 नलकूबर.
 णारय 15 9 1, 16 8 2, 16 9 1 नारद.
 णारायण 5 9 9 नारायण.
 णाहिराय 1 13 2 नाभिराज.
 णिग्वाय 7 9 9 α , 7 13 9 b निर्घात.
 णील 12 1 5, 12 8 3, 15 1 4, 16 7 6
 नील.
 णीलञ्जण 2 9 5 नीलाञ्जना.
 णेमीसर 1 1 18 नेमीश्वर.
 णेरिय 2 5 2, णहरिय 8 5 5 नैर्ऋति.
 तडिकेस $^{\circ}$ 12 5 10, तडिकेसि 6 10 5
 तडिकेस.
 तडिवाहन 7 7 5 तडिद्वाहन.
 तणूयरि 12 3 2 तनूदरी.
 °तरङ्ग $^{\circ}$ 20 7 3, 20 5 6.
 तार $^{\circ}$ 20 7 3.
 तियसंजय 5 1 3 त्रिदशजय.
 तिकलिङ्ग $^{\circ}$ 19 16 5 त्रिकलिङ्ग.
 तिजगविहूसण 11 8 1 त्रिजगविभूषण; जगभू-
 सण 16 4 6 जगभूषण.
 तिलयकेस 5 4 6, तिलकेस 5 6 1 तिलककेशा.
 तिलकेस see तिलयकेस.
 °तिलोत्तिम $^{\circ}$ 8 1 8 तिलोत्तमा.
 तोयदवाहन 1 5 6, 5 9 4 तोयदवाहन.
 तोयावलि 20 5 6.
 *°दण्डिय $^{\circ}$ 1 3 8 दण्डिन् enl.
 दसरह 18 1 5 $^{\circ}$, 15 8 7 दशरथ.
 दससयगइ $^{\circ}$ 12 12 5, 12 12 7 दशशतगति
 दससयणेत्त see सहसक्ख.
 दसाणण see रावण.
 दसास see रावण.
 दहमुह see रावण.
 दहवयण see रावण.
 दहसिर see रावण.
 दुम्मुह 18 9 9 α दुर्मुख.
 दूसण $^{\circ}$ 1 10 4 $^{\circ}$, 15 1 3, 16 7 7, 17
 11 4 $^{\circ}$ दूषण.
 देवरक्ख 5 14 6, 5 16 9 α देवरक्षस.

घणय see कुवेर.

*घणय 1 16 10a घनय.

धम्म 1 1 14 धर्म.

*धम्म 1 2 7 धर्म.

धम्मरह 13 2 1 धर्मरथ.

धरणीधर 5 1 2.

धुव 7 14 8, 12 9 5, 12 12 3 ध्रुवा.

पडमप्पह° 1 1 6 पद्मप्रभ.

पडमवह see कमला.

पडमराय 20 12 8 पद्मरागा.

*पडमिणि° 1 2 10 पद्मिनी.

पडलोम 2 2 6 पौलोमी.

पडिचन्द 6 16 9b प्रतिचन्द्र.

पडिदिणयर see पडिसूर.

पडिवल 6 10 2, 12 5 7 प्रतिबल.

पडिसुइ 1 12 1 प्रतिश्रुति

पडिसूर 19 9 8 प्रतिसूर्य; पडिदिणयर 19 11 7 प्रतिदिनकर.

पट्टहायराय 18 4 1 प्रह्लादराज.

पवण see पवणजय.

पवणगइ 6 8 7 पवनगति.

पवणजय 18 4 2 पवनजय; अणिल 19 8 9a

अनिल; पवन 8 6 8, 18 7 4 पवन;

पहजण 18 7 2 प्रभञ्जन; मरु 15 9 1,

16 7 8, 19 12 2 मरुत; मरुएव 19

14 10 मरुदेव; वाउकुमार 18 4 10a

वायुकुमार; समीर 19 8 1b.

पसण्णकिस्ति 17 3 8, 19 5 3 प्रसन्नकीर्ति.

पसेणइ 1 13 2 प्रसेनजित्.

पहजण see पवणजय.

°पहत्थ 11 3 3, 11 5 4, 11 5 9b, 15 1 3 प्रहस्त.

*पहव 1 2 8 प्रभव.

पहसिय 18 5 9b प्रहसित.

*पारासर 16 6 1 पाराशर.

पावणि see हणुमन्त.

*पास° 1 1 18 पार्श्व.

*पिसुण 16 6 2 पिशुन.

पुण्डरीय °11 10 2, 20 5 5° पुण्डरीक.

पुण्णघण 5 6 3 पूर्णघन; पुण्णमेह 5 6 4 पूर्ण-
मेघ.

पुण्णमेह see पुण्णघण.

पुप्फयन्त° 1 1 9 पुष्पदन्त.

पुप्फोत्तर 6 2 3°, 6 2 9b पुष्पोत्तर.

पुरएव 3 10 9b पुरुदेव.

भइरहि° 5 13 3, भईरहि 5 10 7, °5 11 3 भगीरथ.

*भम्मह 1 3 8 भामह.

*भरह 2 4 5 भरत.

भरह 1 3 7, 1 11 8, 4 3 1 भरत.

भाणुकण्ण see कुम्भयण्ण.

भाणुसुइ see कुम्भयण्ण.

*भारदुवाय 16 5 8 भारद्वाज.

*भिगुणन्दण 16 6 6 भृगुनन्दन.

भीम 5 7 11a, 5 12 1.

भुयवल 15 14 भुजवल.

भेसइ 8 1 4, 11 13 2 बृहस्पति.

मय 10 1 2°, 10 9 3, 13 11 8.

मयणावलि 11 2 3, 7 मदनावलि.

°मयर° 15 1 1 मकर.

मघउ 14 11 6 मघवा.

मणवेय 19 10 3 मनोवेगा.

मणिचूड 19 8 8.

*मणु 16 6 4 मनु.

मन्दोवरि 1 10 9b, 10 1 3, 10 2 1, 12 4 3, 12 9 5, 16 4 4 मन्दोदरी.

मन्दर 6 8 7.

मरु 16 8 9a मरुत.

मरु, मरुएव see पवणजय.

मरुएवि 1 13 3 मरुदेवी.

मल्लवन्त 8 6 7, 10 9 4 माल्यवत्.

मल्लि° 1 1 16 मल्ली.

महरक्ख 5 10 1, 5 14 5 महारक्षस्.

महाकच्छ° 2 13 7.

°महाभीम 5 8 7.

महामह 12 5 2 महामति.

महिन्द 17 3 9 महेन्द्र.

महीहर° 11 2 6 महीधर.

महु 15 9 3 मधु.

महेसर 7 4 1 महेश्वर.

- °महोषर 15 1 1 महोदर.
 माणससुन्दरी 9 1 8, माणससुन्दरी 8 1 2
 मानससुन्दरी.
 मारिच °10 2 7, 10 9 3, 10 1 2, 12 4
 8°, °13 2 5, °17 1 5, मारिचि 16 9
 6°, 18 1 2 मारीच.
 मारिचि see मारिच.
 मारुह see हणुमन्त.
 *मारुयपूव° 1 2 10 मारुतदेव.
 मालि 8 1α, 8 6 6, 10 8 4 मालिन्.
 मीसकेस 18 7 3 मिश्रकेशी.
 मेरु 6 8 7.
 लच्छी 6 1 2 लक्ष्मी.
 रइ 1 13 4 रति.
 रयणचूड 19 8 8 रत्नचूड.
 रयणावलि 13 1α, 16 4 7 रत्नावली.
 रयणासव 9 1b, 9 5 2 रत्नाश्रव.
 °रम्भ° 8 1 8 रम्भा.
 °रम्भ° 20 7 3 रम्भ.
 रविकण see कुम्भयण.
 रविपह 6 8 8 रविप्रभ.
 *रविसेणायरिय° 1 2 9 रविषेणाचार्य.
 राजीव °15 7 3°, 18 10 2°, °20 5 5.
 राम 1 10 3; राहव° 1 9 9b राघव.
 रावण 1 10 3, 9 5 1; रामण 9 3 9b,
 दसाण 5 9 9, 9 3 6, दशानन; दसास
 10 7 1 दशास्य; दहसुह 1 10 7, 9 4
 9b, 11 13 8 दशमुख; दहवयण 1 10
 9α दशवदन; दहसिर 9 4 9b दशशि-
 रस्; वीसदसिर 12 9 8 *विशालर्धशिरस्;
 वीसहृत्थ 1 10 7 विशति-हस्त.
 रावणि see इन्दह.
 राहव see राम.
 रिसह 2 7 8, °13 9 9° ऋषभ.
 -रिसहजिण 1 16 9b ऋषभजिण.
 रिसहसेण 3 10 1b ऋषभसेन.
 रूववइ 16 10 6 रूपवती.
 रोहिणि 1 13 4, °13 7 10b° रोहिणी.
 बहसवण 5 7 6, 9 5 9b, 9 6 3, 10 7
 5 वैश्रवण.
 वयणालङ्कार 10 7 6 वचनालङ्कार.
 °वगलामुह 20 5 6 [वगलामुख] वडवामुख.
 वज्जकण्ठ 6 7 8 वज्जकण्ठ.
 °वज्जाडह 17 11 8 वज्जायुध.
 वज्जोयर 11 7 8, 15 1 1°, 17 11 8°
 वज्जोदर.
 *वडमाण 1 2 1°, 1 7 5 वर्धमान; वीर °1
 1α; वीरजिण 1 8 13α वीरजिण.
 वरुण 18 10 1, 20 9 3.
 वलपुव 5 9 9 बलदेव.
 वसन्तमाल 18 7 1 वसन्तमाला.
 वसु 16 14 6.
 वसुन्धर 20 5 5.
 वाडकुमार see पवणज्जय.
 वालि 1 10 5, 12 1 7, 12 5 2, 12 9
 10α, 16 7 5.
 वासुपुज्ज° 1 1 12 वासुपूज्य.
 बाहुवलि 4 4 7, 4 7 7 बाहुवलि.
 विचित्तमाल 15 12 1 विचित्रमाला.
 विजय 5 1 4 विजया.
 विजयन्त 16 13 5 *विजयत्.
 विजयमइन्द see विजयसीह.
 विजयसीह 7 3 6, 7 4 5, विजयसिंह; विजय-
 मइन्द 7 7 9b विजयमृगेन्द्र.
 विजामन्दर 7 1 3 विद्यामन्दर.
 विज्जुकेस 6 10 9b विद्यु-केश.
 विज्जुलवाहण 7 7 1 विद्युद्राहण.
 °विणिमि 2 13 6 विनिमि.
 विमल 1 1 13.
 विमलकित्ति 5 8 8 विमलकीर्ति.
 विमलवाहण 1 13 1 विमलवाहन.
 विराहिय 12 4 9b विराधित.
 °विससेण 2b 7 3 वृषसेन.
 विसहसेण 3 9 2 वृषभसेन.
 *विसालचक्खु 16 5 10 [विशालचक्षुः] वि-
 शालाक्ष.
 विहि° 17 11 6 विधि.
 विहीसण 1 10 9b, 9 3 8, 9 6 6, 9 7
 9α, 10 8 10, 11 11 1 विभीषण.
 वीसावसु° 9 6 3, 16 14 6 विश्वावसु.
 वुह° 10 6 5 बुध.
 वेयमइ 7 1 3, वेयमई 11 2 5 वेदमती.

वेलन्धर° 20 5 5.
 वेलाणल° 20 5 5 वेलाणल.
 °वेलासुह 20 5 6 वेलासुख.
 वोमविन्दु 9 2 4 व्योमविन्दु.
 सइ 1 13 3 शची.
 सयकर 15 6 6 शतकर.
 *सयम्भु 1 3 1 et; सयम्भुएव 1 16 10 α
 स्वयम्भू, स्वयम्भूदेव.
 सयर 5 3 7, 14 11 5 सगर.
 सकइ see इन्दइ.
 मणकुमार 14 11 6 सनत्कुमार.
 सच्चवइ 20 11 9 α सत्यवती.
 सञ्ज्ञागलगज्जिय° 20 5 7 संध्यागलगर्जित.
 °सञ्ज्ञावलि 20 5 7 संध्यावलि.
 सन्ति 1 1 15 शान्ति.
 समीर see पवणञ्जय.
 सम्भव° 1 1 3.
 सम्बु 20 3 8, 20 12 11 शम्बु.
 सम्मइ 1 12 1, 17 9 6 संमति.
 सरसइ 17 18 5 सरस्वती.
 ससिकर° 15 1 4 शशिकर; ससिकिरण 12 12
 3 शशिकिरण.
 ससिकिरण see ससिकर.
 ससिधय 16 13 6 शशिध्वज.
 सहसयर 18 1 5 सहस्रकर; सहसकिरण 14
 3 12 b , 14 4 6, °सहासकिरण° 15
 10 1 सहस्रकिरण; सहसरासि 14 5 4
 सहस्ररश्मि.
 सहसकिरण see सहसयर.
 सहसक्ख 5 5 1 सहस्राक्ष; दससयणेत्त 5 4 7
 दशशतनेत्र.
 सहसरासि see सहसयर.
 सहसार 8 1 2 सहस्रार.
 सामीरणि see हणुमन्त.
 सारण 11 7 7, 15 1 2.
 सिरिकण्ठ 6 1 3, 12 2 8 श्रीकण्ठ.
 सिरिप्पह 12 12 1 श्रीप्रभा.
 सिरिमाल 7 1 4 श्रीमाला.
 सिरिमालावइ 7 4 5 श्रीमालापति?
 सिरिमालि° 7 11 3, 17 5 6, 17 14 2
 श्रीमालिन्,

सिरिसइल 19 11 8 α , 19 18 8 श्रीशैल.
 सीयल° 1 1 10 शीतल.
 सीमङ्कर 1 12 3 सीमङ्कर.
 सीमन्धर 1 12 3 सीमन्धर.
 सीहद्वय 16 13 6 सिंहध्वज.
 सीहविलम्बिय 12 6 6 सिंहविलम्बित.
 सुय 11 7 7°, 15 1 2° शुक्र.
 सुकेस 6 15 9 α , 7 5 6, 12 5 11, 15
 8 9 α सुकेश.
 सुग्गीव 12 5 2°, 12 10 9 α , °15 1 4°,
 16 7 5 सुग्रीव.
 सुणन्दा 2 8 7, 4 9 4 सुनन्दा.
 सुतार° 12 12 5 सुतारा.
 सुन्दर° 10 6 2.
 सुभीम 5 7 11 α .
 सुमइ 1 1 5 सुमति.
 सुमालि 8 6 8, 7 11 3°, 10 7 8 सुमालिन्.
 सुलोयण 5 6 3, सुलोयणय 5 4 7 सुलोचन.
 सुलोयण 7 4 1 सुलोचना.
 °सुवेल° 20 5 6.
 °सुव्वय° 1 1 17 सुवत्त.
 सुसेण 20 7 3 सुषेण.
 सूररय 7 11 2, 8 6 7, 9 5 3 11 13
 8, 12 5 12, gl. सूर्यरव, tradition-
 ally सूर्यरजस्.
 सेयंस 1 1 11, 2 16 7 श्रेयांस.
 *सेणिय 1 6 1, 1 7 9 α , 1 11 1, 5 1 b
 श्रेणिक.
 सोदामणिपह 18 7 4 [सौदामनीप्रभ] विद्युत्प्रभ.
 सोम 8 6 7.
 सोमप्पह 4 12 6 सोमप्रभ.
 हणुव see हणुमन्त.
 हणुवन्त 19 18 8, 20 1 9 α , 20 2 9 α ,
 20 3 6, 20 7 8, 20 9 8, हणुव 20
 3 8 हनुमत्.
 हल्य° 11 3 3, 15 1 3 हस्त.
 हर 5 9 9.
 हरि° 6 4 5, 17 11 5.
 हरिकेसि 8 1 4, हरिकेसी 16 13 7 हरिकेशिन्.
 हरिदवण 15 10 5 हरिदमन.
 हरिसेण 11 1 b , 11 1 9 b हरिषेण.
 हिययवेय 18 3 5 हृदयवैगा.

NON-PERSONAL PROPER NAMES

(Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk)

- अइरावय 8 7 1, 11 3 4; अइरावणय 3 6 1b ऐरावत.
 *अउज्ज 2 7 5, 4 1a, 5 1 1, उज्ज 4 1 8, 4 14 9b, 5 12 9b, 15 8 4
 अयोध्या; सकेयणय 2 2 5, 5 11 4 साकेतनगरी.
 अट्टावय 12 11 9a, 19 8 9 अट्टापद (पर्वत).
 अरुण 12 1 9a Vāli's chariot.
 °अलङ्कारोदय 12 3 4 gl. पाताललङ्का (नगर).
 आइच्छणय 7 1 2 आदित्यनगर.
 *उज्ज see अउज्ज.
 कञ्चण 3 1 10 काञ्चन कञ्चणसेल 4 9 5 काञ्चनशैल.
 कञ्चण °6 4 6° काञ्चन (द्वीप).
 कञ्चणपुर 8 12 7 काञ्चनपुर.
 °कञ्चुय° 6 4 6 कञ्चुक (द्वीप).
 कावित्यसरग 6 15 5 कापिष्ठसर्ग.
 कामुकविमाण 5 8 3 कामुकविमान.
 किङ्कु 8 12 6, किङ्क 6 16 3 किङ्कु; किपुर 6 7 3, किङ्कपुर 12 12 2, किङ्कपुरक्ख 7 6 3 किङ्कपुर.
 -किङ्कुधर 6 4 8 (द्वीप); किङ्कुमहीधर 6 5 2 किङ्कुपर्वत.
 किङ्किन्धपुर 7 10 9b किङ्किन्धपुर.
 कुम्भपुर 10 7 4.
 कुम्भीपाक 11 9 7 (नरक).
 कुस 6 4 6 कुश (द्वीप).
 *गयउर 3 1a गजपुर; हतिथणय 2 16 6 हस्तिनगर.
 *गङ्ग 15 8 9b, गङ्गा° 12 4 3 गङ्गा.
 *गङ्गासायर 3 12 9b गङ्गासागर meeting place of the Gangā with the sea.
 गन्धर्ववावि 10 5 3 गन्धर्ववापी.
 °गिरि 6 4 7 गिरि (द्वीप).
 °गीर 6 4 7 (द्वीप).
 °गुञ्ज° 10 9 8 (पर्वत).
 °चीण 6 4 8 चीन (द्वीप).
 चीर 6 4 6.
 छोहार° 6 4 6 (द्वीप).
 *जउण 12 4 3 यमुना.
 जम्बूदीव 1 11 5 जम्बूद्वीप.
 जलहरधर 10 5 2 जलधर-धर.
 जवण 6 4 6 यवन (द्वीप).
 °जोहण° 6 4 8 योधन (द्वीप).
 गन्दीसरदीव 6 7 9a नन्दीश्वरद्वीप; गन्दीसरक्ख 6 8 4 नन्दीश्वराख्य.
 *गम्मय 9 1 9b, 14 2 9b नर्मदा, रेवा 13 12 4.
 गिञ्जालोयपुर 13 1a निलालोकपुर.
 °तड 6 4 9a तट (द्वीप).
 *तावि° 9 1 9 तापी.
 तिकूड° 11 14 8 त्रिकूट (पर्वत).
 तोयावलि° 6 4 7, तोयावलि (द्वीप).
 दुल्लङ्क° 15 10 2 दुर्लङ्क (नगर).
 देवसंगीयणय 10 4 2 देवसंगीतनगर; सुरसंगीयणय 11 13 6 सुरसंगीतनगर.
 धर 6 4 5 (द्वीप).
 *पयाग 2 11 4, 19 13 10b प्रयाग (नगर).
 पलियङ्कगुह 19 6 6, 19 9 4 पर्यङ्कगुहा.
 पायाललङ्क 5 8 6, 7 9 1, 7 11 6 पाताललङ्का (नगर).
 पुप्फवण 9 1 2 पुष्पवन.
 पुरिमताल 3 1b पुरिमताल (नगर).
 पुव्वविदेह 1 12 8 पूर्वविदेह (खण्ड).
 पोयण° 4 2 7, पोयणणय 4 3 4 पोतन-नगर.
 भरक्खम 6 4 9a भरक्षम (द्वीप).
 *भरह 3 6 11a भरत (खण्ड).
 भार° 6 4 0a (द्वीप).
 भीम° 6 4 9a (द्वीप).
 भीमवण 9 7 1 भीमवन.
 भूयरवाडइ 19 17 4 भूतरवा-अट्ठी.
 *मगह 15 9 2, मगहदेस 1 4 1 मगधदेश

°मणि° 6 4 6 मणि (द्वीप).
 °मणुसोत्तर° 3 7 2, मणुसुत्तर° 6 8 1
 मानुषोत्तर (पर्वत).
 महिन्द 18 3 4 महेन्द्र (नगर).
 महु 7 10 5 मधु (पर्वत).
 *महुर 15 9 3 मथुरा (नगर).
 माहेन्दपुर 19 2 7 माहेन्द्रपुर.
 माहेसरपुर 14 4 9^a माहेश्वरपुर.
 मेरु 1 16 2°, 2 1 8°, 4 11 9^b.
 मेहडर 6 2 2 मेघपुर; मेहणयर 8 12 7
 मेघनगर.
 °रयण 6 4 6 रत्न (द्वीप).
 रविपुर 18 4 1.
 रस° 6 4 8 (द्वीप).
 रहणेडर 6 1 3, 11 12 7, रहणेडरचक्रवाल-
 णयर 5 6 4 रथनूपुरचक्रवालनगर.
 *रायगिह 1 4 9^a राजगृह (नगर).
 *रेवा° see गम्भय.
 रोहण 3 8 4, °6 4 8° रोधन (द्वीप).
 लङ्काणयर 5 8 5 लङ्कानगरी.
 °वज्जर° 6 4 7 वज्र (द्वीप).
 वव्वर° 6 4 7 बर्बर (द्वीप).
 वाणरदीव 6 5 1 वानरद्वीप.
 °वाहण° 6 4 6 वाहन (द्वीप).

विडलमहीहर 1 7 5, विडलइरि 1 6 9^b
 विपुलमहीधर, विपुलगिरि.
 *विन्झ 9 1 9^b, 10 7 9^b, विन्झइरि 11 6
 3, °13 12 4 विन्ध्यगिरि.
 वेयडू 2 15 5, 7 1 2 विजयार्ध (पर्वत).
 वेलन्धर 6 4 8 (द्वीप); 23 3 7 (पर्वत).
 सयडामुह °3 1 1^b [शकटक-मुख] शकटमुख
 (उद्यान).
 सयंपह 9 13 6. 10 4 9^a स्वयंप्रभ (नगर).
 *सक्रेयणयर see अउज्झ.
 °सञ्ज्ञागार 6 4 7 सन्ध्याकार (द्वीप).
 सम्मेयइरि 11 3 1 सम्मेतगिरि.
 ससिपुर 8 12 6 शशिपुर.
 सहससिहर 9 13 7 सहस्रशिखर (चैत्य).
 °सिङ्गल° 6 4 8 सिंहल (द्वीप).
 सिद्धत्थ 2 11 2 सिद्धार्थ (उद्यान).
 सिन्धुणयर 10 2 4 सिन्धुनगर.
 सिरि 6 4 7 श्री (द्वीप).
 सुरसंगीयणयर see देवसंगीयणयर.
 सुवेल 6 4 5 (द्वीप).
 °हणुरुह 6 4 5, 19 11 8^b, हणुरुह° 19
 10 7 हनूरुह (द्वीप).
 *हस्तिणयर see गयडर.
 °हंस° 6 4 5 (द्वीप).
 हरि 6 4 5 (द्वीप).

BOTANICAL NAMES

°अगत्थि° 3 17 अगस्ति (G. अगथियो).
 अच्चइय° 3 1 12 ?
 °अम्ब 3 1 10 आम्र (G. आँबो).
 °अल्ल° 3 1 4 आर्द्र (G. आहुँ).
 °आमली 3 1 9 आमलकी (G. आमली).
 °आसत्थ° 3 1 4 अश्वत्थ.
 इक्खु° 2 16 9, 2 17 5, 1 4 2 9^a,
 उच्छ° °3 1 4, उच्छु 1 4 4, 14 1 7
 इक्षु (G. ईख, M. उस).
 इन्दु 3 1 7 ?
 उच्छ, उच्छु see इक्खु.
 एला° 3 1 3 (G. एल-ची).

°कयम्ब 3 1 10 कदम्ब.
 कङ्केछि° 3 1 5 अशोक (D. 2 12).
 कङ्कोल 3 1 3.
 कणयारि° 3 1 9 कनकारि (cf. MW. कनका-
 न्तक).
 °कणवीर° 3 1 9 करवीर (Hc. I 263)
 °कन्थारि° 3 1 8 कन्थरी.
 कप्पूर 3 1 3 कर्पूर.
 करमन्दि 3 1 8 करमर्दी (G. करमूदी; Mp.
 करवंद, 9 14 9).
 °करिमर° 3 1 8; cf. करमर Mp. 9 10 9.
 °करीर 3 1 8 (G. केर-डो).

- °कुङ्कुम° 3 14.
 °कुन्द° 3 1 7.
 केयङ् 3 1 12 केनकी.
 °कोञ्ज 3 1 11 कुञ्ज (वल्ली).
 कोरण्ट 3 1 11.
 कोसम्ब 3 1 11 कोशाम्न (PSM).
 खज्जूरि° 3 1 7 खर्जूरी (G. खजूरी).
 गुञ्जा 14 2 7, गुञ्जाहल 11 10 7 गुञ्जाफल.
 चम्पय° 3 1 4 चम्पक (G. चंपो).
 चार 3 1 11 पियालवृक्ष (D. 3 21).
 जम्बीरि 3 1 6 जम्बीरी.
 जम्बू 3 1 10 जम्बू (G. जाँबू).
 जासवण° 3 1 12 जपा (G. जासु, जाखंती).
 °जीव 3 1 7 जीवक or वन्धुजीव.
 °जीर° 3 1 4 (G. जीरै).
 °जूही 3 1 12 यूथिका (G. जूई).
 °ढउय 3 1 6 ?
 °गगोह° 3 1 5 न्यग्रोध.
 °णन्दी 3 1 7.
 णारङ्ग° 3 1 5.
 णालिकेरी 3 1 8 (G. नाळीयेरी).
 तमाल 3 1 10.
 °तरल 3 1 9 धतूर thorn-apple.
 °ताल 3 1 10.
 ताली 3 1 10.
 दक्ख 3 1 5 द्राक्षा (G. दराख).
 दवणा° 14 2 5, 14 4 5, 14 7 5 दमनक.
 °दहिवण्ण° 3 1 8 दधिपर्ण.
 °देवदारु 3 1 12 (G. देवदार).
 °पउमक्ख° 3 1 5, 4 6 5 पद्माक्ष.
 °पाडली° 3 1 8 पाटल.
 पियङ्ग 3 1 4 प्रियङ्गु.
 पुण्णाय° 3 1 2 पुन्नाग.
 पुत्तजीव 3 1 6 पुत्रजीव.
 °पूयफल 14 7 3 पूगफल.
 °पोप्फली° 3 1 8, फोप्फल 1 5 9a, 6 5 2
 पूगफल.
 °फणिस° (.v. l. फणस) 3 1 6 पनस.
 मन्दार 3 1 7.
 मरिय° 3 1 4 मरिच.
 मल्लिव° 14 10 6 मल्लिका.
 °मल्ली 3 1 12 मल्लिका.
 महु° 3 1 3 मधुक.
 मालूर °3 1 9°, 3 13 2°, °5 1 4 कपित्थ
 (D. 6 130).
 °माहवी° 3 1 3 माधवी.
 °माहुलिङ्गी° 3 1 3 मातुलिङ्गी (Hc. I 214).
 रिट्ठ 3 1 11 रिष्ट.
 °रुद्धक्ख° 3 1 5 रुद्राक्ष.
 °लवङ्ग 3 1 3.
 °लिम्ब 3 1 6 निम्ब.
 वउल 3 1 4, 14 6 4, वउल्ल 14 7 3 वकुल.
 °सज 3 1 11 सर्ज.
 सत्तच्छय° 3 1 7 सप्तच्छद.
 सम्बलिरुक्ख° 11 9 5 शाल्मलीवृक्ष.
 °सरल 3 1 9.
 °सिन्दी 3 1 7.
 °सिन्दूर° 3 1 7.
 सिरिखण्ड° 3 1 9 श्रीखण्ड.
 सिरिस° 3 1 9 शिरीष.
 हरियाल 3 1 6 हरिताल.
 हिन्ताल 3 1 10.

VIDYĀS

- अग्नि-जल-थम्भणी 9 12 7 अग्नि-जल-स्तम्भनी. आसुरी 9 12 8.
 अणिम 9 12 3 अणिमन्.
 अत्ति 9 12 3 अत्ति.
 अमोहविजय 13 10 4 अमोघविजया.
 अवलोयणी 9 12 7 अवलोकनी.
 आसालविज 15 10 6, 15 12 6, 15 14
 7, आसालिय 15 14 9a, आसाली 15
 13 2 आशालीविद्या.

- गयणसंचारिणिय 9 13 3, गयणसंचालिणी 9 माहेसरिय 12 10 3, माहेमरी 9 12 2
12 1 गगनसंचारिणी.
गारुडविज 12 2 10 α गारुडविद्या.
छिन्दणी 9 12 7 छेदनी.
जय 9 12 6 जया
जोगजोगेसरी 9 12 2 योगयोगेश्वरी.
णहङ्गणगामिणिय 9 13 1 नभोऽङ्गणगामिनी.
णारायणिय 12 10 1 नारायणी.
णिविग्ध 9 13 3 निर्विघ्ना.
थम्भणि 9 13 1, थम्भणी 9 12 4, 6
स्तम्भनी.
दारुणी 9 12 8 दारुणा.
दुण्णिवारा 9 12 8 दुर्निवारा.
दुहरिसणी 9 12 8 दुर्दर्शनी.
पण्णत्ति 9 12 3 प्रज्ञप्ति.
भाणुपरिमालिणी 9 12 1 भानुपरिमालिनी.
मिन्दणी 9 12 7 भेदनी.
भुवणसंखोहणी 9 12 4 भुवन-संक्षोभनी.
भूमि-गिरि-दारिणी 9 12 5.
महाकालिणी 9 12 1 महाकाली.
महोयरिय 17 9 9 gl. सर्पिणीविद्या [for
महोरणिका ?].
- माहेश्वरी.
माहेन्द्रविज 8 7 9 α माहेन्द्रविद्या.
वहरिविद्धंसिणी 9 12 4 वैरीविध्वंसिनी.
वन्ध-वह कारिणी 9 12 5 बन्ध-वध-कारिणी.
वम्भाणि 9 12 3 ब्रह्माणी.
वरिसणी 9 12 8 वर्णिणी.
वामोहण° 7 7 7 व्यामोहनी.
वाराहि 9 12 2 वाराही.
वारुणी 9 12 5, 9 12 8.
विजय 9 12 6 विजया.
वीरासणी 9 12 2 वीरासनी.
सत्ति-संवाहिणी 9 12 7 शक्ति-संवाहनी.
सत्तुविणिवारणिय 9 13 3 शत्रुविनिवारिका.
संविद्धि 9 13 1 संवृद्धि.
सव्वआकरिसणी 9 12 6 सर्वाकर्षिणी.
सव्वकामणरूय 9 7 6 सर्वकामाक्ष-रूपा.
सव्वपच्छायणी 9 12 6 सर्वप्रच्छादनी.
सव्वमय-णासणी 9 12 6 सर्वमदनाशिनी.
सव्वोसह 9 13 1 सर्वोषधा.
सिद्धत्थ 9 13 3 सिद्धार्था.
सिरिमालिणि 29 12 9 श्रीमालिनी.
सोमणी 9 12 3 *सोमणी.

NUNERALS

- १ अङ्क 1 16 4 अर्ध.
1 एक 3 2 2 α , 16 6 4 एक.
-पडम 10 8 9 प्रथम.
2 दो° 3 2 2, दुइ (जि) 15 4 4, वे 2 15
4, 10 7 3, 19 14 4, वे (वि) 2 15
8, 12 9 3, वि 2 13 8, 15 1 3, 16
6 4, वेणि 12 12 10 b , 2 13 8,
दोणि (v. l. विणि) 18 12 9 b ;
-वीयय 1 8 7, 1 12 1, 3 6 2, विजय
2 15 9 α द्वितीय.
3 तिणि 1 7 7, ति 16 6 4 त्रि.
-तइयय 1 8 8, 1 12 2 तृतीय.
4 चउ 1 7 2, 7, चउर° 3 4 1 b , चयारि
3 4 3, 4 14 7, 9 13 4, 16 11 7
(Mp. 9 24 5) चत्तारि 2 5 7, 7 14
8, 12 6 8, चयार 6 1 7, चयारि 16 6
3 चतुरः
-चउथय 18 8, 1 12 2 चतुर्थ.
5 पङ्क 1 1 5 पञ्चन्;
-पञ्चम 1 8 9, 18 5 7.
5 १/२ अङ्क 20 12 4 अर्धषष्ठ.
6 छ 10 7 1, छह 10 5 3 षष्;
-छट्टय 1 12 3, छट्टम 1 8 9 षष्ठ.
7 सत्त 1 8 2, °2 9 3° सप्तन्.
-सत्तम 1 8 10, 1 12 4 सप्तम.
8 अट्ट 3 2 5, 3 4 7 अष्टन्;
-अट्टम 1 8 10 अष्टम.
9 णव 3 4 4; णव णव 15 9 2
-णवमय 1 8 11 नवम enl.

- 10 दस 2 1 3, 3 2 6; दह° 1 10 7, 9 4 9 α दशन्.
-दसमी° f. 15 11 8, दसमय 2 5 5, दहमय 1 8 11 दशम enl.
- 11 एयारह 3 2 1, 11 7 1; एकादशन्.
-एयारहमय 1 8 12, 12 5 7 एकादशम enl.
- 12 वारह 1 7 7, 15 10 9 b , दुवारह 11 7 1 द्वादशन्;
-वारहमय 1 8 12, 12 5 8 द्वादश enl.
- 13 तेरस 3 2 8.
-तेरहमय 12 5 8 त्रयोदशन्.
- 14 चउदस 13 2 8; चउदह 1 11 6, 14 4 9 b ; चउदह 1 11 3, °11 2 1, 16 15 7 चतुर्दशन्.
-चउदहमय 12 5 9.
- 15 पणारस 3 12 7; पणारह° 1 7 4, 3 2 9, 16 15 4 पंचदशन्;
-पणारहमय 12 5 9.
- 16 सोलह° 2 4 4, 3 2 9, 9 1 1 (P. S. सोलस) षोडश.
-सोलहमय 12 5 10.
- 17 सत्तारह 3 2 10 सप्तदशन्;
-सत्तारहमय 12 5 11.
- 18 अट्टारह 1 16 7, 2 17 7, 3 2 10 अष्टदशन्;
-अट्टारहमय 12 5 12.
- 19 एकूणवीस 12 5 4 एकोनविंशति;
-एकूणवीसमय 12 5 12.
- 20 वीस° 1 10 7, 11 7 1, 16 6 6 विंशति.
- 22 बावीस 5 9 8 द्वाविंशति.
- 24 चउवीस 1 1 19 α चतुर्विंशति.
- 25 पञ्चवीस 16 10 3 पञ्चविंशति.
- 26 छव्वीस 8 1 6 षड्विंशति.
- 27 सत्तावीस 3 6 7 सप्तविंशति.
- 30 तीस 1 14 9 b , 17 8 7 त्रिंशत्.
- 32 वत्तीस° 1 9 5 द्वात्रिंशत्.
- 34 चउतीस° 1 7 3, 3 3 1 α चतुर्विंशत्.
- 48 अट्टायाल 8 1 8 अष्टचत्वारिंशत्.
- 50 पण्णास 16 11 2, 17 9 3°, पञ्चासय 3 13 3 पञ्चाशत्.
- 59 एकूणसट्ठि 5 9 10 एकोनषष्टि.
- 60 सट्ठि 4 1 α , 5 10 4, 17 9 3 षष्टि.
- 63 तिसट्ठि 2 8 9 α त्रिषष्टि.
- 64 चउसट्ठि 1 7 5°, 5 5 7 चतुःषष्टि.
- 80 असी 2 3 4 अशीति.
- 84 चउरासी 3 10 2 चतुरशीति.
- 90 णवइ °2 3 3, 5 3 5 नवति.
- 92 चाणवइ 5 11 8 द्वाणवति.
- 96 छणवइ 3 13 2 षण्णवति.
- 98 अट्टाणवइ 2 3 7, 4 2 6 अष्टाणवति.
- 99 णवणवइ 1 11 7°, 4 2 3° नवणवति.
- 100 सय 2 3 3, 2 3 8 शत.
- 108 सउ अट्टोत्तर 3 4 7 अष्टोत्तर-शत.
- 110 दस-उत्तर-सय 5 9 11 b दशोत्तर-शत.
- 1000 सहस 1 6 7°, 1 11 7°, 4 2 3, सहास 2 1 3, °12 4 5°, 15 10 9 α सहस्र.
- 1008 अट्टोत्तर-सहास 2 1 1 अष्टोत्तर-सहस्र.
- 100000 लक्ख° 1 11 5°, 5 3 5 लक्ष.
- 10000000 कोडि 2 5 6 कोटि.